"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer Thursday; Friday, rain or snow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,717. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1912—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CHEERING HOSTS GREET FARLEY

Returning Cardinal Welcomed at the Battery by Dense Crowds and Fluttering Flags.

THOUSANDS LINE THE WAY

Children from St. Gabriel's, Where He Served in His Priesthood, Drawn Up in Salute.

MESSAGE FROM THE PONTIFF

The New Cardinal Delivers It in the Cathedral, Where 7,000 School Children Are Permitted to Cheer.

John Cardinal Farley came home to his own diocese yesterday. From the size and the spirit of the throngs that cheered as he passed through the streets, it seemed as though all New York, Catholic and non-Catholic, had turned out to make the welcome big and hearty. It was such a reception as the city gave to Theodore Roosevelt in June of 1910, and some thought that yesterday's was even a greater demonstration.

The Cardinal was profoundly stirred. He had known that his people were busy with plans to greet him on his return, but there was nothing by which he could have foreseen a welcome so great and so fervent.

"Print it in capital letters that I am glad to be home," he said to the vanguard that met him at Quarantine, but later, when his carriage first brought him within sight of the waiting thousands he was so moved he could not speak. Those near him when he crossed the threshold of St. Patrick's say that his eyes were filled with tears.

The voices of 7,000 children from the parochial schools were raised in cheers as he passed up the aisle of the cathedral for the service that marked the close of the first day of his homecoming. Cheering within the walls of a Catholic church is one of the rarest of happenings, but yesterday was a day of days.

With the coming of night the cathedral blazed forth its myriad lights, a spectacle that brought vast crowds into Fifth Avenue. Fully 100,000 filed through the hospitable doors into the church itself, and when the hail fell the crush within was so great that those doors had to be closed. Though the night was stormy, the time of the procession through the streets was marked by weather that was bland, compared with the bitter cold of the days before, for earth and air and sky seemed to share the friendliness shown by New York itself when the Cardinal came home.

From sunrise to the end of the day, the Cardinal had a succession of interesting hours. The Berlin, which was anchored at Quarantine all Tuesday night, was cleared by the Health officers at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She remained at anchor, however every deckhand working from early morning to shine up the brass and rig the mastheads with code signals and Papal bunting. It was 8:30 o'clock when she was sighted from the revenue cutter. She was under slow steam then, and was advancing to meet the cutter. Within twenty minutes Officer Little jumped aboard, followed by Deputy Collector John Castray Williams, Acting Deputy Surveyor John P. O'Connor, and about twenty-five newspaper reporters. Thousands of seagulls flew overhead.

Immediately the big liner continued on her way, accompanied by intermittent salutes from hoarse-voiced tugs and launches in the bay. The interviewers, knowing that Cardinal Farley was an outdoor enthusiast, began looking for him everywhere on the promenade decks. For fifteen minutes the search continued, and no one had succeeded in finding him.

On the Bridge with the Captain.

"He must be outdoors," said several of the passengers in the same breath. "He's always outdoors, no matter how cold it is."

And so he was. The steward led the way to the bridge, and there, with Capt. Harrassowitz, was Cardinal Farley, exposed to the winds and perfectly elated. He said that he would receive first Deputy Surveyor O'Connor, who had letters for him from Mgr. Hayes, Chancellor of the diocese. He wore a heavy woolen cap drawn well over his ears.

In a few minutes the Cardinal came down to receive his visitors, the woolen cap replaced by a tiny skull cap, or mazetti. The doorway seemed filled with a blaze of bright red, for Cardinal Farley, for the first time on his voyage, wore a Cardinal's ceremonial street robes. He had on a scarlet cassock with a white lace surplice, and over this hung the loose scarlet sack with a gold cord attached. The red ferreola, or cloak, hung over his shoulders and was buttoned at the chin. He wore red stockings, black slippers with gold buckles, and on his hands were bright red gloves. On the ring finger of the right hand, over the glove, he wore the big amethyst ring given him by his diocese before sailing for Rome, and which had been blessed by the Pope. On his chest gleamed the large pectoral cross of six amethysts, and in his left hand he carried the official red plush hat, the best-known feature of a Cardinal's dress.

Most prominent of all was the big smile which he wore on his face.

"And what corps is this which is besieging me?" he asked, turning to the reporters.

At the same moment he stepped into the Captain's room and began shaking hands with every one.

"And now you want me to say something, I suppose," he said. "But, wait, this is the Captain's room, you know. Let us go to the main saloon two floors down. Excuse me, I suppose I should say decks, but I don't seem to be able to get used to the sea. This ship is just like a hotel, and a good hotel, I want to add by the way. I'll see you in the saloon in a minute."

The Cardinal and His Suite.

In the gangways the news spread that the Cardinal had dressed in his official robes. Instantly the corridors filled with passengers awaiting the descent of the most distinguished among them. He went down accompanied by his suite, including the Very Rev. Daniel Burke, the Very Rev. Richard L. Burstell, the

Continued on Page 4.

BRYCE AS GREY'S SUCCESSOR

Suggestion Among Radical Opponents of the Foreign Secretary.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Liberals' discontent with Sir Edward Grey has already reached a point where his successor is being discussed, and, according to the London correspondent of The Liverpool Post, it is suggested that James Bryce be brought from Washington and put in charge of the Foreign Office. I mention this as a straw showing the way the wind blows.

Another straw is the necessity Sir Edward Grey has felt of denying through his Secretaries that his policy is "aggressive or inspired by antagonism to Germany." Under ordinary circumstances a Foreign Secretary would have disdained to notice such a charge.

Several London papers to-day have articles pointing out that Sir Edward's policy is becoming more and more distasteful to the supporters of the Government, and many influential Radicals are calling for a change in the Foreign Secretaryship.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

Big Steamer Sinks—British Isles Storm-Swept—Trains Blocked.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A large three-masted steamer foundered with all hands to-day in the vicinity of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. The vessel has not been identified. The gale is so fierce that the life boats have not been able to go out.

From the size of the steamer it is thought probable that she came from America. Apparently she was not heavily loaded.

When she was first sighted she was drifting helplessly before the gale and flying distress signals. Then suddenly she rolled over and plunged down head first to the bottom.

The British Isles are in the grip of a fierce storm, which is creating havoc along the coasts as well as in the interior. A number of small vessels and fishing craft are reported to have gone ashore.

The British steamer Ashgrove of Glasgow was driven to the sea wall at Methil, on the Firth of Forth, and four of her crew were swept away before the rescuers could assist them.

A driving snow blizzard is raging in the Northern districts, blocking the railroads through the mountains and making the roads impassable.

Many of the public schools in the country districts have been compelled to close.

MINISTER ARRESTS BIGAMIST.

The Rev. William Fincke Helps Take a Man He Had Just Married.

For more than two weeks the Rev. William Fincke, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, has been spending most of his days and nights in the vicinity of 307 East Seventy-sixth Street in the company of a detective from the East 126th Street Police Station. Last night his patience was rewarded by the appearance at his home of Emanuel J. Pohorely, a young chauffeur, whom Mr. Fincke married on last Nov. 25 and whom he has been trying to have arrested almost ever since on a charge of bigamy.

The wedding was performed in the home of the bride, Miss Emma Kessi, in Avenue A, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, and the next day Mr. Kessi published a notice of his daughter's wedding in a Bohemian paper. A day or so later a woman about 40 years old called on Dr. Fincke and said she was Mrs. Mary Pohorely, having been married to Pohorely in September, 1907, and deserted by him four days later. Mr. Fincke verified her story from the marriage records, and then got a warrant for Pohorely from Magistrate Butts in the Harlem Court.

Pohorely admitted in the 126th Street Station that he had been married before. He said he had been celebrating some good luck, and was amazed one day to discover that he had been a husband for four days. As soon as he learned it, he said, he left the house and had never seen the woman since. He declared he had not been sure that he had been married to her, and had never considered himself married, even though a ceremony had been performed. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court to-day.

LUNATICS TO RUN RAILROAD.

Louisiana Will Operate Short Line with Insane Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 17.—Dr. Clarence Pierson, Superintendent of the State insane asylum at Jackson, announces that the Board of Trustees has bought a line of railroad and will operate it exclusively for the asylum, using the more rational patients in various capacities.

The line is six miles long and runs from Jackson to McManus, where it connects with the main line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley. It has a history. The road was built by Michael McCreary and heretofore has been operated entirely by him, with the assistance of his wife. There are a locomotive and three cars. McCreary was President, General Traffic Manager, engineer, fireman, conductor, and Superintendent of Rolling Stock. His wife was Secretary, Treasurer, claim agent, stenographer, assistant to the President, and half a dozen other officials, all combined.

McCreary has made a good living from the road and is said to have obtained a good price for it from the State.

BATTEN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Seeks to be Free from ex-Wife of Rothschild of Federal Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 17.—Extreme cruelty is alleged in an action for divorce filed in the District Court here to-day by Eugene Batten against Theresa Batten. Mrs. Batten figured in the search made for funds taken from the Federal Bank of New York City by David Rothschild, who was Mrs. Batten's former husband and died in Sing Sing.

Batten alleges that on one occasion, at Sioux Falls, she attacked him and broke his glasses. At St. Louis he prevented her from killing herself by drinking poison, he says.

Mrs. Batten, who arrived in Reno a few days ago, refused to make any statement to-night and left for the East

Latest Shipping News.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 17, (MARCONI): SS Victoria Luise, Hamburg to New York, 1,446 miles E. 9:15 P. M.; due 22d, 9 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Idaho, Hull to New York, 1,446 miles E. at 9:15 P. M. Wilson Line.

FLORIDA—ONE NIGHT OUT
Via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Four electric-lighted steel trains. Inquire 1,184 Broadway. —Adv.

GARY TRIED TO SAVE ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.

Got Out Because of Stanley Inquiry, but Is Still Lending His Money.

CONCERN OWES HIM $160,000

And Only Two Weeks Ago the Steel Chairman, After Resigning, Cashed Its Note for $10,000.

Ever since Judge Gary's resignation from the Chairmanship and board of the Allis-Chalmers Company became known, last month, in connection with the determination of the Directors to give up the fight to keep the concern afloat under the present burden of capitalization, there have been bubblings of indignation among the stock and bond holders. They compare the Judge's action to a Captain's desertion of a sinking ship while the passengers are aboard.

Judge Gary resigned in October, though the fact was kept secret for two months. As explained in THE TIMES when his resignation was announced, he did so because of the capital made by the Stanley Committee and others in Washington over "interlocking directorates."

The Steel Corporation suit had been foreshadowed in Attorney General Wickersham's famous Bretton Woods interview, and Judge Gary had recently come back from Europe to find the pot boiling over with new and theretofore unconsidered objections to Steel Corporation methods. As head of the Steel Corporation, by virtue of his office as chairman of the Board, Judge Gary decided that he could not afford to be an "interlocking" director, so he resigned from the Allis-Chalmers Company and at the same time from the American Steel Foundries Company.

Neither was in any sense competitors of the Steel Corporation, but they were the only two concerns in which he held office that were engaged in the steel business. It was a season of rapid moves to get away from the criticism rife in Washington. The Corporation has just decided as part of the same movement to cancel its lease of the Great Northern ore lands and to reduce its rates for hauling ore on the roads it owns in the Lake region.

It was the concealment for two months of the Allis-Chalmers resignation which started the indignation of the stockholders on its way up to the boiling point. Then Judge Gary's statement in THE TIMES that he was not a bondholder in the company, although he had retained his original stockholdings through all the company's vicissitudes, brought the indignation of the bondholders on his head. All classes of security holders, who had based their confidence in the ultimate salvation of the company, largely on Judge Gary's holding the post of helmsman, woke up to the fact that several years of slack business, culminating in the failure to earn fixed charges in 1911, would necessitate a drastic scaling down of capital, and found common cause in attacking the head of the Steel Corporation.

It was conceded that ordinarily a Director in a company has a right to resign or a bondholder to sell his securities, but for Judge Gary to do both without taking every one into his confidence was stigmatized as rank duplicity by the indignant Allis-Chalmerites. In the confidences exchanged between those awaiting the results of the conferences on the company's rehabilitation, responsibility for the company's steady drift toward the rocks and the secrecy maintained about his resignation were directly charged to Judge Gary. One of the old-timers in the company, hitherto one of the Judge's most ardent admirers, put it yesterday: "Nothing has ever occurred to hurt Judge Gary's reputation for openness and fair dealing as much as his course in Allis-Chalmers."

Judge Gary refused to answer the charges on the ground that he does not want to be drawn into personalities, but one of his remaining friends in the old Allis-Chalmers board, who is thoroughly conversant with his part in its affairs, was moved yesterday to reply for him.

"In the first place," he said, "Judge Gary's resignation was not kept secret by his own wish. At the earnest request of some of the Directors, who were afraid the company might suffer at a critical time in its affairs, he agreed to say nothing about his resignation.

"Next, those who charge him with deserting a sinking ship must be ignorant of his true relations to the company. It is only a couple of weeks since he personally cashed a $10,000 note of the company. Further, it may as well be stated, although some of his critics in the company know this already, Allis-Chalmers owes the Judge $160,000, advanced by him in cash a couple of years ago, when it was necessary to raise an additional $1,000,000.

"This was just after the issue of $13,573,000 of an authorized $15,000,000 of first mortgage bonds arranged for in 1906, when the company took over the Bullock Electrical Works at Cincinnati and were planning, in a boom year, for the development of additional lines of manufacture. Judge Gary had already been the largest subscriber in the syndicate, which took up the $11,000,000 odd of the bonds actually sold. His share was about $800,000."

THE TIMES reporter asked, if it was not true that Judge Gary had made a handsome profit on the bond transaction. The syndicate got the bonds at 80, with the provision that each subscriber should share in the profits of the syndicate to te extent of four-fifths, and there was also a provision that a discount of 3½ per cent. should be allowed to subscribers, who drew out their bonds, reducing the price to 76½.

The market for the bonds shortly after their issue was nominally around 85, although in the years since they have fluctuated usually in the seventies and have gone in the recent crisis in the company's affairs below 50. The syndicate was to have continued until Jan. 1, 1908, before that date the bonds were selling at 50 and during 1907 never sold above 82.

Judge Gary's friend in Allis-Chalmers admitted that the Judge might have made a profit in the bond deal, but it was his impression that he came out about even.

"My recollection," he said, "is that he got an average of about 80 or under, but it must be remembered that before the panic the prospects for the company were bright and around that price there was such a good market for the issue that the question was seriously discussed of selling the bonds in the Treasury.

"There was nothing secret about this sale of the bonds. The Judge bought them to help supply the company with needed funds, and when the issue was a success he was under no obligation to hang on to them.

"As for the charge that Judge Gary's policy and his personal optimism are responsible for the overexpansion which has wrecked the company, that is palpably unjust to any one who knows the inside history. The company suffered from the beginning from lack of cohesion among the men at the head of the constituent companies. Practical direction of the company's affairs was left in their hands. Judge Gary's place was that of peacemaker.

"Then, too, the basic company was met at the outset by an unexpected handicap. Soon after the consolidation was effected the demand for reciprocating engines fell off in favor of turbines and gas engines, and this necessitated heavy expenditures to keep the plants abreast of the times. The collapse of the mining boom narrowed the demand for another of the principal products."

There was a meeting of the Bondholders' Protective Committee, of which James N. Wallace is Chairman, yesterday. Progress is being made along the lines originally adopted to avoid a receivership.

Ask for ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY and begin to enjoy your whiskey. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

DRAMATIC AND PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF THE EQUITABLE FIRE
will be reproduced in fine half-tone on special paper in the Pictorial Section of **Next Sunday's Times.** They will be well worth preserving.

BAN ON DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH OFF

She Is to Attend the Courts in London After the Return of the King and Queen.

AMERICANS NOT DISLIKED

Several Among Queen Mary's Friends —Rule Regarding Divorced Women Is to be Relaxed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Among the attendants at Courts at Buckingham Palace soon after King George and Queen Mary return will be the Duchess of Marlborough.

This news, which is just beginning to spread in London society, is arousing great interest, and is everywhere recognized as indicating recognition of the exceptional features of the Duchess's case.

Under the ordinary ruling no divorced woman or woman living apart from her husband under the terms of a legal separation is received at Court. Rigorously enforced in Queen Victoria's day, the rule, which was relaxed under King Edward's régime, was renewed by King George and Queen Mary, but now it is understood that it is the expressed wish of the King and Queen that certain exceptions be made. The first and most important of these is to be the Duchess of Marlborough, whose unblemished record combined with her charitable and other good works made her exclusion peculiarly conspicuous.

King George has also sanctioned Lady Eva Wemyss's attendance at Court. This in English eyes is perhaps an even more striking indication of the attitude their Majesties are taking up, for Lady Eva became the wife of Randolph Wemyss immediately after he had been divorced by Lady Lilian Wemyss.

Despite talk to the contrary, there is absolutely no sign that American presentations at the Courts will be subjected to any limitations other than those due to the necessity of keeping the number of presentations to reasonable figures. The American Embassy will be entitled to make four presentations at each Court, as before.

It is obvious that many Americans who desire to make their curtsy to English royalty will be disappointed, but the same holds good in regard to a much greater number of English women. Indeed, the Lord Chamberlain's Office has already issued pathetic notices that the lists of presentations are closed, and that no further applications can be considered.

The reports that Queen Mary had an objection to Americans were devoid of foundation. The Queen has among her particular friends several prominent Anglo-American women.

COUNTESS CO-RESPONDENT.

Mrs. Wadhams, Who Beat Titled Woman, Now Sues Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Marie L. Wadhams, wife of Dr. Frederick E. Wadhams, who recently horsewhipped Countess Marguerite von Schaben, filed a suit for separate maintenance in the Superior Court to-day. Countess von Schaben is named as co-respondent.

Mrs. Wadhams attacked the Countess in her husband's office on Aug. 26, when she discovered the two together. She lashed the Countess until her shoulders bled. "Now," she said as she finished, "that will teach you both that a woman has as much right as a man to defend her home and children."

The Countess is of Parisian birth, the widow of a German Count, who committed suicide. Her father, Theodore Birth, was a musician and composer, and she has made a reputation as a singer. Dr. Wadhams is 59 years old. He has two grown children. Mrs. Wadhams is the doctor's second wife. She has previously been married three times and divorced twice.

The Countess came to Chicago several years ago, and created a furore with her first recital at the Auditorium Theatre in 1909. At about that time Dr. Wadhams met her.

The Wadhams have been separated since last Aug. 11.

MRS. SNYDER GETS DIVORCE.

Daughter of Commander Webb Obtains a Decree in Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 17.—On Dec. 21 Mrs. Minnie Webb Snyder obtained a decree of divorce from John Edward Snyder in Chambers in Judge Moran's court, and, for some unaccountable reason, the papers in the case have been overlooked until to-day. Mrs. Snyder stated that she had been married in New York in February, 1904. Mr. Snyder is engineer for the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Philadelphia. The petition recited many acts of extreme cruelty. The plaintiff received the custody of her son.

Mrs. Snyder was Miss Minnie Webb. She is the daughter of Commander W. H. Webb, U. S. N., retired.

FLORIDA TOUR $50.
Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York February 6. Special Pullman train. Two weeks independent travel in Florida. Itinerary of C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Av.—Adv.

WATTERSON CALLS WILSON AN INGRATE

More Schoolmaster Than Statesman, and Not Deeply Sensible of Political Obligations.

NO TILDEN, SAYS COLONEL

Tells the Story of the Harvey Rupture Reluctantly as Due to the Democrats Seeking a Leader.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—That he had hoped to find in Woodrow Wilson another Tilden, but found "rather a schoolmaster than a statesman," was the declaration of Henry Watterson, the veteran editor and Democrat in a statement made here to-night in connection with the break between Gov. Wilson and Col. George Harvey. Incidentally the Colonel relates how he heard the New Jersey Executive tell Col. Harvey that the support of Harper's Weekly was hurting his candidacy for the Presidency.

"Regretting that I must appear either as a witness or a party to the misunderstanding which has arisen between Col. George Harvey and Gov. Woodrow Wilson," the statement reads, "I shall have to speak with some particularity in order to be just alike to the public and the principals.

"The conference between us in my apartment at the Manhattan Club was held to consider certain practical measures relating to Gov. Wilson's candidacy. Col. Harvey stood toward Gov. Wilson much as I had stood five and thirty years ago toward Mr. Tilden. This appealed to me. Col. Harvey had brought the Governor and myself together in his New Jersey home eighteen months ago, and as time passed had interested me in his ambitions.

Hoped to Find a Tilden.

"I was hoping I might find in Gov. Wilson another Tilden. In point of intellect and availability I yet think Col. Harvey made no mistake in his choice of a candidate, but the circumstance leading to the unfortunate parting of the ways between them leads me to doubt whether in character and temperament—it may be merely in the habits of a lifetime—Gov. Wilson is not rather a schoolmaster than a statesman.

"I have from Col. Harvey and Gov. Wilson statements according to the memory of each touching what did actually happen, and was spoken on the occasion named. These do not materially differ. They coincide with my own recollection. Nothing of a discourteous kind—even of an unfriendly kind—passed during an interview of more than an hour.

"From the first, however, there was a certain constraint in Gov. Wilson's manner, the absence of the cordiality and candor which should mark hearty, confidential intercourse, intimating the existence of some adverse influence. His manner was autocratic, if not tyrannous.

Surprised and Shocked.

"I did not take this to myself, but thought it related to Col. Htrvey, and when Col. Harvey, apparently overcome by Gov. Wilson's austerity, put the direct question to Gov. Wilson whether the support of Harper's Weekly was doing him an injury, and received from Gov. Wilson the cold rejoinder that it was, I was both surprised and shocked.

"I had myself, as far back as last October, suggested to Gov. Wilson that, in view of his supposed environment, it might be well for Col. Harvey to moderate somewhat of the rather aggressive character of Harper's Weekly in the Wilson leadership. I am not sure that I had not said as much to Col. Harvey himself, but that Gov. Wilson, without the least show of compunction, should express or yield to such an opinion, and permit Col. Harvey to consider himself discharged from the position of trusted intimacy he had up to this moment held, left me little room to doubt that Gov. Wilson is not a man who makes common cause with his political associates or is deeply sensible of his political obligations; because it is but true and fair to say that, except for Col. Harvey, he would not be in the running at all.

Harvey "Grievously Wounded."

"Col. Harvey was grievously wounded. He had been fighting Gov. Wilson's battle for many years, and had idealized his chief. Although I was given no reason to suppose myself included in the disfavor which had fallen upon Col. Harvey, I experienced a sense of something very much like indignation, but on reflection I could not rid myself of the impression that Gov. Wilson had been receiving letters from Kentucky, written by enemies of mine who seek to use his name and fame to gain some ends of their own warning him against me, and that, to all intents, I sat in the same boat with Col. Harvey.

"I am in receipt of Gov. Wilson's averment to the contrary. I wish this had reached me earlier. I have during three weeks of newspaper importunity refused to print a word on the subject in the hope that no publicity might be required, and that some understanding could be reached. I have reason to believe that Col. Harvey withheld his statement for the same cause and with the same hope.

"It being no longer possible to suppress the matters at issue this full statement, which I make most reluctantly, seems needful to a full and impartial knowledge by the general public, but more especially by the mass and body of Democrats who are so earnestly seeking a leader in the coming contest."

SAY WILSON HURT HIMSELF.

Missouri Democrats Think His Chances for Nomination Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—Missouri State officials and other leading Democrats believe Gov. Wilson of New Jersey has greatly injured his Presidential chances by demanding withdrawal of support of Harper's Weekly. State Treasurer James Cowgill, who may be a candidate for Governor, said: "I think this turning down of Harvey by Gov. Wilson will certainly injure his candidacy for President."

State Auditor John P. Gordon has this terse comment only: "When I run for office I want all the newspaper support I can get."

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 17.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson's action in asking Col. Harvey to drop his name from Harper's Weekly is proving a boomerang among friends here. James H. Shea, a Democratic leader and friend of Wilson, said to-day:

"I cannot see what Gov. Wilson means in throwing over the support of a weekly like Harper's. Surely it could not be in his way, and Col. Harvey was no load about the neck. This is the most serious blunder Gov. Wilson has made, and it is my belief it will hurt his chances of be-

Continued on Page 2.

AIKEN, AUGUSTA, FLORIDA
Southern Railway the best way. Office 264 Fifth Ave., cor. 28th St.—Adv.

SATURDAY NIGHT OPERA CUT.

Series of Eight Subscription Performances at Popular Prices.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday announced a series of eight Saturday night subscription performances at popular prices, beginning Feb. 24 and ending on April 13, the closing night of the season. It is the intention of the management to produce on these nights performances of the same high standard as on the other subscription nights of the week.

Subscription books are now open and application for seats for the entire series will be received up to and including Feb. 15. The subscription prices for the eight performances range from $32 for orchestra and orchestra circle seats to $6 for the family circle. Single performances will cost from $4 to 75 cents.

FOUR WOMEN IN AIR CONTEST.

Former Wife of the Late Senator Platt Among Los Angeles Aviators.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 17.—W. B. Atwater, a New York lawyer, and his wife, who was the wife of the late United States Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, have sent their signed applications as contestants in the Los Angeles international aviation meet, which is to begin here Jan. 20.

These applications brought the total number up to forty-six, including those of four women, Mrs. Atwater, Miss Scott, Miss Quimby, and Miss Moisant.

Another entry received was that of Tom Gun, a Chinese aviator. "I will fly in the name of the new republic of China," his letter, which was dated San Francisco, stated.

The programme for the first day includes an international race to be participated in by a Japanese, a Chinese, a Frenchman, a Swede, a Russian, a German, and an American.

PURSUE ROBBER WITH ENGINE

Railroad Men Capture Masked Highwayman After Short Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 17.—Railroaders at Pittston jumped on a locomotive and pursued and captured a highwayman this morning. A crowd gathered when the prisoner was brought back to the station, and threats of lynching were made.

Lewis Carr, with a pistol and mask, attempted to hold up Thomas Shally, a railroad man. With a blow of his fist, Shally brought Carr to the ground and called other railroad men who took a locomotive from the roundhouse and followed Carr, who was crossing a railroad bridge.

Before Carr reached the end of the bridge, the locomotive was upon him. The driver slowed down, and Carr crept to one side, but he could not escape, except by jumping into the river. He decided to surrender.

MAY STOP HEART TO OPERATE

Boston Physician Looks Forward to Chance to Cure Valvular Diseases.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—That surgeons are looking forward to the time when it will be possible to stop the human heart long enough to cure valvular diseases was one of the statements made by Dr. Maurice H. Richardson at the sugeons' night dinner of the Merchants' Club at the Algonquin Club to-night.

"I formerly made the statement that I saw the time coming when the blind would see and the deaf would hear and the halt would leap for joy. There were various responses that came to me in letters from various parts of the country, trying to show why this could not happen. I do not say it can happen. But I say we are looking forward to it.

"Suppose that surgery makes the progress in the next fifty years that it has made in the past fifty years. Well, there are organs of the human body, such as the kidneys, which are made unnecessary to their owners by death. Suppose that such kidneys can be put in cold storage and kept until wanted, and suppose they can be put into a human being, as we are now able to put them into animals."

WICKERSHAM UPHOLDS HOOK

Objections to Judge Declared Groundless by Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The protests against the suggested appointment of Judge William C. Hook of Kansas, to the United States Supreme bench to succeed the late Justice Harlan have been investigated by Attorney General Wickersham and found groundless. The complaints were based upon Judge Hook's decision in the Oklahoma two-cent railroad rate case, which he held to be confiscatory.

Mr. Wickersham concluded it was unwise to judge the character of a jurist by one opinion, simply because it happened to be favorable to the railroads. An examination of Judge Hook's record in interpreting the railroad and other laws of the country refuted, in the judgment of the Attorney General, the charge that Judge Hook was too conservative.

The result of the investigation means that Judge Hook is still among the foremost candidates for the Supreme Court vacancy, but the President, it is declared on good authority, has not yet made up his mind as to the selection.

O'CONNELL SEEKS DOTY'S JOB

Dix Delays Appointment Till Gaynor Speaks for Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Gov. Dix did not send to the Senate to-day for confirmation the names of any candidates for Health Officer of the Port of New York to succeed Dr. Alvah H. Doty, or for Public Service Commissioner in the First District to succeed William McCarroll.

It was learned to-night that Mayor Gaynor had told the Governor that he would like to talk over with him the applicants for both places and had asked him to hold back the nominations until he arrived.

The name of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell of Brooklyn, who is a neighbor of Mayor Gaynor, is being discussed again for the Health Officer's place, while that of Dr. James A. Irwin of 262 West Eighty-third Street is not being heard so frequently. Dr. Irwin has strong Tammany backing. Dr. O'Connell is understood to be on very cordial terms with the Mayor.

It is an open secret that the Democratic Senators from Brooklyn have served notice both on the Governor and their Tammany colleagues that they will not vote to confirm any candidate whose appointment from their point of view might be an infringement of the rights of Brooklyn.

Students Help Raise $1,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—The students of Brown University raised $3,600 toward the $1,000,000 endowment fund which the university is trying to raise before June, 1912. A canvass is now on to increase the undergraduate contribution to the $10,000 mark.

FLORIDA—CUBA—SOUTH, SEA LEVEL ROUTE, ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
4 trains daily. All steel electric lighted Pullmans. Superior roadway and service. 1,218 Broadway. —Adv.

GOMEZ EXPECTS TO KEEP US OUT

Is Sure Cubans Will Work Together to Maintain Peace.

HE SO CABLES THE TIMES

Later News from Havana of Agreemnt Reached at a Night Conference.

BUT WOOD KEEPS ON DUTY

Declines a Dinner Engagement Out of Washington—Army and Navy Divisions Ready.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ EXPECTS TO AVOID INTERVENTION.

By Cable to the Editor of the Times:

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—El Presidente Gomez estima que en Cuba solo ha existido una polemica ardiente que ha producido grandes temores en el exterior pero que no ha alterado el orden publico no ha interrumpido los negocios ni ha turbado la zafra. Esta dispuesto a que cese la forma violenta de esas peticiones y esto lo haran los Cubanos por amor patrio. En todo caso tiene fuerzas suficientes para obligar a que todos respeten la ley a mantener el orden y garantizar la vida y la propiedad de todos. Esta situacion no esta comprendida en la enmienda Platt por lo cual ha creido qua no es posible la intervencion que ha de proceder con arreglo a la ley citada.

IGNACIO RAMIREZ,
Secretary de la Presidente.

TRANSLATION.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—President Gomez thinks that in Cuba there have been hot political arguments which have produced great alarm in foreign countries, but which have not brought disorder, interrupted business or interfered with the sugar crop. He is disposed to have the violent form of demands made upon him cease, and the Cubans will accede to this through patriotism. In any event, he has sufficient forces to oblige all to respect the laws, maintain order, and guarantee life and property rights to all.

This situation is not covered by the Platt amendment, for which reason the President does not think intervention is possible, as such intervention must come about in accordance with the terms of the said Platt amendment.

IGNACIO RAMIREZ,
Secretary to the President.

What the Platt Amendment Provides.

The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 18, Thursday.—The conference between the leaders of the Cuban political parties and the veterans at the President's palace adjourned at 1:05 o'clock this morning. It was announced that all the elements had reached an understanding to unite in a policy which would effectually remove any excuses for intervention. The details of the agreement have not been divulged.

After the conference Gen. Eusebio Hernandez said that it was realized that the United States had acted in the best interests of Cuba and as the truest friend of the republic.

The impression is very general that the action of the Washington Administration deals a death blow to the veteran agitation, thereby removing the excuse for intervention and abundantly strengthening the Cuban Administration.

The editorial comments of the Havana newspapers are meagre and are characterized generally by patriotic adjurations to all Cubans, regardless of their political affiliations, to forget past and present differences and unite loyally in obeying the laws and preserving order without giving the least excuse for foreign intervention, as the only way whereby the independence of the Republic can be maintained.

The editorials are without any sentiment of bitterness against the United States with the exception of that printed in La Prensa, which demands the recall of the American Minister, Arthur M. Beaupre, on the ground of discourtesy in presenting the note directly to the President instead of to the Secretary of State.

This course had been taken because the Minister was unable to find the Secretary, who had left his office at an early hour, and because the Minister was anxious not to delay the delivery of the note. This explanation was ceremoniously handed to Secretary Sanguilly this morning by the Secretary of the American Legation, Hugh S. Jennings.

Secretary Sanguilly sent dispatches today to all the Cuban Ministers abroad, giving the purport of the American note, with the assurance that the Cuban Government "would proceed with serenity, confiding in the patriotism of the Cubans for obedience to the law and the preservation of peace."

Emilo Nunez, President of the Veterans' Association, in an interview to-day, reaffirmed his assertion that the United States was not justified in threatening intervention, because the Veterans' Association was purely a patriotic association, similar to the Grand Army of the Repub-

ic. It had broken no law, nor had it defied the authority of the Government. It existed only for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the republic by constitutional means.

Says Veterans Will Persist.

He declared, however, that the veterans were determined to persist in the campaign, the object of which was the purification of the civil service and of all publications obnoxious to patriotism by reason of former hostility to the cause of Cuban independence.

General doubt is felt regarding the ability of Nunez to carry out his programme, owing to the defection of many of his followers. A significant symptom of the possible dissolution of the veteran organization is the disbandment of the veteran club at Batabano, where recently an armed conflict between veterans and anti-veterans was narrowly averted.

Gen. Nunez had a conference this afternoon with the Secretary of the Interior, Señor Machedo, when it was decided that the veterans should withdraw their obnoxious address to the President demanding annulment of the decree forbidding army officers from attending veteran meetings, and substituting for this demand a respectful petition setting forth the right of officers to attend meetings at what Nunez declared to be only a patriotic society.

Vice President Alfredo Zayas and Gen. Pino Guerra also conferred with Secretary Machedo for the purpose of defining the attitude of a group of veterans affiliated with the Zayalsta faction, which is strenuously opposed to the Nunez faction.

The American Minister held two conferences with Secretary Sanguily, but they merely had to do with unimportant details of the situation. The British Minister, Stephen Leech, also visited the Secretary, but the purpose of his visit was not revealed, but it is believed that it did not pertain to the present crisis.

The House of Representatives held an ordinary routine session to-day, no reference being made to the political crisis. The Senate sent a communication to President Gomez, giving assurance of its sympathy and support in his effort to compel compliance with the law and the preservation of order at any cost, as the only way to save the republic.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was strong on the news of possible intervention, and in the Board of Trade there was great relief at the probable revival of business, which recently has been much depressed. From various parts of the island reports have been received that many planters who heretofore had been afraid to begin grinding, now intend to put their mills into immediate operation. This will have the excellent effect of giving employment in the fields and mills to thousands of Cubans, who are now dissatisfied and liable to join seditious movements through lack of work.

It is also reported that large orders are coming in from country merchants, who for several months have been keeping down their stocks to the limit of bare necessities. There is a tendency also on the part of banks to make loans to planters, which they have previously withheld, as a result of a general lack of confidence arising out of the threatening political conditions. All parts of the island continue to send in reports of peaceful conditions at the present time.

GEN. WOOD ON DUTY.

Army and Navy Departments Still Ready for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Major Gen. Wood canceled to-day an engagement to attend a banquet at New Haven to-night as the guest of honor of the Governor's Foot Guards, giving as his reason that he was compelled by emergency work at the War Department to remain in Washington.

Gen. Wood did not refer to the Cuban situation, and did not consider it as being so critical as to be mentioned as the cause of his not going to New Haven, but it is known here that he did not wish to be absent from his office when any question as to readiness for a movement of troops might come up for his consideration.

Washington was advised to-day that President Gomez had called a conference to be held this evening at Havana to consider the warning presented yesterday through Minister Beaupre. All the leading men of the Government party, and it is supposed also of the Veterans' Association, have been invited to be present, and a full interchange of views is to be had for the purpose of developing a policy acceptable to all parties and in harmony which has given rise to fears of a serious with the wishes of the United States.

The State Department received no reply from the Cuban Government to-day. Secretary Knox said to-night that he had not expected any communication from the Gomez Government immediately, and, indeed, it was not a matter of necessity that there should be any reply at all, if it was made clear that the Cuban Government was able to cope with the matter, situation. The Secretary said that there was not the slightest desire on the part of this Government to send troops to Cuba, and he did not expect that it would be necessary, as the events of the next few days would no doubt show. The note sent yesterday was sent because this Government holds itself responsible for the good order and stability of the island. The evidences of a secret movement calculated to grow into a widespread revolution party has of late been distinctly strong.

Threats to Gomez.

It is understood that there have been reports, not only from our diplomatic representatives in Cuba but from other agents of this Government from various parts of the island, showing the drift of sentiment among the followers of Gen. Nunez and the likelihood of a desperate and well-planned assault on the Gomez Government within the near future. The State Department is in possession of evidence of late most aggravated threats to Gomez that if he would not yield to the demand of the leaders of the Veterans' Association, requiring that the law against the participation of officers of the army in political meetings be treated as a dead letter.

"It is not worth while," said a high official of the State Department, "to give a highly colored tinge to dispatches about this matter. We believe it will turn out to be a matter of moral suasion. If there is anything to criticise or condemn in it it is the interpretation that may be placed on the scope and application of the language of the Platt amendment. Authority is not expressly given by the terms of any section of the Platt amendment to interfere in the internal affairs of the Cuban Republic.

"There is no need to connect the incident with the visit of the Secretary of War to Cuba last August. He may have heard of some of the incipient circumstances of the movement that has culminated within the last few days in threats against the Gomez Government. But our information comes from indubitable sources, well organized and spread throughout the island, so that our conviction that it was time to act did not rest on the conclusions of any one man or of two or three. We found that secret meetings were being held all over the island of men identified with the opposition to Gomez, and that while the ostensible purpose was to work up sentiment for the next general election next December, there was great danger that the demands of the opposition would cripple the Government and lead to the general participation of army officers in a political movement which at any time might break into revolt.

The existing law against the participation of army officers in politics was not adopted without good reasons. It is an unwritten law in the United States, but it has from the beginning of the Government had the force practically of law that army officers should not become a force in politics. You will note that our army officers almost uniformly have no decided political affiliations, and express their opinions on politics rarely or never. They are never thinking of running for office or working for those who are. They do not, of course, have the opportunity often to get into politics, but as a rule they are non-partisan. They hold that the army is the right hand of power for the Government—the big policeman, as it were. They serve a Republican or a Democratic Commander in Chief in the White House with equal spirit and discipline. That is what we think should be the condition in Cuba, and I may tell you that the provision of the law that no Cuban army officer should be in politics was proposed and supported by American influence. We are now interested in maintaining it because we believe that the stability of Government in the islands depends on it.

The incident created very little talk in Congress. In general conversation the probability of the actual dispatch of troops to the island was uniformly discounted by the expressed belief that the sending of the warning would be enough, and the Cubans would put themselves right without any more difficulty.

Ready for Emergencies.

There is no serious expectation in Washington that this Government will send troops into Cuba. On all sides to-day that was the opinion expressed by high officials. The Secretary of War communicated to-day with all the division commanders to inform them that there might arise a contingency where prompt mobilization of troops in their commands would be necessary and to keep such organizations in readiness to move at short notice. Under the plans worked out by the General Staff there are always in each command certain organizations designated as liable for mobilization when necessary by reason of disturbances in territory adjacent to the United States. For the next fortnight these troops will be kept in readiness to entrain at two hours' notice and go to Newport News for transportation to Cuba. The Quartermaster officers in charge of the transports, Meade, Sumner, McClellan, and Kilpatrick, now tied up at Newport News, were ordered to clean their ships and have them in complete readiness.

Similar orders were out from Marine Corps headquarters to the commandants at the various navy yards and to the officers in charge of the transports Prairie and Dixie. It was arranged that if marines were sent a regiment would be made up at once at the Philadelphia Navy Yard consisting of twelve companies of 100 men each, which could be sent within forty-eight hours on the Dixie. Another regiment would be made up from marines on both coasts and sent five days later on the Prairie.

Nevertheless, neither at the War Department nor the Navy Department to-day was there any sign of activity looking to the sending of troops or marines to Cuba.

The House Committee of Naval Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs will visit Havana next week on a warship. The trip has nothing to do with the Cuban situation, as the committee is going merely to inspect the wreck of the battleship Maine. The opportunity for the visit arose from the fact that both committees, as well as the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, will leave here Friday night to attend the celebration of the completion of the Florida Over Sea Railroad, and being so near Havana they have decided to go there.

NATIONS DISCUSS SANITATION

Paris Conference Reports on Plague, Cholera, and Yellow Fever.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The International Sanitary Conference held under the auspices of the French Government, in which forty-two Nations, including the United States, participated, concluded its labors to-day. It was opened on Nov. 7 by M. de Selves, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The American delegates were Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris; Dr. H. D. Geddings, the American public health officer stationed at Naples, and Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean of the United States Army Medical Corps.

The subjects dealt with at the conference comprised the plague, cholera and yellow fever. It was decided that the propagation of the plague by vermin and rats was now generally recognized as well as infection by the skin and respiratory organs. The commission recommends that any person who has been in contact with a plague patient shall be subjected to surveillance not exceeding five days.

The report in referring to cholera urges the necessity of observing not only confirmed cases but germ carriers, and insists on the importance of improved sanitation at the ports.

Concerning yellow fever, the commission adheres to the measures prescribed by the convention at Washington in 1905, consisting of the isolation of infected persons and a war against germ carrying mosquitos by means of sulphuration of all ships and other places.

NO MALE DUTCH HEIR YET.

Queen Wilhelmina Again Disappoints an Expectant Nation.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—An apparently well-grounded report is in circulation that Queen Wilhelmina, who two weeks ago was said to be expecting an interesting family event, has suffered another illness.

All hope of the birth of a male heir to the throne of the Netherlands in the near future has been dissipated.

CHINA'S PALACES LOSING TREASURES

Historic Works of Art Being Sold to European and American Agents in Peking.

VALUE IS MANY MILLIONS

Even the Forbidden City Depleted—Members of Sowerby Party Tell of Anarchy and Massacre.

PEKING, Jan. 17.—No definite action was taken at the conference of the princes of the imperial clan with the Empress Dowager to-day. The discussion of the subject of abdication was postponed until Friday owing to the slight indisposition of Premier Yuan Shi-Kai.

Certain of the princes declare that the abdication of the throne is pending. At their next gathering the princes and Dowager Empress will call into consultation the members of the cabinet.

Many of the treasures of the Peking and Mukden palaces are being offered for sale. A number of American and European agents are here negotiating for their acquisition.

The minor palaces and also the Forbidden City are being depleted in a similar way, and art works from their collections are being disposed of.

Mukden was the former Manchu capital, and the palace there is a museum full of historic objects of an intrinsic value of many million dollars.

Many arrests have been made to-day of persons suspected of complicity in the attempted assassination of Premier Yuan Shi-Kai. One officer and another soldier have died from the wounds they suffered when the bomb was thrown.

The Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has appealed to the ex-Regent, Prince Ching, and to Yuan Shi-Kai to induce the Court to devise speedily measures of conciliation which will satisfy the bulk of the nation and restore peace and order pending the decision of the representative assembly to be convened on the question of the future government of China. The appeal points out that the authority of the Ta-Ching dynasty has ceased throughout the whole of the southern, central, and western provinces of China. It declares that a continuation of the struggle will involve the ruin of Chinese and foreign merchants, and jeopardize the lives and property of peaceful foreign and Chinese residents.

The appeal further advocates the renunciation of autocratic power and the establishment of a provisional administration.

The relief expedition headed by Capt. Sowerby, a member of the British League of Frontiersmen, has returned to Peking. It passed through many thrilling experiences. The members of the expedition found the provinces of Shen-Si, Shan-Si and Ho-Nan in a state of anarchy. The outlaws and revolutionaries are, they declare, indistinguishable. The Imperialists they found to be equally lawless. In some of the districts, they say, few women survive, while the towns and villages are deserted and the people are hiding in caves in the mountains.

At Sian-Foo horrible murders were committed. A mob surrounded the school established by the Scandinavian missionary, Beckman, who was wounded severely but escaped later to Hankow. His wife was killed. The school was fired on three sides and the mob butchered the fleeing children with axes, spades and spears. The city gates were closed for four days while the mobs murdered 10,000 Manchus.

The members of the expedition consider that the foreign Governments should order all foreigners to leave the interior. Some of the missionaries from a mistaken sense of duty obstinately refuse to depart from their posts without official orders.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17.—Tang Shao-Yi has received a telegram from Peking saying that as a result of to-day's discussions the Imperial Princes are unanimously in favor of the acceptance of the Republicans' terms. The Mongolian contingent raised some difficulties, which, however, are thought to be surmountable.

It is reported that the Republicans hope now to raise a loan in the United States on the security of various Wu-Chang properties.

NANKING, Jan. 17.—The Republican leaders entirely repudiate all the persons arrested in Peking for complicity in the attempted assassination of Yuan Shi-Kai. President Sun Yat-Sen personally telegraphed his sympathy to Yuan and his congratulations on the Premier's escape.

The Associated Press has every reason to believe that President Sun and Tang Shao-Yi are in complete agreement on almost every point in the procedure looking to peace. It is believed that Tang has been re-empowered personally to act on behalf of Yuan.

A considerable section of the Republicans, especially the Cantonese, are extremely suspicious of Yuan's good faith, but Dr. Sun is urging upon them harmony and broader views. The situation to-day is regarded as being more hopeful than at any other time in the last three months.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—A change has come over the situation in Mongolia, according to reports published in the newspapers here. A number of the minor Khans and leaders who originally declared for Mongolia's independence from China have now sent a petition to Premier Yuan Shi-Kai in which they explain that their proclamation of independence does not mean complete separation from China if the Peking Government will only abolish the oppressive system of fiscal extortion which has been practiced hitherto in Mongolia.

A dispatch from Urga, the capital of Mongolia, states that the Kutuktu, (the head of the Lama sect of Buddhists,) who was recently installed as Khan of Mongolia, has abolished the Chinese taxes, up till now in force, and has established new ones, on the advice of Russia.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 18.—A news agency dispatch from Tien-tsin says the Empress Dowager during the conference yesterday was keenly affected by her position. She wept bitterly as she informed the Princes that she thought the abdication of the throne had become imperative.

ANNUL INSURANCE POLICIES.

Mutual Life Refused to Comply with New French Law.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine to-day granted the petition of certain policyholders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company asking for the voiding of contracts made since the law of 1905, which pointed out that French people could insure with confidence in foreign companies complying with that law.

Under the enactment the companies were compelled to deposit the full amount in France against the insurance held by French policyholders, and the companies were subjected to the control of the Government.

A year later, according to the petition to-day, the Mutual Life Insurance Company refused to submit to the terms of the law, so that those who had taken out policies after the promulgation of the law petitioned for the nullification of their contracts and the reimbursement of the premiums.

20 OPERA SINGERS HURT.

Floor of St. Petersburg Stage Collapses in Course of a Rehearsal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—A serious accident occurred at the Imperial Opera this afternoon.

In the course of a rehearsal of "Tristan und Isolde" the floor collapsed and twenty female members of the chorus were taken from the wreckage badly hurt.

The Russian basso Sibiriakoff was more severely injured than any of the other performers. He is suffering from concussion of the brain and a fracture of the leg

NEW ELECTION IN TURKEY.

Senate Accepts Petition for Dissolution of Chamber.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—The Senate has accepted the petition for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies presented to it yesterday.

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NO MORE SPEECHES, ROOSEVELT WRITES

If He Can Avoid Them—His Excuse for Not Attending American-Irish Historical Dinner.

ATTACK ON LODGE'S HISTORY

Many Irish in the Revolution and Priscilla was a Mulligan, Declares Dr. Walsh.

The American-Irish Historical Society had its fourteenth annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the customary dinner. Many prominent men had been invited to dine, and among those who sent regrets was Theodore Roosevelt, who added to his dictated letter with a pen the words, "Good luck always." The letter declares that Mr. Roosevelt intends making no more speeches than he can avoid, a possible reference to the speech which he made recently at the Aldine Club's star chamber dinner. Here is his letter:

> I wish it were possible for my friends to realize my position, not for my own sake, but because then, they would understand just why it is that I cannot accept all the invitations that come to me. From now on I wish to avoid making any speeches that I possibly can avoid and greatly though I appreciate an invitation coming from such a body as the one you represent it really is not possible for me to accept. I cannot go into anything further of any kind or sort now. I am very sorry. Good luck always.

The letter was addressed to Patrick F. McGowan, Secretary General of the society. Mr. Roosevelt is one of the original members of the society, and there was much disappointment at his failure to be present.

Regrets came also from President Taft and Gov. Dix.

James F. Walsh, M. D., Dean of the Medical Department of the Fordham University, spoke to the toast "The Irish-Americans in the Revolution." He said that according to three or four historians there were very few foreigners in the Revolution, and that the foreign element was so small that it was hardly worth counting. There might have been a few Scotch-Irish and some Huguenots, but that the great mass of the soldiers were assumed to be English. Dr. Walsh said that history was reported to be interesting only when it was wrong. He said:

Dr. Walsh declared that Virginia was the most important part of the Union at that time, and that one has only to learn the truth to know how little Massachusetts did. Massachusetts, he said, looms large in history because history has been written by the men of that State and because these men could not see beyond the ends of their noses. Last year he was asked to make a speech about patriotism at Bunker Hill, and he wondered why an Irishman was asked to perform such a duty. He looked up the records of the men who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill and discovered that six men of his own name fought at Lexington and seventeen at Bunker Hill.

"There is not an important Irish name missing," he said, "from the muster rolls of the men who fought in Massachusetts. There were 363 O'Briens, 127 Kellys, and 82 Burkes. One wonders where all of these Irishmen came from. It has been said that these foreigners did not begin to come to Massachusetts until the beginning of the nineteenth century, but they were there before that, and they were thoroughly loyal to the colonies.

"It was the poorer men, the so-called lower classes, that did most of the fighting. Why, you hardly dare make a list of the fighting men of that time, because there were so few of the so-called upper classes who fought on the right side. They fought for the British. Mr. Lodge says that a few Scotch-Irish fought in Massachusetts, and some Huguenots, with the accent on Huguenots. But I know that not one Lodge appears on the muster rolls, but there are a few Cabots."

Dr. Walsh told of the Irish girls that were shipped over here because there were not enough women for wives. He asserted that the surname of the Priscilla, who so nicely tempted John Alden, was Mulligan. He knew this to be the fact.

Charles Ezra Cornell spoke to the toast, "Timothy Murphy at the Battle of Saratoga."

The other speakers were the Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, "The American Navy," and Andrew J. Shipman, "The Irish in the South." The Hon. Thomas Zanslaus Lee, President-General of the Society, presided. Among those present were Samuel Adams, Michael Blake, Cyril Crimmins, John O'Sullivan, Alfred L. Doyle, Albert B. Cruikshank, and William O'Connor.

For Roosevelt and Hadley.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—Before the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association H. G. Moore, a Director of the National Association of Credit Men, advocated to-day the election of Roosevelt and Hadley for President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States as the remedy for all existing business depression.

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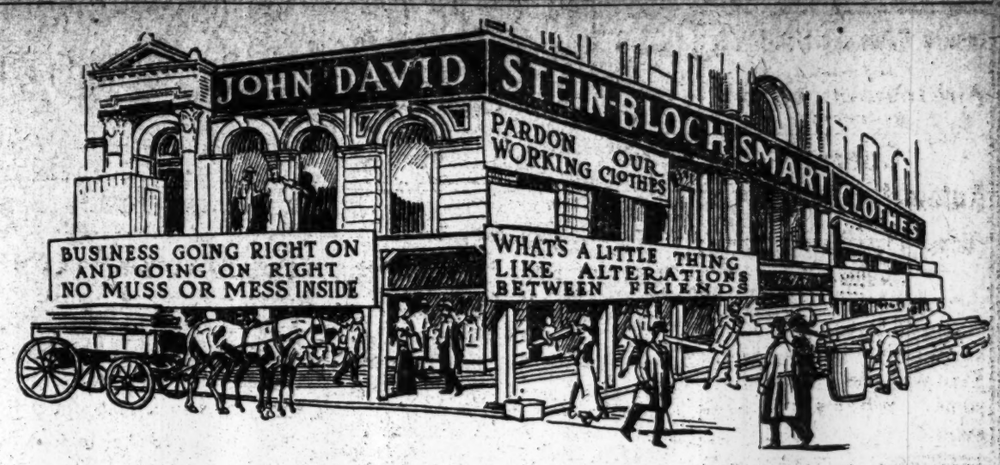
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WHAT'S A LITTLE THING LIKE ALTERATIONS BETWEEN FRIENDS

This Is the Way Our Shop Looks And This Is the Why of This Town-Rousing Sale

OUR building alterations necessitated by *the widening of Broadway* will take longer—much longer—than we had optimistically expected. "What can't be *cured* must be *cleared.*" Therefore, we've resolved to offer our entire stock of Clothes, Furnishings, and Hats *at your prices* to make room for the workmen. While the front of the shop is scarred and scaffolded, *there's no mess or muss inside.*

Entire Stock of Fancy Suits, Including Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

$22.50 and $20 Suits *now*	$14.75
$28 and $25 Suits *now*	$18.75
$32 and $30 Suits *now*	$24.75
$40, $38 and $35 Suits *now*	$28.75

Entire Overcoat Stock Including Stein-Bloch Smart Overcoats

Ulsters, Raglans, Chesterfields, and Belted Coats, made here and in England. Medium and Winter weights.

$20 Overcoats *now*	$14.75
$25 Overcoats *now*	$18.75
$32 and $30 Overcoats *now*	$24.75
$35 Overcoats *now*	$28.75
$40 Overcoats *now*	$33.75
$45 Overcoats *now*	$38.75

Roelofs Famous Hats First Time at Cut Prices

$3.00, *now*	$2.00
$4.00, *now*	$2.65
$6.00, *now*	$4.35
$7.00, *now*	$4.85

Entire Stock of Fine Shirts, including new Spring Styles

$2.00, $1.65, $1.50 Shirts *now*	95c
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$3.50 Shirts *now*	$2.35

Plain and Pleated, starched or soft cuffs, Percales, Madras, Silk, Linens, Flannels.

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55c Neckwear *now*	35c
$1.15 and $1.00 *now*	65c
$2.00 and $1.50 *now*	$1.15
$3.00 and $2.50 *now*	$1.65

All Knitted Scarfs Reduced

Gloves

$1.50 Gloves *now*	$1.15
$2.00 Gloves *now*	$1.65
$2.50 Gloves *now*	$1.95

Men's Fine Angora Sweaters and Waistcoats

$7.00 and $6.00 qualities *now*	$4.95
$12, $10 and $8.50 qualities *now*	$6.85

Pajamas

$1.50 Pajamas *now*	95c
$2.50 Pajamas *now*	$1.65
$5.00 Pajamas *now*	$3.85

Hosiery

$1.00 and 75c Imported Lisle Sox *now*	35c
$2.00 and $1.50 Imported Lisle Sox *now*	65c

Broken lots of Summer and Winter Underwear.

$1.50 and $1.00 grades *now*	75c
$2.50 and $2.00 grades *now*	$1.35

Raincoats

$25.00 Raincoats *now*	$19.75
$20.00 Raincoats *now*	$13.75
$10.00 Raincoats *now*	$6.75

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

WATTERSON CALLS WILSON AN INGRATE

Continued from Page 1.

coming the Presidential nominee. His friends are naturally disappointed that he should sacrifice a friendship of years' standing to gain a grip on the nomination."

NEBRASKANS AGAINST WILSON.

Mayor Dahlman One Member of Secret Conference on His Candidacy.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17.—A conference of several prominent Nebraska Democrats to-day considered the action of the editor of Harper's Weekly in taking from the head of its columns the name of Gov. Woodrow Wilson as a candidate for the Democratic nemination for President.

The meeting was held in the office of Mayor Dahlman, who said after adjournment:

"The action of Mr. Harvey is the collapse of the Wilson boom. Mr. Harvey is by no means the first of leading Democrats who have been supporting Gov. Wilson to drop him. Democrats like Col. Watterson and Col. Hemphill have fallen out of the Wilson ranks. Nebraska Democrats have no candidate to propose, but generally are opposed to Mr. Wilson, having long ago taken a stand against his pension policy.

"I am not authorized to speak for Mr. Bryan, but I know he is opposed to many policies advocated by Gov. Wilson, and I do not think this leading Nebraskan will support him for the Presidency."

What further action Democrats will take the Mayor declines to discuss.

GOVERNOR WAS SILENT.

Would Not Discuss Harvey Incident —Dumb on Watterson, Too.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson was in the city a short time yesterday afternoon, but refused to discuss the announcement in the current number of Harper's Weekly, in which Col. George Harvey explained that the Governor had requested that his name be taken from the head of the Weekly's editorial columns, as he thought the Weekly's support was affecting his candidacy injuriously.

Gov. Wilson took the 5 P. M. train at the Grand Central Station for Detroit, where he will make a public address to-night, and deliver speeches in Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids on Friday. The Governor does not expect to get back to New Jersey until Monday. Meanwhile President John D. Prince, of the State Senate, will be Acting Governor.

A telegram was sent by THE TIMES last night to Gov. Wilson, on board the second section of the Wolverine Express, which was due at Schenectady at 8:45 o'clock, acquainting him with Col. Watterson's statement and inviting him to reply. The message was delivered to the conductor of the train, who gave it to Gov. Wilson, but he did not answer it.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Interviewers waited for hours at the railroad station here to-night in the hope of getting from Gov. Woodrow Wilson a reply to the statement made by Col. Henry Watterson. The Governor, who is on his way to Detroit, was due here at 11:40, but advices were received here to the effect that a section of the Wolverine Special, on which he is traveling, was held up by a wreck near Ilion.

DESERTS WILSON FOR HARMON.

Bryan Leader in Wisconsin Announces Change of Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—Gov. Wilson's demand that Col. George B. Harvey cease supporting him may cost him friends in this State. Matt J. Regan, a recognized Bryan leader, who had been a Wilson man, stated to-night his change to Harmon if Bryan cannot be persuaded to run. He says that the ingratitude of Wilson to Harvey makes him a dangerous man to tie to. He added: "We cannot afford to support a man who cannot hold the East. We want to be on the wagon."

Regan has followed out his switch to Harmon by sending an open letter to the Wilson campaign leader demanding that the State Democrats cease efforts to pledge this State to any candidate and send an uninstructed delegation.

SENATOR CUMMINS TO RUN.

Intends to Announce Himself as Candidate, Friends Say.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 17.—Senator Albert B. Cummins will soon announce himself as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, according to a report among his friends here to-day.

It is stated that Senator Cummins has made up his mind to enter the contest, after considering all phases of the situation. Iowa friends have for several weeks been urging him to enter the race.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Whether Senator Albert J. Cummins of Iowa will be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency will probably be determined at a meeting of the Iowa delegation which will be called immediately upon the return of Senator Kenyon from the West. Senator Cummins meantime refused to discuss reports that he will soon announce his candidacy. "I am not responsible for these reports," said he, "and I have nothing to say about them." Nevertheless among his friends, particularly political intimates from the Middle West, it is believed that the announcement will be forthcoming soon.

Prohibitionists Nominate in July.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The tentative dates for the National Prohibition Convention at Atlantic City are July 10, 11 and 12, according to an announcement from national headquarters. More than fifteen hundred delegates will attend, among them several women from California.

Avoid Typhoid!

Dr. Osler says: "Infection of water is unquestionably the most common mode of conveyance."

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SEIZURE BY ITALY ANGERS THE FRENCH

Premier Poincare Said to Regard Seriously the Action in Regard to the Carthage.

VESSEL NOW SEQUESTRATED.

Captain Not Allowed to Use His Wireless Apparatus—Fear of Rioting in Tunis.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The French Government has informed the Italian Government that France reserves all her rights in reference to the seizure on the high seas of the French mail steamer Carthage, by Italian destroyers.

The Carthage was arrested and taken to Cagliari, Sardinia, because she had on board an aeroplane, belonging to the French aviator, Duval, and parts of another, belonging to the aviator Obré, and these were considered contraband of war.

The facts of the seizure of the Carthage have been submitted by the French Government to leading authorities on jurisprudence and international law.

At the weekly diplomatic reception today, Premier Poincaré and the Italian Ambassador, Signor Tittoni, had a long conversation concerning the incident. The matter will be taken up at Rome, and there is no doubt that it will be settled amicably.

At the same time it is understood that M. Poincaré entertains serious reservations relative to the Italian point of view.

The French Government has received a telegram of protest, couched in energetic language, from the passengers of the steamer.

The Captain of the Carthage, who was supported by the Consul at Cagliari, refused to comply with an order of the Italians to land the aeroplane which was on the vessel, according to a dispatch to The Matin from Cagliari. Thereupon the Italian officers declared that they had placed the Carthage under sequestration and sealed up the vessel's hatches and the mail sacks on board.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 17.—The agent of the French line to-day received a cablegram from the Captain of the Carthage informing him that his ship was still held under arrest at Cagliari.

The Captain says that he was stopped seventeen miles off the coast of Sardinia, which is outside Italian waters. He has placed a full report of the incident, together with a protest in regular form, in the hands of the French Consul at Cagliari.

The agent has also received a dispatch from the Residency General at Tunis, advising him of the receipt of a wireless message from the Captain of the Carthage to the effect that the Captain had received a formal order from the Italian authorities to stop using the wireless installation on board his vessel.

SPLENDID STAGE GOWNS.

Play to be Produced in Paris Will Surpass all Previous Displays.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The most dazzling visions of elegance provided by the Paris dressmaking establishments are likely to be surpassed by a scene in the last act of a play called "Rue de la Paix," a new "dressmakers' drama" by Abel Hermant, to be produced at the Vaudeville Theatre. Half a dozen leading modistes have collaborated in providing the costumes, which are said to be the most expensive ever seen on the French stage.

The play is the story of a Parisian man dressmaker and the two women in his life. His chief model is a pretty but vapid girl, and his manageress a woman of great ability. He marries the pretty girl, never dreaming that the devotion and business and artistic capacity of the other had made his fortune. After his marriage he insults the manageress, who quits him to open an establishment of her own in partnership with a London leader of fashion, in whom Paris society will recognize a portrait of an Englishwoman of title whose dressmaking ventures have made her famous in New York and London.

The new establishment is successful and the man milliner calls on his former manageress to try to get her back. She, however, is inflexible, and tells him she once loved him and because of her love left him to enjoy, in blissful ignorance of her devotion, the success she won for him.

The play ends with the discomfiture of the man dressmaker, who realizes too late that he owes his name and fame to the woman whom he slighted.

SHUBERTS' BERLIN VENTURE.

May Build Hippodrome There—Klaw Acquires "Cinemaplasticon."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Lee Shubert of New York arrived in Berlin to-day to look over the ground with a view to the construction of a great theatre here on the lines of the New York Hippodrome. Advance arrangements for the project have already been completed by the Shuberts' German agents, Hugo Baruch & Co.

To-night Mr. Shubert is seeing Max Reinhardt's latest success at the Deutsches Theater, "Turandot," a Chinese spectacular play, which Mr. Shubert has acquired for America. Mr. Shubert is also negotiating with Herr Reinhardt for the American rights of "The Miracle," now running at Olympia, London, as well as for the Reinhardt-Harvey version of "Oedipus Rex," being given at Covent Garden.

Marc Klaw has just left Berlin after acquiring in Vienna the American rights of the "Cinemaplasticon," the latest thing in motion pictures. The figures, reproduced by rotating films, are actually seen moving about the stage instead of on a canvas screen. The illusion thereby created is said to be perfect.

NO COMMISSION TO WARD.

Report About Manager of Y. M. C. A. Collection Denied.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Chairman of the committee of city men who have undertaken to collect £100,000 in twelve days for the Young Men's Christian Association Fund, made a reference at to-day's luncheon in the Guildhall to Charles S. Ward's connection with the campaign. This was rendered necessary on account of a certain amount of prejudice that was found to exist against the "sending to America for an organizer," and also the impression that Mr. Ward is getting a percentage of the result of the collection as a commission.

Mr. Arbuthnot's statement that "Mr. Ward has no material interest whatever in the campaign" was loudly cheered. Mr. Arbuthnot went on:

"Mr. Ward came here as the result of a generous offer of his services by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, of which he is Secretary, after a request by the London association."

In concluding, Mr. Arbuthnot paid a great tribute to Mr. Ward's work in the campaign, which, he said, "we could not have attempted without him."

The total sum raised is now £40,396, and as the campaign closes next Tuesday morning, an average is required of £12,000 a day for the next five days. Some big donations are expected, and it is no secret that the committee is looking across the ocean for help. Among other names mentioned is that of John Wanamaker, whose interest in the City of London is well known. He was a guest of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last Summer.

A HINT TO MR. MORGAN.

Paris Wits Suggest That He Offer Million for Return of "Mona Lisa."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Paris wits are saying, apropos of the reported decision of the French Government to offer to J. Pierpont Morgan the Commander's button of the Legion of Honor, that Mr. Morgan will probably offer "a reward of a million dollars and no questions asked" for the lost "Mona Lisa" and restore it to the Louvre.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

Something New in New York

It is difficult to tell of anything new in this great city, because it is the embodiment of the finest and best in everything.

But there is something new in the very heart of the city's activities that the people should know about.

It is a great modern restaurant in a railroad station. It is true that the Pennsylvania Station is the greatest railroad station in the world, and by the same token the restaurant is the best of its kind.

It is completely appointed from kitchen to table. The supplies are collected by men experienced in catering, the food is prepared by skilled cooks and served on distinctive table ware by trained waiters. The main restaurant is not conducted on the catch-as-catch-can principle usually associated with railroad restaurant service, but it is a quiet, dignified dining-room, where one may dine in leisure and content. The trains move noiselessly and smokelessly below, and there is nothing to jar upon the enjoyment of good food. A separate and distinct luncheon room, fifty feet across the Arcade, supplies the needs of the eager hungry of the one whose time is more precious than the leisurely satisfaction of appetite.

The Pennsylvania Station is only a block from Broadway at Thirty-second Street, and the restaurant is on the street level, off the Arcade.

It may sound paradoxical to say that a railroad station is the place to get a good quiet meal, but it is nevertheless true in this case.

ELIZABETHAN TOWN TO BE REPRODUCED

Mrs. George Cornwallis West Tells of Plans for British Shakespeare Exhibit.

MODEL OF GLOBE THEATRE

Performances Just as in Shakespeare's Time — St. Bartholomew's Fair—Perhaps a Great Tournament.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West gave to an interviewer to-day further details of her project of a Shakespearean exhibition. She said:

"My idea is to raise money for the Shakespeare Memorial by making people more familiar with the age in which Shakespeare wrote. Thus, the whole of the Earl's Court exhibition that is under cover will be turned into an Elizabethan town. From the twentieth century the visitor will walk straight into the sixteenth.

"I have a large number of plans and drawings, many representing actual houses, and from these we shall erect our buildings. There will be greens and open spaces, with every imaginable kind of street incident and street life. In fact, it will be such as Shakespeare looked on and from which he got so many ideas for incidents in his plays.

"These houses will be let, some to societies, and some to tradesmen. I want every trade represented. This is the business side of my scheme. The exhibition will not only be a place of entertainment, but a shopping centre, where only good things can be bought.

"A number of houses have already been let. For example, Queen Alexandra's wood-carving school will take up a position under a model of Chichester Cross.

"As to amusements, there will be, first of all, a model of the Globe Theatre. Here a company of players will give daily performances exactly as in Shakespeare's time, except that the women's parts will be taken by women and not boys. There will be gallants on the stage, groundlings in the pit, and so on. We shall also have a Fortune Playhouse, where concerts of sixteenth century music with instruments of the period will be given. There will also be dancing, and Morris dances will be performed from time to time exactly as in the old days.

"St. Bartholomew's Fair will be seen in an open space, with all its quaint gaiety and humors. Another interesting feature will be a model of a galleon such as Drake and Raleigh sailed in. Seymour Lucas, R. A., is helping me in this.

"We shall have a series of assembly halls and subscription dances, in which I hope to interest a number of well-known ladies. The Welcome Club will be turned into the Mermaid Tavern.

"There is one other feature which as yet is only 'in petto,' but which promises to be in many ways the most striking feature of all. This, if it comes off, will again enlist the help of society, for it will be a memorable pageant eclipsing even the Shakespeare quadrilles at the Albert Hall. How would it be if the Eglinton Tournament were to be repeated after the lapse of seventy-three years!"

The Eglinton tournament received its name from the Earl of Eglinton, who in 1839 provided a revival on a great scale of mediaeval pageantry at his ancestral seat, Eglin Castle, Ayrshire.

The touranment was held in August, and ever since Lord Eglinton's name has been associated with it. At this tournament one of the Knights was Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor of the French.

The tournament was described by Disraeli in "Endymion."

MADE HIS DREAM RETURN.

Charles Garvice Tells of Getting a Plot by the Use of Will Power.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Charles Garvice, the novelist, at a meeting of the Ethnological Society in London to-day, told of a strange experience he had recently.

He had a dream in which an excellent plot for a novel figured, but on waking he could not remember what it was. Accordingly he decided to "will himself" to dream the same dream the following night and wake up in the middle of it. He did so.

"ULSTERIA" IN BELFAST

5,000 Men to Bivouac Inside Hall to Prevent Home Rule Meeting.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—"Ulsteria" is the name given by The Westminster Gazette to the Belfast Orangemen's threats to prevent Winston Churchill from holding a home rule meeting in that city.

BELFAST, Jan. 17.—The arrangements made by the Unionists to freeze out Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the demonstration in favor of home rule, which is announced to take place here on Feb. 8, include the bivouacking of 5,000 stalwarts inside Ulster Hall same days in advance of the meeting. They will have orders to hold the hall against all comers.

Anti-home rulers are to be brought into the city in special trains on the day of the meeting, and it is anticipated that 75,000 of them will be available for picket duty in order to block all the approaches to Ulster Hall or any other possible meeting place.

ECUADOR CRUISER MUTINOUS.

Fires at Gunboat, Causing Panic in Guayaquil—Later Surrenders.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 17.—A great panic occurred at midnight owing to an insurrection on board the cruiser Bolivar, whose officers and men had hitherto supported the provisional government of Gen. Montero, but who transferred their allegiance to the Quito Government.

Shells were fired from the Bolivar in the direction of the gunboat Tarqui as she was returning from the seaport of Duran with a detachment of troops to this city.

The inhabitants took refuge wherever they could find shelter, fearing that a battle was about to begin between the cruiser and the land forces. The Bolivar raised her anchor and took up a position in front of Duran in order to intercept any fresh insurgents of Guayaquil troops from reaching Duran.

The panic continued this morning, when seven pieces of artillery posted in the northern part of the city were trained on the Bolivar and it was feared that they might open fire at any moment. Later in the day, however, the Bolivar surrendered to the provisional Government.

LEISHMANS' RECEPTION.

Ambassador and His Wife Entertain the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Ambassador and Mrs. Leishman gave a reception at the embassy this afternoon to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives. Practically the full membership of the forty-seven foreign missions stationed at the Kaiser's capital was present, the total number being over 250.

Mrs. Leishman, who wore a gown of blue satin of the fashionable new shade covered with black lace, with a dog collar of pearls and a large diamond bar pin, was assisted by her daughters, Countess Gontaut-Biron and Miss Leishman; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John A. Leishman; Mrs. Shartle, wife of the Military Attaché, and Mrs. Niblack, wife of the Naval Attaché.

Included in the embassy staff were Lieuts. Dowell and Bristol of the United States Navy, who had arrived only a few hours before to take up their duties in Berlin as student attachés, the Navy Department's latest innovation.

The Lieutenants will be presented at Court on Friday evening, increasing the American circle to twenty-five. A Berlin paper to-day refers to the circle as the "American run on the Berlin Court."

The embassy has solved the exchange professor presentation question by handing it over to the Court authorities, who will treat each application for presentation as they please.

SECOND FIRE IN OSAKA.

Follows Conflagration Which Caused $15,000,000 Damage.

OSAKA, Jan. 17.—Fire started again last evening in the southern district of the city, but the outbreak was of a much less serious nature than that which occurred in the morning. The flames were extinguished before midnight.

The damage occasioned by yesterday's conflagration, when nearly 6,000 buildings were destroyed, amounts to 30,000,000 yen, (approximately $15,000,000.) Thirty thousand persons were rendered homeless and are being provided with shelter in the public buildings of the city.

MAIL FOR AMERICA BURNED.

Fire on Train from Paris to Cherbourg —300 Sacks Lost.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The postal car on the special train conveying passengers and mail to-day from Paris to Cherbourg for the American Line steamship, bound for New York, caught fire about half way between Cherbourg and Paris.

The train was stopped and the railway men fought the flames, which did not reach the other cars.

The postal car was abandoned, considerably damaged, and the train proceeded. It is not known how much, if any, of the mail was destroyed.

It is stated to-night that of 400 sacks of American mail about 300 were destroyed. It is feared that much registered matter was burned.

The car was perceived to be on fire as it left the tunnel near Mesnil-Maugur, and quick work on the part of the trainmen resulted in the isolation of the mail car, to which the flames were confined.

PERSIAN REGENT TO QUIT.

Ex-President of National Assembly Refuses to Accept the Post.

TEHEREN, Jan. 17.—Persistent reports are current that the Regent, Nasir-el-Mulk, has determined to resign. He has not attended the meetings of the Government for some days.

The Government, it is reported, tried to induce the ex-President of the National Assembly to accept the Regency, but he has declined.

Is Your Piano Worn Out?

If the keys are loose and it don't stay well in tune, it's time you exchanged it for a new one, while it still has a fair exchange value.

We can make you a liberal allowance in trade for one of the

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

and give you three years in which to pay the balance. Our prices—from $325 up—are low in consideration of the high quality of the "Pease" and the record they have for durability and staying in tune. It's because of the special way our tuning pin block is constructed.

Write for our 1912 Catalog and estimate for exchange. There's no obligation about it.

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A perfect seasoning for Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roasts, Gravies, Chops and Salad Dressings.
An Appetizer
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

Sale of Men's Shirts at Saks'
regularly 1.50, 1.75 & 2.00
now 90c

¶ Like all good opportunities this one is fleeting. Out of 6,000 shirts advertised Monday practically half of them are gone, and a few days more will surely see the entire balance disposed of. It just remains for you to decide whether or not you want a few high-grade shirts at the trifling price of ninety cents apiece. They are positively wonderful value, and only the fact of the manufacturer seeking our distribution for his late-season stock makes such a sale possible at all.

¶ There are soft bosoms with double cuffs, plain negligees and pleated negligees. The fabrics are in light and in dark grounds, exhibiting smart stripes and designs. All sizes and all sleeve lengths--and all 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 shirts, as the case may be, that cannot be duplicated at this price again in a mighty long while.

Sale of Men's Pajamas
regularly 1.50, 2.00 & 2.50
now 90c

¶ We have seen a lot of good pajamas in our time. In fact, nobody sells more of them than we ourselves. But we will pin our faith to the pajamas in this sale because we can recall no offering of similar merchandise where the sale price was so low and the level of quality so high. But the maker was bent on reducing his stock, and we were adamant on the question of a rockbottom price, and that is the entire story.

¶ These pajamas are splendidly made, of mercerized fabrics, in striped patterns, as well as in solid colors, including gray, tan, blue and white. All sizes—but the sale has been in progress two days now and the evening of your opportunity approaches. For perhaps a couple or three days longer you may buy at 90c pajamas which a little later in the season will not be obtainable for less than 1.50 to 2.50.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

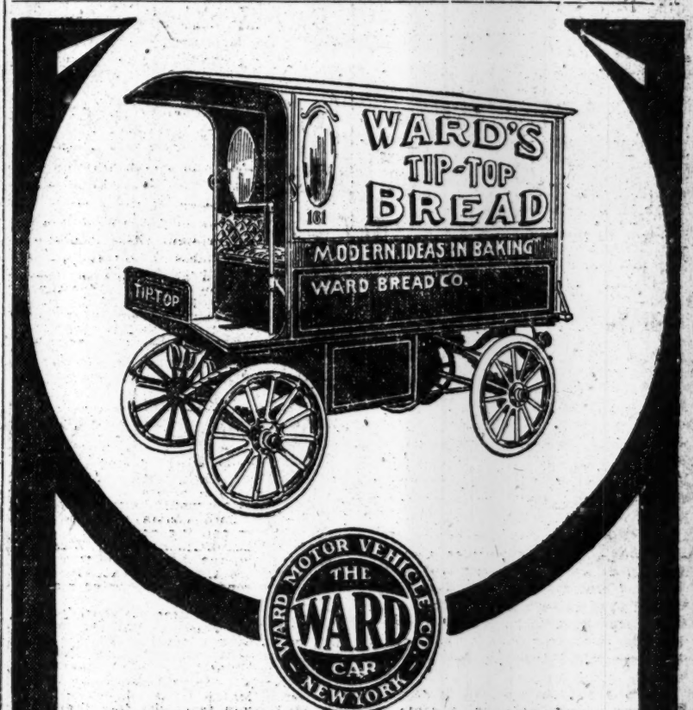
Half-Yearly Clearance Sale of
Madras and Flannel Shirts
Formerly $2.00 & $2.50
Reduced to $1.35
Formerly $2.50 & $3.00
Reduced to $1.85

The Fabrics
Russian Corded Silk-and-Madras.
Russian Corded Mercerized Madras.
Wm. Anderson's Scotch Madras.
Russian Corded Mercerized Zephyrs.
English Jacquarded Madras.

The Styles
Plain Negligee, straight or French cuffs.
Plaited negligee, straight or French cuffs.
Tuxedo plaited, straight or French cuffs.
White Dress Shirts in various styles.

The day that I find every one of my shirts in service crowned with a Lion Collar, I shall be contented. And for this good reason: Lion Collars are true in their proportions even after many journeys to and through the tub. Quarter sizes—two for a quarter.

William G. White
Conducting Seven Shops and a Shirt Factory
Cortlandt, near Church St.
Broadway, cor. Leonard St.
42d St., west of 5th Ave.
Factory—79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
Wall St., cor. Broadway
Nassau, near Liberty St.
Broadway, cor. 26th St.
79 Orange St. Newark.



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High-class express trains between New York and Boston connecting with through express trains to destination. Parlor and dining-car service.

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Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

UP EVERY DAY AT 6 WHILE ABOARD SHIP

The Cardinal Walked Ten Miles Daily on the Decks and Never Missed a Meal.

WON HEARTS OF PASSENGERS

Visited Immigrants and Had a Kind Word for Every One—Duke of Orleans a Fellow-Voyager.

The voyage of the Berlin with Cardinal Farley from Naples to New York, including a two hours' stay at Gibraltar, was devoid of any stirring incidents aboard or at sea. The ship left the Bay of Naples at 7 P. M. on Friday the 5th with the Papal flag flying at the masthead, and had a pleasant trip to Gibraltar, where she arrived at daylight on the 8th.

The Duke of Orleans was a passenger from Naples to Gibraltar, and had several conversations regarding the United States with Cardinal Farley and sat with him on deck for a picture, which also included Mgr. Edwards and Capt. Harrassowitz, the commander. The Duke told the Cardinal that he had enjoyed his former visit to America and hoped "to go there again before long."

From Gibraltar to New York during the whole nine days the passengers on the Berlin did not see the sun for any length of time.

The passage was a succession of gales, with high seas and heavy swells, which made most of the people on board uncomfortable, excepting the Cardinal, who proved himself to be a thorough sailor. He walked ten miles a day around the Berlin's decks, and never missed a single meal. His breakfasts and luncheons were taken in the main dining saloon.

At night the Cardinal dined in his suite on the boat deck except on two occasions. The first was on Sunday, Jan. 7, when the Captain gave a dinner to his Eminence and the Duke of Orleans at his table in the saloon, and the second was on Tuesday night when the ship was nearing Fire Island and the Captain gave a dinner in honor of Cardinal Farley, for which a special menu was printed on board with the Cardinal's photograph on the cover.

The Cardinal set an example for early rising by taking his bath daily at 5 o'clock no matter how the ship rolled. He had intended to preach the sermon at the mass in the saloon last Sunday, but the weather was so bad that no service was held. There was a high westerly gale and the ship only made 351 knots. The only mass celebrated on board on the voyage was held in the library on Sunday, Jan. 7, by Mgr. Edwards.

Cardinal Farley endeared himself to his fellow-passengers. He went aft each morning to see how the immigrants were standing the rough weather, and took special interest in watching some of the sturdy peasant women who were out on deck, without appearing to mind the cold. When the snow on the afterdeck was several inches deep three or four women were sitting in the open air bareheaded, and knitting stockings for their children.

One of the passengers out of the eighty-four in the first cabin in whom His Eminence took special interest was Charles Van Dyke, a six-year-old boy, who was on his way home to Detroit with his mother. The little fellow noticed that a number of the passengers wore rosettes of red ribbon, and asked his mother what it was for. She explained that it was cardinal red, and was being worn in honor of the Prince of the Church, who had been so kind to him on the ship. The boy did not say anything more, but when the dinner was given on Tuesday night to the Cardinal by Capt. Harrassowitz he asked his mother to be allowed to sit up and she assented, as it was the last night on board.

When Cardinal Farley sat down after making his speech thanking the Captain, officers, and crew of the Berlin for what they had done to make the voyage comfortable for himself and all the other passengers on board, the youngster approached with a small box of candy tied up with a cardinal ribbon, saying: "Please, your Eminence, I want you to have something all from me because you have been so kind to us all."

The heart of the Cardinal was touched by the boy's appeal and small present, and taking him by the shoulders, he said: "God bless your dear little heart. Here is something to remember me by," and he handed him a fine scapular medal and wished him to grow up and lead a happy, prosperous, and useful life.

Cardinal Farley also gave a photograph with his signature to Miss Sigrid Lindstrom, who was traveling on the ship with her mother and her sister Mary.

Cardinal Farley made a thorough inspection of the ship on Saturday accompanied by Chief Steward Meinhardt and Dr. Kleemann, the ships' surgeon. He inspected the immigrants' quarters, where he was introduced to the people of Father Pilla, one of the Italian chaplains, who accompanies the immigrants in each ship. All knelt while the Cardinal gave them his blessing.

BOURNE IN LONDON SUNDAY.

Every Seat in the Great Westminster Cathedral Allotted.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Bourne's return to London next Sunday will be attended by impressive ceremonial, but is not likely to assume the character of a popular demonstration, as in Cardinal Farley's case.

His Eminence will be received at the west door of Westminster Cathedral by the Metropolitan Chapter and will address a distinguished congregation of clergy and laity, after which he will pronounce a solemn benediction. Every seat in the great cathedral has been allotted.

Cardinal Bourne will observe the strict etiquette prescribed for such an occasion and will not spend the preceding night at the Archbishop's house. He is now staying with a friend at the seaside.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL SAILS.

Leaves Naples in the Canopic, Which Is Due at Boston Jan. 29.

NAPLES, Jan. 17.—Cardinal O'Connell and his suite has sailed for home. The Cardinal received many telegrams and messages of farewell, including a most cordial dispatch from Cardinal Merry del Val, wishing him a pleasant journey and also expressing the farewell greetings of the Pope.

The Cardinal and his suite sailed this evening on board the White Star liner Canopic, which is due to arrive at Boston on Monday, Jan. 29.

Legislative Congratulations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Assembly adopted to-day a resolution congratulating Cardinal Farley on his elevation to the Cardinalate, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence.

Scenes of Our New Cardinal's Home-coming.

The Illumination of St Patrick's Cathedral

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Cardinal Farley arrives at the Cathedral

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Cardinal Farley leaving the Pier to enter Carriage.

Copyright P. Thompson

Cardinal Farley with Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Lavelle and Justice Victor J. Dowling (in Carriage) crossing 42nd St. on Way to Cathedral.

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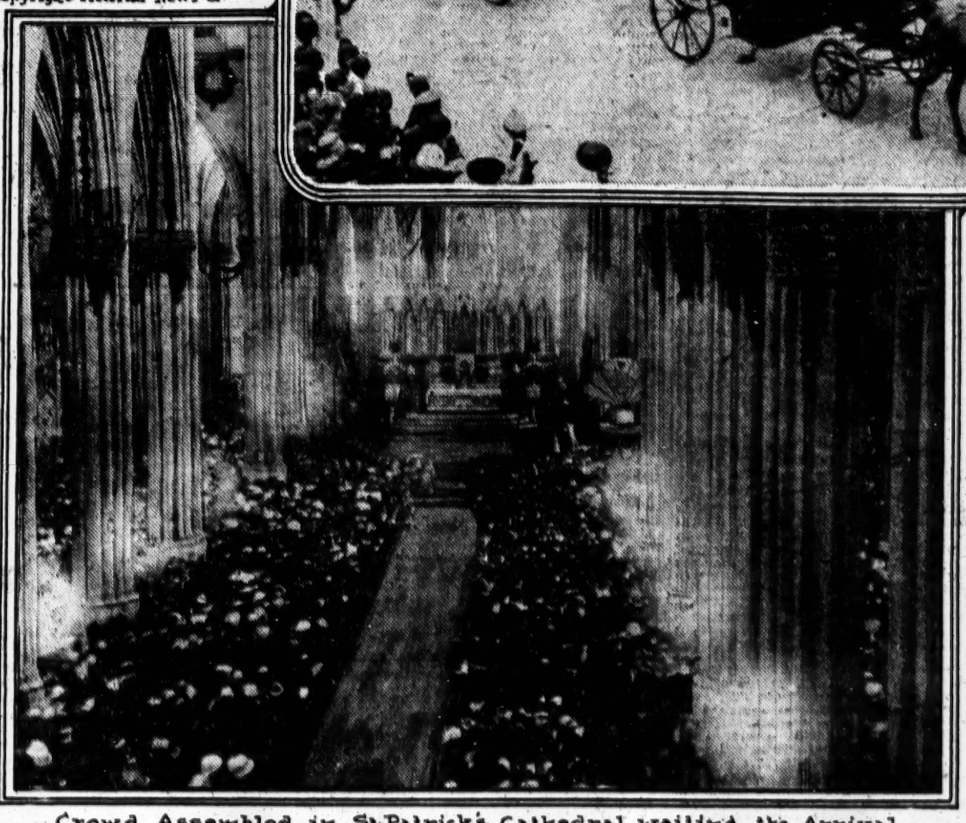

Crowd Assembled in St Patrick's Cathedral, waiting the Arrival of Cardinal Farley.

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CHEERING HOSTS GREET FARLEY

Continued from Page 1.

Right Rev. John Edwards, the Very Rev. James Lewis, his secretary; the Very Rev. William Murphy, the Right Rev. Francis Wall, the Rev. Thomas Murphy, the Rev. William J. Stewart, and the Rev. George Clapin.

Seated in a big chair in the saloon he asked the reporters to ask him questions:

"Yes, yes," he replied in answer to the first question, thank God I am well. I have not felt so well since I left here about nine weeks ago. Many were ill on the way over and many of the clergy were ill in Rome and Naples, but I never suffered in the least.

"In Rome, you know, we have sometimes a warm wind sweeping over the desert from Africa which has a tendency to make people irritable. It carries fine sand in solution, and this gets into the eyes and is painful. And then we have also in Rome the Tramantana winds. These are just the opposite. They are cold and chilly, and between the two there is much unpleasantness.

"You ask me how I found the Pope? Splendid. In fine health. I was surprised, I never saw him better. There isn't the least trace of his recent illness. At one of the consistory meetings he spoke for more than an hour, and his voice was always clear and strong. He might have left a great part of his work to his secretary, but he preferred to do it himself. That shows that he has a lot of reserve force. During all the time that I was in Rome I heard of no instance where the Holy Father suspended any audience, and he had many audiences every day. In the morning he had the private audiences, at which he received those who had special letters from their Bishops and, perhaps, he talked to thirty or forty such visitors of a morning. You see, when a man is 77 years old, as he is, and is able to entertain all kinds of matters seriously it again shows a reserve of vitality."

Cardinal Farley, it was clear, wanted to dispel any illusion as to the Pope's physical powers.

"In the afternoon," he continued, "he receives people in great numbers, sometimes 150 together. Each one is presented to him individually. Each one kneels before him. I introduced at least fifty Americans to him in these sessions, telling him who and what they were. He always had a suitable word to say to each one.

Gracious Words From the Pope.

"For instance, when Mgr. Edwards of my suite was presented, I told the Pope that Mgr. Edwards was 80 years old. 'Your years have been filled with glory and honor,' he told him, and then he blessed him. And I want to say here that Mgr. Edwards can beat any of you newspaper men at walking. He led me a merry chase around the promenade decks, let me tell you, and he is the oldest man in our party.

"The Holy Father, as I was going to say, listens attentively to all who have anything to say, and I have seen him, after a long discourse, repeat every single point made and reply to each of them. This shows that his mind is as bright as his eye, and his eye is as bright as the morning. And with all his anxiety he never seems to worry. That is a cue for all of you. He takes things as God sends them. It is God's work that he is doing."

"Don't you think the Pope's burdens ought to be lightened?" asked a reporter.

"Can there be more than one man at a helm?" the Cardinal replied, laughing. "No, there must never be more than one man at the helm."

"Not even in stormy weather?"

"No, indeed, there may be two men at the helm then, but one of them is only holding the hand of the other. Only one man at every helm."

"Did the Pope send any message to Americans?" he was asked.

"Oh, dear me, he admires this country beyond anything. This is a hospitable land, where all nations and all people come to share well-ordered liberty which makes for universal cohesion. The Pope declared in a public audience recently that we understood in this country what liberty is. Oh, yes, he loves this country and sends many, many greetings. He is looking forward to a still greater future for this country. That is, of course, what we are all praying for. That is what he is praying for."

Prayed While Being Invested.

"A great future in any particular line?" he was asked next.

"One, the line of each man knowing his own liberty," he added with a display of earnestness, "and knowing how to use it with limitations. That is the meaning of liberty, to so live that God will always be your neighbor."

All the while the Cardinal showed great enthusiasm and an especial joy at being so near his own people. Only once he hesitated in answering a question. That was when he was asked to give a description of the ceremony at which he was made a Cardinal. He remained silent for a minute.

"I was praying," he said softly. "I did not notice. I can say that in all my reading of church history I never knew of an occasion where so many Cardinals were made at a single time. There were eighteen of us, and another, whose name has not yet been revealed. This Cardinal does not know himself that he is a Cardinal."

"Can you say, your Eminence, who will succeed you as Archbishop of New York?" asked a timid voice.

"There won't be any other Archbishop," he said, laughing heartily, but with no intent of ridicule.

"That's funny," he added. "You know, while I was abroad I picked up New York papers and often saw myself referred to as 'The late Archbishop of New York.' I'm not dead yet. Isn't that funny?" Then he leaned back again and had a hearty laugh.

When asked about Capt. Harrassowitz of the Berlin, whose cabin the Cardinal shared on the trip to New York, Cardinal Farley said that he could not speak too highly of him.

"He's a treasure; one of the best men I ever knew. If you want to know what I do think of him, this is what I wrote in his log book: 'He has an eye to guide and a hand to rule and a calm and kingly head and a heart from which, like a holy well, the souls of his friends are fed.'"

"Your Eminence, that is poetry," volunteered a reporter.

"Is it?" the Cardinal replied with a smile.

Glad in Capital Letters.

"There is just one thing more, and I want you to say this," added the Cardinal as he rose from his chair. "You please put in capital letters that I am glad to get home."

The ship had got well on her way to the Hoboken pier at this moment, and on the pier could be seen hundreds of eager faces. The ship drew alongside the dock shortly before 10 o'clock, while ferryboats whistled and all the steam craft in the Hudson and factories back from shore picked up the tune.

No sooner had the gangplank been lowered and the regular passengers filed off when a Committee of Eleven, the Chairmen of the several Committees of Reception, came aboard. They were Mgr. Lavelle, Mgr. Mooney, Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, Mgr. Hayes, John B. Hasslocher, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Major John F. O'Rourke, Frank W. Smith, Charles Murray, Bryan L. Kennelly, and James Butler. Thomas F. Ryan was to have been there also, but was prevented by a severe cold. Patrick Hayes, Chief of Police of Hoboken, and Sergt. Sullivan came aboard also. The New York committeemen had come by the tubes and ferry instead of waiting for the steamer Rosedale, aboard which the 600 other members of the Reception Committee crossed the river a little later.

James Butler, wearing the conventional cardinal red tie, appeared next in a heavy fur overcoat and carrying another fur overcoat, finer than his own, on his arm.

"What is that extra overcoat for, Mr. Butler?" some one asked him.

"I'm wearing the one I usually have, stuck away in my automobile," said he, "and I'm going to let Cardinal Farley wear this new one."

Then Mr. Butler was told that a reporter having read in THE TIMES that the Cardinal would be presented with an overcoat by Major O'Rourke when he reached the Battery, had told the Cardinal of the surprise in store for him.

"Well," replied Mr. Butler, "it seems to be up to me to give him this one and beat the Major to it."

The sub-committee found the Cardinal in the Captain's quarters and was closeted with him for fifteen minutes. When they emerged it was with the Cardinal, followed by a group of photographers. They all went to the hurricane deck, and for almost thirty minutes the Cardinal and his Reception Committee were at the mercy of cameras and moving picture machines.

Mrs. Edward Farley, sister-in-law of Cardinal Farley, and her sons, Edward and Philip, and her daughters, Mary and Catherine, were received by the Cardinal on the ship in private.

The Cardinal, his suite, and the eleven committeemen had luncheon in the main dining room. Detectives of the Hoboken Police Department guarded the dining room doors, and the Cardinal, sitting at the head of the long table, was not disturbed by his admirers on the outside.

Ready on Schedule Time.

Luncheon was over at ten minutes to 12, and the Cardinal left for his rooms to add a few Winter garments. On his bed he found Mr. Butler's fur overcoat, which, it was said, was accepted without protest.

Within ten minutes, exactly on the scheduled time, the Papal dignitaries, headed by the Cardinal, left the Berlin and started the long promenade to the end of the pier, where the Rosedale had just anchored. The pier was a mage of international flags, including three Irish flags. A narrow strip of Oriental carpet was stretched the entire length of the pier, and on this the Cardinal walked. The carpet was narrow, so that Mgr. Mooney and Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, who were on either side, had to walk on the bare flooring. The Cardinal wore his red gloves, the big ring plainly visible on the outside. The pier was cold and the Cardinal huddled his cloak about him and hid his hands in the folds.

On his way to the gangplank Cardinal Farley spied three-year-old Rodger Stanley sitting on the shoulder of his father, Henry Stanley, a banker of Alhambra, Cal. Mrs. Stanley was there, too. They had made the ocean trip with the Cardinal and had become well acquainted with him. Little Rodger was a favorite with the Cardinal and often went with him for a walk on the promenade deck. He had presented the little boy with a gold Papal medal before the ship reached Quarantine.

"Good-bye, Rodger," the Cardinal took time to say. Therewith he patted him on the head and blessed him. He had a kind word for the parents, too, and wished them a good journey to the West.

Aboard the Rosedale the Boys' Catholic Protectory Band, which had made its last public appearance at the Polo Grounds, when Mathewson won a game from the Athletics, was playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as the Cardinal came up the plank. Inside the little cabin a reception room had been fitted up, and there Cardinal Farley, with Auxiliary Bishop Cusack at his right and Mgr. Mooney at his left, were seated. Capt. Harrassowitz of the Berlin sat behind him and in front of him were Mgr. Lavelle and Mgr. Hayes. William K. McKeever stood near by and announced the name of each man as the procession filed before the Cardinal to get his blessing.

The Cardinal knew most of the committeemen by name, however, and to each, as he kneeled and kissed the ring, he said a few words of personal greeting. Among those who kneeled before him were the Right Rev. Hugh MacSherry, titular Bishop of the Iustinianopolis, and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

"You have come a long way, Bishop MacSherry," said the Cardinal.

"All the way from Port Elizabeth, South Africa," the Bishop replied, "and I am glad to be here for this occasion."

Other Bishops who kneeled before the Cardinal were Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Auxiliary Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn. In addition there were a score of Monsignori, 200 priests, and 300 laity, among them the Cardinal's nephews and the brother of Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary. Cardinal Farley had a special greeting for him.

When Fire Commissioner Johnson came forward the Cardinal asked whether "the boys" were doing well. Police Commissioner Waldo also extended greetings, as he said, "in behalf of the 10,000 policemen of New York City."

Others in the line were:

Some of Those in the Line.

The Right Rev. James H. McGean, the Right Rev. John F. Kearney, the Right Rev. Rev. P. J. Hayes, C. G. O'Keeffe, the Right Rev. Edward McKenna, the Right Rev. Denis J. McMackin, the Right Rev. Joseph Freri, the Right Rev. James N. Connolly, the Right Rev. Daniel J. McMackin.

Among the laymen were:

W. Bourke Cockran, Daniel F. Cohalan, Col. Louis D. Conley, James J. Coogan, Joseph F. Daly, Andrew Dougherty, Francis L. Dowling, George J. Gillespie, John A. Henneberry, Edward E. McCall, Dr. James T. Meehan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Hugh O'Donoghue, Eugene A. Philbin, George B. Robinson, Michael J. Scanlan, Andrew J. Shipman, Edward J. Scott, James M. Tully, Lorenzo Ullo, John Whalen, Michael J. Mulqueen, J. M. Adrian, L. H. Amy, Maurice Bouvier, Philip J. Britt, Peter Doelger, Dr. T. A. Emmet, John Fox, William D. Guthrie, Henry Helde, Adrian Iselin, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, William Lummis, Henry McAleenan, John B. Manning, Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, Bryan L. Kennelly, John J. Rooney, Henry Ridder, Victor Ridder, P. J. Scully, Frank W. Smith, Paul Fuller, Edward L. Hearn, James J. Hoey, John J. Kelly, Roderick J. Kennedy, Joseph F. Mulqueen, William F. Runkett, John J. Ryan, Thomas F. Smith, Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Gen. Thomas F. Barry, Sarsfield Lavelle, E. B. Amend, William J. Amend, Luke D. Stapleton, Patrick Kiernan, and John Burke.

Welcome on the Land.

The Rosedale arrived at Pier A, Battery, at 12:30, exactly on time. The pier was crowded to the roof, and from the land came the strains of martial music. Capt. Louis A. Smith of the Rosedale made a careful landing, and a squad of police from Harbor Precinct A were waiting with ropes to moor the vessel. A carpet, an unusual thing for a police station, had been stretched from the landing point to the Cardinal's carriage inside the covered pier.

On the driver's seat of the carriage sat Lawrence Fitzpatrick, an expert driver, who had been "loaned" for the Cardinal's use by Harry Payne Whitney. Near by was John Hennessy, Mr. Whitney's special footman. The driver sat particularly erect, his whip held according to the latest fashion.

James Butler, the same who an hour ago had given his overcoat to the Cardinal, approached the two French thoroughbred coach horses and looked askance at the elect driver.

"Would you take $10,000 to let me drive them?" asked Mr. Butler, a lover of good horses himself.

Lawrence Fitzpatrick, driver, shook his head. In the meantime every one was awaiting the Cardinal.

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Hand-Woven
Irish Linen Table Damasks.

Cloths and Napkins of the highest quality in exclusive designs never before shown in New York.

Table Cloths ranging from 2 x 2 to 2½ x 5 yards. Prices quoted below are for minimum and maximum sizes. Napkins to match each design.

No.
932 Egyptian Hieroglyphic $7.00 to $22.50
935 Acanthus with Figures from Portland Vase $8.00 to $26.00
685 Straight Stripes, Greek Key Border $6.00 to $20.00
96 Celtic Scroll and Diagonal Stripes
Two qualities { B. $8.00 to $26.00 / A. 13.00 to 45.00
H-6 Ornamental Scroll
Three qualities { X. $5.00 to $19.00 / Y. 7.00 to 22.50 / Z. 9.50 to 32.00
89 Aquatic Birds and Water Lilies
Two qualities { B. $8.00 to $26.00 / A. 13.00 to 45.00

All the above prices are subject to a 15% discount during the month of January.

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Irish Linen Manufacturers
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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

January Reductions

No matter what your need or purpose, or if in your mind no need or purpose that you have includes a clothes requirement, even then, this January reduction is still an event of vital import to you—one you would appreciate the more could you but see, as we do, men providing for the future to the extent of a couple of suits and an extra overcoat.

For here is an opportunity not duplicated in our entire history—values never approached in our two-thirds of a century—assortment twice as great as normal—and fabrics, in a range that, go where you will, at any price, cannot be duplicated.

In suits you may choose from velours, cassimeres, worsteds, worsted cheviots, serges, velour worsteds, vicuna worsteds, tweeds and silk mixture worsteds, in smart English and distinctive Smith Gray & Co. models.

In overcoats you may choose from meltons, kerseys, Shetlands, velours, tweeds, worsted cheviots, in plain and neat stripe designs; vicunas, hand-made effect tweeds and zibelines, in dressy semi-box and fitted back models, raglans, English guard coats, storm coats and convertible collar coats.

18.00 to 30.00 broken size Suits and Overcoats in all men's, young men's and boys' sizes, but not in every style. Many of these garments are grays, suitable for service almost the entire year. If you can find your size in the style, you can buy at much less than half the regular value 12.50

20.00, 22.50, 25.00, 27.50 and 30.00 — Suits & Overcoats 15.00
27.50, 30.00, 32.50, and 35.00 — Suits & Overcoats 20.00
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THE WELCOME HOME AMAZES CARDINAL

Never Imagined Anything Like It, He Says, and His Eyes Filled with Tears.

CROWDS BREAK POLICE LINES

Women Force Their Way to His Carriage to Kiss His Ring—Others Fall Before It and Pray.

It was five minutes after 1 o'clock when the open victoria that was to bear Cardinal Farley to St. Patrick's Cathedral rolled out from the covered drive of the Dock Department Building. The crowd that was waiting all impatient for its arrival had begun to gather as early as 9 o'clock, and the suspense was heightened by the fact that the flag-bedecked Rosedale had been sighted long before it swung into the pier. Several times the word spread through the thousands that the carriage was coming. The band would strike up and the cheering would start, only to simmer down again.

Finally came the quick clip-clip of the horses' hoofs upon the asphalt, and then the glimpse of the pontifical hat, gleaming scarlet and gold from the gateway of the dock building. There was no mistake this time and no mistake about the welcome that rose from innumerable throats, the volume of sounds drowning out even the earnest strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

It was to such a chorus that the Cardinal was driven out into the open. He looked about him on a sun-lit park, black with people jostling, crowding, waving their hats, with handkerchiefs, flags, and pennants a-flutter everywhere in every hand, and from every window of the towering Whitehall Building.

Then, just as he first began to realize what a tremendous thing this homecoming was to be, the hitherto docile crowds suddenly became unmanageable. Far ahead toward Exchange Place there stretched the scores of automobiles that were to form part of the procession, and moving ahead of them rode the mounted men, the strength of the police detail. With these drawn from the space about Pier A, where they had been drilling throughout the morning, there were only a few horsemen of the First Signal Corps and many bluecoats on foot to handle those that pressed on every side. To add to the general air of confusion there was the dazzling movement of innumerable colors, the shouts of people, the insistence of the moving-picture men, (who would not be denied,) and the distraction of many wearers of silk hats, who were darting this way and that.

Crowd Surges About the Carriage.

As the Cardinal's victoria moved forward the crowd swarmed down upon it, brushing and pushing aside all obstructions in the way, policemen included, and fighting with one another in a frantic effort to get near enough to look into the Cardinal's face. With great surge they closed about the carriage, while the horses pranced, the police shouted hoarse and impotent orders, and various dignitaries gesticulated a futile protest. Only Cardinal Farley was quite detached and calm, smiling gently and bowing to them all. Then after a few moments, in which the enthusiasm of the day overrode all the best laid plans of the hard-working committee, the police formed a lane through the jubilant crowd, and the procession took up its way to the Cathedral.

This flash of feeling was but part of the whole outburst of affection and enthusiasm that marked the day as one of the biggest New York has ever known—as a day and a demonstration which those who watched classed with the celebration in honor of Dewey and the homecoming of Theodore Roosevelt. The sight of the turbulent Battery and the first noisy demonstration gave the Cardinal his first inkling of the way it was to be.

He was as one dazed. The immensity of the demonstration overwhelmed him.

"This is beyond all I had ever imagined possible," he said to Mgr. Mooney. "How could you do it? What does it all mean? What was done to bring forth this overwhelming display?"

"How could it be othewise?" asked Mgr. Mooney after it was all over. "It was tremendous, overwhelming. Cardinal McCloskey was elevated to the Cardinalate here in New York with simple services. There has been no precedent for such an event as this. There never was anything like it before."

Perhaps the Cardinal was most touched when the carriages reached the upper thirties in its passage along Fifth Avenue. For more than a block ahead it could be seen that there was something particularly moving at the Union League Club's corner, for the yellow and white flags were so numerous that the banked sidewalk looked like a daisy field swept by veering winds. There, gathered at the curb, were the children from St. Gabriel's, Cardinal Farley's own parish in the days of his earlier priesthood, and the small boys and girls were beside themselves in their excitement as the carriage drew near and they saw the broad, red hat lifted in their honor.

It almost seemed that from this point on the emotional grip of the pageantry took familiar hold, and it was to a most impressive sight that the carriages brought the Cardinal as it rolled along in front of the Public Library. For this section, the pick of the whole route, was assigned to the Catholic Club, and was seized, besides, by every uptown man and women who could find an inch to stand in. The scarlet of the club's colors were suspended over the plaza of the library building and the plaza itself was black with a whole human square, rising tier on tier with the steps till they stood pressed against the doors. The east side of Fifth Avenue had its lesser facilities taxed to the utmost, and the police pressed back with all their might. Even so, as the carriage rolled slowly along, with the newly made Prince of the Church bowing slightly—almost wistfully, it seemed—to the frantic crowds, people forced their way into the street and darted heedlessly in front of prancing horses.

Women on Their Knees.

More than one richly furred woman flung herself on her knees on the asphalt, her very ecstasy acting on the staid traffic police as a sort of admonition not to interfere.

"Isn't it great? Isn't it wonderful?" cried one jubilant Catholic as he put his silk hat back on his head. "If France could see this welcome, it would give her something to think about."

All along the line police had bared their heads with the rest of the crowd. But as these men were speaking the carriage, with the mounted guards, gorgeous with red cordons, had moved on up Fifth Avenue. As the low victoria drew up at the curb in front of St. Patrick's an acre of people surged over the steps, with white-surpliced prelates clustering at the carriage door to kiss the ring. As the little, gentle-faced man with his soft gray hair stepped to the curb the tallest of all the black-gowned priests hovered protectingly over him, holding a fur coat to shield him from the wind, while the scarlet-robed altar boys closed around with the golden baldachin. The procession advanced, and as it passed within the doors those on the outside swarmed up the steps and jammed their way into the cathedral in a great, turbulent crush. Finally the inexorable doors closed. The procession had ended. The welcome of St. Patrick's itself had only just begun. Cardinal Farley had come home.

Women Gain a Reward.

The Cardinal's Committee had part of Battery Place pre-empted for the first string of motor cars that were to carry them in the procession, while the rest, to the number of 150, were packed in Greenwich Street. These were to follow the mounted police and precede the Cardinal's carriage, and so great was the crush that there was some hitch at the start. This is the explanation of the delay in getting the carriage from the pier into Battery Park.

Like wireless, the advancing squad of mounted police sent word ahead from post to post that the Cardinal was coming, and the street was emptied as by a coming hurricane. But not the sidewalks, for they were banked with humanity on either side for five long miles. Such ample buildings as the Custom House, with a high, broad flight of steps, was literally swarming with spectators, and from such masses came cheers and shouts of welcome.

The procession remained sluggish until it was well past City Hall, for just above Bowling Green the police again lost control, and the carriage was the heart of a siege. It was no sooner repressed than a priest cleared the lines and was at the carriage side, kissing the ring. Two women next evaded the guard, poor women—one Italian, the other Irish—and these were rewarded with the outstretched hand of the prince of the church, a reward that made them the envied of those on the sidewalks.

Though the nooks and crannies of the view points were filled with thousands of non-Catholics, the various Catholic societies with assigned positions made the border of the crowds. The groups of these societies lining the way were in this order from the Battery uptown:

Catholic Benevolent Legion, St. Vincent de Paul Societies, Catholic Engineers' Club, Knights of Columbus, the Italian societies, Holy Name societies, German societies, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Club, County Longford Society, Count Cavan Society, Brownson Athletic Club, Fordham University, Manhattan College, Cathedral Club, Dominican Lyceum, and Fordham Law School.

In between were the congregations from many parishes, headed by the priests and dotted here and there by the presence of the black-robed nuns. It was from the children of St. Gabriel's, St. James's, and St. Peter's that the wildest greetings came, but further up Fifth Avenue there was a lusty welcome of another sort. As the Cardinal's carriage was advancing through the forties the air was filled with such shouts as "Rah, rah, rah, Farley," and then, long-drawn-out, "Manhattan." The sound had hardly begun to wane when it was mingled and then drowned out by hoarse, measured cheers of "F-O-R-D-H-A-M F-A-R-L-E-Y," thrice given. These very secular greetings were led by the typical college youth in the fashion that makes a great football game a diverting spectacle.

Between Pearl and Worth, on the west side of Broadway, were 400 loyal members of the night workers of St. Andrew's led by Father Gilmore, Father Doran, and Father Palisi, all cheering for all they were worth. Still another unheralded group were those men at work clearing away the debris that was once the Equitable Building.. Lined up like soldiers they ripped out the heartiest of greetings as the scarlet-robed figure was driven past.

The red car of Fire Chief Kenion had its part in the procession, and in one of the first motors sat Commissioner Waldo as official representative of New York at the celebration. A detail of 1,285 men were assigned to the task of keeping the streets cleared, and at times even they were unequal to it. Inspector Schmittberger, Inspector Hughes, Commissioner Dougherty, and Inspector McClusky were there directing the work. Waldo himself escorted Señor Merry del Val, the engineer brother of the Papal Secretary of State, who stopped in New York on his way to Spain that he might witness the welcome to Cardinal Farley. He was vastly impressed by what he saw.

The sight of the crowd stirred some recollections of the Dewey celebration years ago, but most people's comparisons ran to the day in June, 1910, when Theodore Roosevelt came back to America. Some thought that yesterday's was a larger crowd, and some were sure it was not as large. But Roosevelt came home on a Saturday afternoon, under the kindliest of June suns, with grand stands built in advance and the whole town in festive mood. Yesterday's throng, if not quite as large, came out in a wintry air, without event the advantage of the noon hour, for it was after 1 when the procession get under way. Still the day was pleasant compared with those that had gone before. It almost seemed as though the mercury had risen for the homecoming.

MESSAGE FROM THE POPE.

Cardinal Speaks It at Cathedral—7,000 Children Cheer.

Two hours before the Cardinal was expected to arrive at his home Cathedral to participate in the solemn mass of thanksgiving for his safe journey home from Rome, the police were having trouble to press back the crowds that surged in from Forty-ninth Street, Fiftieth Street and Fifty-first Street.

In the Cathedral itself 5,000 children were made welcome, most of them with cardinal ribbons in their hair, while 2,000 more were placed behind the altar, all of them anxious to swell the chorus of greeting with which the Cardinal was to be welcomed home. The police banked the people back across Fifth Avenue in a solid wall at Fifty-first Street. To the open space in the Cathedral's front, photographers and moving-picture men came in swarms, while priests in robes of almost all of the Catholic orders stood about in groups, the brown-robed Franciscans pressing close to the black-gowned Jesuits, while in lesser numbers there were present Redemptorists, Capuchins, Dominicans, Benedictines, and Paulists.

Time after time, as various notices were received that the Cardinal's party was approaching, the Papal Knights formed in line in the centre aisle, the red gowned altar boys and the acolytes with red and white lanterns, started forward to perform their service of offering a Cardinal a greeting, but each time they had to retrace their steps and form their lines again. At 2:35 o'clock Inspector of Police McClusky flung back the Cathedral doors, announced to those inside that the procession had arrived at Fortieth Street, and that all should be made ready.

The altar boys and acolytes marched down the Cathedral steps between lines of priests, those from the parish standing closest. Eugene A. Philbin and John D. Crimmins headed the Papal Knights who followed them, and an instant later the Cardinal appeared in the Cathedral doorway, a canopied covering that was held above him somewhat shielding him from view.

Cheers From 7,000 Children.

"Welcome to our Cardinal!" chorused the 7,000 children while black gowned sisters at the end of each aisle of benches sought to keep the cheering within the prescribed order. Each child held either a yellow and white Papal flag or the Stars and Stripes. About the altar were grouped hundreds of flaming red flowers, and these with the sea of flags and red hair ribbons below them made the Cathedral seem a flare of red from end to end.

The organ directly above the main entrance broke in while the children, recognizing the music as that composed for their special song of welcome, took up the chant:

Welcome, welcome, welcome,
Greet ye the honored and dear;
Welcome, welcome welcome,
All that we love and revere,
All that we love and revere.

Cardinal Farley knelt, kissed a crucifix as an act of adoration, and to his person was attached the "cappa magna," or Cardinal's cape of ermine and flowing scarlet gown. Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, wearing a cope, approached the Cardinal and sprinkled him with holy water from the bason. He then blessed the incense and incensed the Cardinal and those near him. The procession started forward through the centre aisle while the thousands of children waved their flags and continued their song of welcome.

As the procession reached the sanctuary his Eminence recited a prayer, while a hush fell over the audience so marked that his voice could be clearly heard. There were tears in the eyes of Cardinal Farley as he ascended the throne, where he was to receive the formal words of welcome from the Right Rev. Mgr. James H. McGean, senior of the clergy.

As Cardinal Farley removed from his head the red cap, known as the zuchetta, the attention of those in the Cathedral was attracted by a small object swinging to and fro far above him. This was the Cardinal's hat of Cardinal McCloskey, who died in 1885 after ten years of service as a Cardinal. Ever since his death the hat has hung above the episcopal throne, suspended twenty feet underneath the ceiling. The chorus of cheers and the songs of thanksgiving started the hat to wave to and fro in its place aloft, and this slight motion continued to be noticeable throughout the ceremonies.

"We, your devoted clergy, beg leave to greet you within these sacred walls with our special tribute of welcome" said Mgr. McGean after 1,000 or more priests had arranged themselves on the altar steps. "With lips we prayerfully bade you godspeed on your outward journey of obedience. May we say that you have returned to a clergy whose devotion to your Eminence and to the duties to which we are severally assigned will evince, if it were possible, a more immediate service to the Church of God, of which you, whom we so often addressed as our most reverend Archbishop, are now his Eminence, John Cardinal Farley."

The Cardinal Speaks.

Cardinal Farley, as he rost to reply, stretched out his hands over the assembled priests as if to bless them. "Dearly beloved," he began in a voice that sounded clear and strong above the multitude of priests. He faced the clergy as he spoke, but sometimes turned to the large audience below, who could only catch an occasional word.

"I can only say that I thank you from my inmost soul for this splendid outpouring of personal respect and of Catholic devotion from a loyal and loving people.

"It is a fitting compliment of the magnificent ovation given to me on my departure for Rome. The complete record of that godspeed was in the possession of the Holy Father on the occasion of my first audience, and your ardent faith as shown on that day touched his paternal heart to the depths. He recognised that it was inspired by your love for his own person and for his high and holy office as Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth.

"Coming now from his sacred presence after having received from his own hands the insignia of the supreme dignity it was in his power to confer on your Archbishop, and after several private audiences in which he opened his fatherly heart as to a loving son, and after hearing that voice which seemed to speak in tones of inspiration in public consistory proclaiming to the world fearlessly his denunciation as God's Vicar on earth of the schemes of the Church's enemies, I have returned with a confidence more full than ever before that God has placed in the chair of Peter a man after Christ's own heart, a man of providence by excellence to meet the needs of time.

"In explaining why the Sovereign Pontiff invited us to Rome, a procedure most unusual, the Holy Father quoted most happily the reply of our blessed Lord to the disciples of John the Baptist when they asked him where He abode, 'Come and see,' saith Christ. Thus did Christ's vicar pathetically intimate that it was his greatest pleasure and consolation to have his most intimate friends and trusted counselors come and visit him in his abode, and receive from his own lips the massage of hope and light and love.

He Delivers the Pope's Message.

"And so he had for each of the new members of the Sacred College a message of cheer for themselves and their respective people.

"His message to the American Cardinals rang so true that I must render it to you, every word as it came from his heart. Speaking to the Cardinals of England and Holland and expressing the trust that those outside the fold in their respective nations would be by God's grace returned to the mother that still loved and longed for them, he turned to us saying:

"'And this hope smiles upon me most sweetly in the presence of those who come from distant America. The enthusiasm with which the intelligence of your elevation to the Sacred College was received, the demonstrations which were made for you by all classes of citizens, the acclamation, accompanied with blessings, wishes, and affectionate greetings on your departure from New York and Boston, and finally your triumphant passage across the ocean, protected by the Papal flag, afford me not only hope but certainty that the Lord on your return will multiply the fruits of your apostolate, and over that hospitable land which receives all the people of the world, and with well-ordered liberty provides for the universal well-being, the Lord shall reign and His glory will shine therein 'Super te orietur Dominus et Gloria ejus in te videbitur.'

"The words of warm welcome spoken so gracefully and so eloquently conceived by your honorable representative, the demonstrations of affection made with such unstinted measure, shall ever be treasured by me as a memory most dear. The record of it all will be forwarded to the Sovereign Pontiff, and will add another joy to the heart of the venerable prisoner of the Vatican to cheer him as a sequel to the happiness which the news of the manner of your godspeed to me did on my departure two months ago.

"It will gladden his heart, as it does yours, to know that as we sailed out from our own glorious harbor and bay of New York under the aegis of the Pontiff's own flag, and bore it across the Atlantic to Europe, so under the same standard, bearing the keys of Peter, did we cross safely on our return voyage, blessed by favoring winds, thank God, and waited on by the unlimited courtesy of the steamship company.

"It remains only to thank the good God for His constant care and protection of me and mine during the dangers of sea and land."

The Cardinal descended from his throne, and in a kneeling position took part in the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the "Tantum Ergo" being sung jointly by the children and the priests. Cardinal Farley pronounced a benediction upon the congregation, and as they arose the organ pealed forth "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name."

With his personal escort, he then retired. In order that no accident might occur, the adult members of the congregation left first, and then the children marched out to return to their parochial schools. Many baskets of red carnations and roses were received at the Archiepiscopal residence, where Cardinal Farley rested throughout the evening. It was announced that no friends would be received, and that no further public demonstrations would occur until next Sunday. Mgr. Mooney presided at a luncheon arranged in the Cardinal's honor for the members of the Reception and other committees following the cathedral services.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE. 25c —Adv.

NIGHT THRONGS PACK CATHEDRAL

Numbers So Great That Standing Room Is Not Available and Doors Are Closed.

JAM ALSO IN THE STREETS

Illuminated Church Draws 200,000 People into Fifth and Madison Avenues—Crush of Automobiles.

It was estimated that 200,000 persons paraded Fifth and Madison Avenues last night to witness the illumination of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In addition thousands of automobiles crowded Fifth Avenue, and fifty policemen, before the night was over, had their hands full in taking charge of the crowds inside the cathedral as well as outside.

The lights were turned on at 8:35 o'clock. At first they merely glowed in the darkness, but with the gradual increase of current as directed from the Edison Company substation at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-third Street they glowed their fullest within five minutes, and as a spectacle surpassed the features of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

St. Patrick's doors were unlocked as usual. A few dim lights burned inside, but from the outside these could not even be seen. Contrary to the expectation of the police, persons started to enter the cathedral at about 7:30, and there was no attempt whatever to check them. They went in orderly procession up and down the aisles, around the throne, and out again by the two front or two side doors. There was no one at the doors to superintend either the coming or going, and all the time only the few dim lights burned in the interior.

Within an hour lines leading to the various doors started in Fifth Avenue and in Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, and 100,000, it is estimated, yisited the cathedral during the evening. Most of them, it seemed, went in and came out again with reverence. The Christmas decorations of palms and cedars, in the line of march around the throne, however, were soon stripped of twigs to the height of a man's reach. There were persons of every creed and color, and workingmen with families of five to eight children came and went with the crowd.

In Fifth Avenue the traffic became so congested that policemen on their posts worked as traffic policemen, and stations were systematically maintained at both Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. The tops of Fifth Avenue houses were crowded with people—an unusual sight in these wintry days.

The 6,000 seats in the cathedral were soon filled. The isles, packed tightly with the slowly moving crowd, held many thousands more.

At 8:50 it began to hail outside. The little pellets came down with sufficient force to quickly scatter the crowds. Most of them ran for shelter in the Cathedral. Those in the Cathedral, on the other hand, thought it well to remain inside while the rain and hail continued to come down. In a few minutes there was a jam within the church.

Self-constituted leaders, presumably members of St. Patrick's, took it upon themselves then to institute order. The crowd was as orderly as it could possibly be, but the surging of the packed throngs made them seem turbulent and unruly. Near the right of the throne were a number of temprcrary seats which necessitated those passing out to go in single file.

"Close the doors," came the cry from those inside.

First the front doors were closed, then the south door, and a little later the police closed the north door, allowing persons to go out, but none to enter. After a while the crowd outside, frightened by the hailstorm, turned and fled. It was almost 10 o'clock, however, before the cathedral was cleared.

The lights, both on the church and on the Cardinal's house, continued to burn. Neither Cardinal Farley nor any of the priests appeared in the cathedral during the evening. At 8:30 o'clock the Cardinal drove around the church block in an automobile, and occasionally stretched his head out of the window to see the lights and the crowds. A mob of boys followed the automobile, and it was for this reason alone that it became known that the Cardinal was near. Cheers greeted him.

PRINCIPAL WHITE HONORED.

He Criticises Board of Education on His Retirement.

The George White Alumni Association held its twelfth annual dinner in honor of Mr. White, now 73 years old, at the Hotel Savoy last night. The association is composed of men who were graduated from Public School 70, of which Mr. White has been teacher and Principal for the last fifty-three years.

A resolution was read to the 200 members of the association by the Secretary protesting against the retirement of Mr. White, which is to take place Feb. 1, and calling upon the Board of Education to delay the retirement until a bill can be put before the Legislature which will give pensions of 50 per cent. of yearly salaries of Principals. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the members of the Board of Education.

Mr. White in his speech bitterly attacked the present educational system and the Board of Education.

"Well, I am now on the 'fired line' after 50 years of active life," said he. "What a beautiful system it is that allows a man to give 53 years of his life in service and in return gives him nothing! I am as strong and active as ever, but they refuse to let me go on with my life-work.

"I expect to live to devote many years of my life to exposing the shams, the frills, and the fads that have been foisted on the schools by the educational system they have here. To-day, thanks to the centralized interests of the present administration, the Principal is the head of the school, but he is rally subjected to the snubs of his subordinates.

"In my opinion the educational system in this city would be benefited a hundredfold if there was a paid Board of Education, and the time will come when the taxpayers will realize this."

Justice Francis M. Scott also spoke.

Among the guests were Justice Chester B. McLaughlin, the Rev. James H. McGean, Abraham Gruber, Nathaniel Elsberg, Jacob Marks, Patrick J. McGrath, Franklin Brooks, and Frank Moss.

To Former Tenants of the

EQUITABLE BUILDING

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Following directions issued by the Bureau of Buildings, we are engaged in making these premises safe by doing all necessary shoring and bracing, and taking down defective walls and piers, steel, iron, and interior work. Incident to this work rubbish is being hauled away from the site. Reasonable precautions are being taken to segregate from the rubbish papers and other matter having the appearance of direct or collateral value.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
Offer SERVICE
Of the Highest Order to
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China & Glass at January Reductions

January Clearance has two-fold merit. It rids our stock of the "too manys" and "too fews" and it gives housekeepers and buyers of wedding gifts some fine opportunities to choose Dinnerware, Glass, and such things, at a great saving of money. These for today:

Dinner Sets

Patterns that we shall discontinue, at prices that will effect our purpose quickly.

	Regular Price	Clearance Price
52 Austrian China Sets, floral band between two gold lines,	$30	$14.75
19 German China Sets, floral border,	29	16.50
14 Fine Porcelain Sets, black key border on gold,	28.50	15
21 Flow Blue English Porcelain Sets,	20	10
9 American Porcelain White-and-Gold Sets,	24	12
18 Green-band Porcelain Sets,	18.50	10.50
58 American Porcelain Sets, many decorations,	12 to 14	7.50

$5 Jardinieres, $1.75

300 of them, in two sizes, large bowl on pedestal, in dark ground decoration. Less than half price.

$1.25 Brass Finger Bowls, 75c Dozen

Fine old Persian designs, at a surprisingly low price.

Cut Glass

For less than the actual cost of cutting.

	Regular Price	Clearance Price
Punch Bowls, deeply cut,	$25	$12.50
Fern Dishes,	5	2.50
Tall Compotes,	6.50	2.75
Large Jugs,	5.75	2.75
Salad or Fruit Bowls,	5.50	2.50

Table Glassware

	Regular Price	Clearance Price
Table Services of 12 Water, 12 Seltzer, and 12 Whiskey Glasses. All engraved with initial,	$2.25	$1
Crystal Table Service of 60 pieces,	16	8.50
Thin Table Tumblers, etched and engraved,	65c to 85c	45c
Almond or Bonbon Dishes, with handle, engraved on thin glass,	1.15	70c

25c and 35c Odd Plates, 10c each

Hundreds of Plates of which not more than two or three of a pattern, in Limoges, German, English and Austrian China, at this new low price to clear.

Fifth Floor

4000 88-Note Player-Piano Rolls At One-Third Under-Price

People who have recently bought Piano Players, and need music for them, as well as music lovers who wish to add the spice of variety to their present collection of music rolls, by new additions, will be greatly interested in this offering.

The rolls are all new, perfect and unused. They may be played on any 88-note player. They were selected by one of the best music roll experts in the country, and offer a fine variety of modern operatic and other music. They are of especially good quality, the paper being specially treated to give it durability.

Our special price on this music is just one-third less than its regular selling price; and the occasion is most exceptional.

Eighth Floor

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Profit-Sharing in Its Best Sense

If you collect the only old and reliable

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given free with every purchase at The Big Store, you profit on your purchases to the extent of 5 per cent.

And, note, if you please, that this privilege is for everybody—absolutely unrestricted.

Unlike other stores, we do not ask that you open a deposit account; though, if you should care to avail yourself of the splendid banking facilities and the safety of the Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., bankers, you will be allowed 4 per cent. per annum on your money.

If you are not already a charge customer, we will make it easy for you to become one.

And if you don't know, it is time that you did know that The Big Store has for more than fifteen years sold

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Fairly Brimming With Sale Attractions

For TODAY

A few of the many specials are summarized here. Hundreds, where the quantities are limited, are never advertised. It will pay you handsomely to come here and look around.

MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, etc.

Women's $12.50 to $20 Suits and Dresses, at $7.50
Sensational Bargains in "Used" Pianos and Player-Pianos
"Take-Your-Choice" Sale of Men's $10 to $40 Overcoats, at $5, $8, $12, $15 and $20
Women's $16.50 Stylish Winter Coats, at $10.75
Women's Hats—changeable taffeta and flower trimmed, at $5
Women's $3 to $4 Shoes, at $1.89
Books—Popular, copyrighted; values 44c to $1.50, at 25c
Lap Robes and Sleigh Bells greatly underpriced
$1.50 to $1.75 Coasting Sleds, at 79c
An Epoch-Making Sale of Women's Furs
A Sale of Waists Worth Talking About
"More for Less" at Our Pure Food Grocery

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"

$34 Spanish Leather-Covered Couches, at $29.50
$25 Leatherette-Covered Couches, at $19.50
$22.50 Axminster Rugs, at $12.50
$19.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs, at $12.75
$9.50 Shaki Repp Portieres, pair, $7.50
$10.75 Richly Cut Glass Water Jug, at $7.95
$2.95 Finely Cut Glass Water Jug, at $1.85
$2.65 Odorless Oil Heater, at $2.25
40c to 65c Gray Enamel Utensils, at 18c
(Headquarters for Sidewalk Scrapers, Steel Snow Shovels, Wooden Snow Shovels, Etc.)

$30,000 to Charity

WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE

Double L. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Not In Years Have Such Bargains Been Offered In a Brill Store As You Will Find Now In

This Real Old Fashioned Sale With Real Old Fashioned Bargains

$40, $35, $32, $30, $28, $25 and $20 OVERCOATS and $30, $28, $25, $22 and $20 SUITS IN ONE IMMENSE

Sale of Overcoats and Suits at $16.50

And not in many years have we had such a wonderful response. Real old-fashioned crowds filled our stores, and the many pleased looks and gratified remarks were sufficient evidence, if any were needed, of their complete satisfaction with the Real Old-Fashioned Bargains which they found here.

Overcoats—Plain black and Oxford, and Fancy Overcoats in browns and grays—Ulsters, Raglans and Chesterfields; heavy and medium weight; with belts and without; lined and unlined—also many warmth-without-weight coats of soft, woolly English fabrics and American make.
Suits—Browns, grays, blues and neat dark effects—English models and conservative models. Worsteds, tweeds, cassimeres, velours and cheviots.

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"Get the Habit." Go to

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

1000 Men's Winter Overcoats *reduced*

Exceptionally attractive values in fine silk-lined Overcoats—

At $35 & $40

Former prices up to $50.

Also a splendid showing of worsted-lined and serge-lined Overcoats at substantial reductions.

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you are asking for a known quality and a known quantity—the perfection of coffee quality, and more cups to the pound than the ordinary. *Always the same*—that ought to settle your coffee question!—and settle it with the utmost satisfaction and economy.

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Sold only in sealed tins 35c. per lb. at your grocer

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YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE

Advertisements in the Lost columns of The New York Times restore many articles previously thought to be hopelessly lost.

TAFT FOR ECONOMY AND MERIT SYSTEM

Would Put Administrative Offices Under Civil Service and Thus Remove Them from Politics.

HAS NO TIME FOR PATRONAGE

Asks More Money for Continuing Commission's Work in Reorganizing Government Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The President sent to Congress to-day another of his intermittent messages. This one deals with his progress toward economy and efficiency in the administration of the Government. His message, which he himself calls a report of progress, does not deal with the subject in its finality, and its object at this time is to ask Congress for a continued appropriation for the Commission for Economy now at work investigating the organization of the Governmental departments. Savings already effected or recommended, says the President, amount to an estimated $2,000,000, and many millions more will result if small appropriations for the work of reorganization are granted now.

Mr. Taft states that little attempt has been made to secure for the higher administrative positions in Washington, as well as for the local offices, the necessary qualifications. These positions, he argues, must be removed from the influence of political patronage. The highest efficiency, he argues, can be achieved only by treating all distinctly administrative officers in Washington and in the field just as the lower officers under the Civil Service have been treated. They should all be put into the classified service.

The President does not go to any length into the subject of civil pensions, but he does make it plain that he has a definite idea for civil retirement in view. He promises another communication to Congress, in which he will advocate a plan for the retirement of aged employes, safeguarding the interests of the Government and at the same time making suitable provision for the needs of men who have given the best of their lives in the service of the State.

The single item of travel costs the United States Government annually about $12,000,000. This travel, says the President, is done in every known way, and no effort is made to systematize it. Though the Government is the largest single purchaser of railway transportation, it gets its tickets, he declares, at terms more than usually unfavorable. A trip by a Government employe from Washington to New York is made ordinarily on a straight or return ticket, and he estimates that by establishing a central bureau and buying mileage books a saving of half a cent a mile might result.

Urges Merit System Throughout.

Probably the most radical proposal advanced by the President was that all administrative officers of the Government in the departments at Washington and in the field be put under the civil service; be removed from the influence of politics, and that their terms of office be not limited, as at present, to four years. Such officers should not be appointed by the President with the necessity of Senate confirmation, he said, but upon merit. "The extension of the merit system to these officers and a needed readjustment of salaries," said he, "will have important effects in securing greater economy and efficiency." The view that these various offices are to be filled as a result of political consideration has for its consequence the necessity that the President and members of Congress devote to matters of patronage time which they should devote to questions of policy and administration.

The theme of his message, "Economy and Efficiency in the Public Service," led the President into a comprehensive outline of how the people of the United States could have saved for them millions of dollars annually in the operation of the governmental machinery. The subject inspired him to make an earnest plea to Congress for the continuance of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, which has been investigating the organization of the Government experiments, with a view to recommending methods of co-ordination, standardization and economies.

400,000 in Executive Branch.

"The operations of the Government," remarked the President, "affect the interest of every person living within the jurisdiction of the United States. Its organization embraces stations and centers of work located in every city and in many local subdivisions of the country. Its gross expenditures amount to nearly $1,000,000,000 annually. Including the personnel of the Military and Naval Establishments, more than 400,000 persons are required to do the work imposed by law upon the executive branch of the Government.

"This vast organization has never been studied in detail as one piece of administrative mechanism. Never have the foundations been laid for a thorough consideration of the relations of all of its parts. No comprehensive effort has been made to list its multifarious activities or to group them in such a way as to present a clear picture of what the Government is doing. Never has a complete description been given of the agencies through which these activities are performed. At no time has the attempt been made to study all of these activities and agencies with a view to the assignment of each activity to the agency best fitted for its performance, to the avoidance of duplication of plant and work, to the integration of all administrative agencies of the Government, so far as may be practicable, into a unified organization for the most effective and economical dispatch of public business."

In asking Congress that the appropriation for the commission be increased to $200,000, with an additional $50,000 to meet the cost of publishing its results, Mr. Taft says that from the results so obtained every dollar spent in the prosecution of the inquiry would result in manifold savings. The commission's expenditures in the present fiscal year have been at the rate of $130,000.

Millions Could be Saved.

"I ask," said the President, "the continuance of this Commission of Economy and Efficiency because of the excellent beginning which has been made toward the reorganization of the machinery of this Government on business principles. I ask it because its work is entirely non-partisan in character and ought to apply to every citizen who wishes to give effectiveness to popular government in which we feel a just pride. I sincerely hope that Congress will not, in its anxiety to reduce expenditures, economize by cutting off an appropriation which is likely to offer greater opportunity for real economy in the future than any other estimated for."

Without having put in effect more than a few reforms, it had suggested changes that would save $2,000,000 a year.

"These," said the President, "represent only a few of the many services which should be subjected to a little painstaking inquiry. If this is done, it is beyond question that many millions of savings may be realized." The value of such investigation in increased interest which officers of the Government will take in their own departments, their own work and that of their subordinates, he said, could hardly be estimated.

"The initial work," said President Taft, "has been well done. The inquiry with its constructive measures is well under way. The work should now be presented with vigor and receive the financial support necessary to make it effective during the next fiscal year. Every economy which has or will be effected through changes in organization or method will inure to the benefit of the Government and of the people in increasing measure through the years which follow. I am convinced that results which are really worth while cannot be secured, or at least can only be secured in small part, through the prosecution at irregular intervals of special inquiries bearing on particular services or features of administration. The benefits thus obtained must be but temporary. The problem of good administration is not one that can be solved at one time. It is a continuously present one."

A Budget Needed.

The President points out that the commission had given special consideration to the annual reports relating to the financial transactions of the Government as a whole. The defects of these reports, as ascertained by the commission, led the President to observe that the United States was the only great nation whose government was operated without a budget.

"This fact seems to be more striking," Mr. Taft continues, "when it is considered that budgets and budget procedures are the outgrowth of democratic doctrines and have had an important part in the development of modern constitutional rights. The American Commonwealth has suffered much from irresponsibility on the part of its governing agencies. The constitutional purpose of a budget is to make government responsive to public opinion and responsible for its acts.

"In political controversy, it has been assumed generally that the individual citizen has little interest in what the Government spends. In my opinion, this has been a serious mistake, one which is becoming more serious each year. Now that population has become more dense, that large cities have developed, that people are required to live in congested centres, that the National resources frequently are the subject of private ownership and private control, and that transportation and other public service facilities are held and operated by large corporations, what the Government does with nearly $1,000,000,000 each year is of as much concern to the average citizen as is the manner of obtaining this amount of money for public use. In the present inquiry special attention has been given to the expenditure side of the budget."

Public Welfare Questions.

The President defined the following principal Governmenal objects, in which, he said, the people of the United States were interested:

"The National defense; the protection of persons and property; the promotion of friendly relations and the protection of American interests abroad; the regulation of commerce and industry; the promotion of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and mining; the promotion of manufacturing, commerce, and banking; the promotion of transportation and communication; the Postal Service, including postal savings and parcels post; the care for and utilization of the public domain; the promotion of education, art, science, and recreation; the promotion of the public health; the care and education of the Indians and other wards of the Nation.

"These are public welfare questions," he remarks, "in which I assume every citizen has a vital interest. I believe that every member of Congress, as an official representative of the people; each editor, as a non-official representative of public opinion, each citizen, as a beneficiary of the trust imposed on officers of the Government should be able readily to ascertain how much has been spent for each of these purposes; how much has been appropriated for the current year; how much the Administration is asking for each of these purposes for the next fiscal year.

"Furthermore, each person interested should have laid before him a clear, well-digested statement showing in detail whether moneys appropriated have been economically spent and whether each division or office has been efficiently run. This is the information which should be available each year in the form of a budget and in detail accounts and reports supporting the budget."

Outlines a Weeding-Out Process.

In many ways the President informed Congress a decrease in the cost of Government might be assured. There is need, he said, of reorganization of the Government departments, a consolidation, and a weeding out of bureaus that overlap in their work; scores of "local offices" throughout the country should be abolished, and hundreds of political appointees who do but little work should be taken off the payroll, and there should be an improvement in the personnel of Government employes through the introduction of the civil service in practically every field; business methods should be employed by the Administration just as big corporations use them, a modern system of accounting and reporting should be adopted, and, last of all, the Economy Commission should be continued in its work.

The Treasury Department, Mr. Taft showed, looked after the Nation's finances and the Life-Saving Service. The commission, he said, had recommended the abolition of the Revenue Cutter Service, which would mean a saving of $1,000,000 a year.

"The greatest economy and efficiency and the benefits which may accrue from the President's devoting his time to the work which is most worth while," said the President, "may be assured only by treating all the distinctly administrative officers in the department at Washington and in the field in the same way as inferior officers have been treated. The time has come when all these officers should be placed in the classified service. The time has also come when those provisions of law which give to those officers a fixed term of years should be repealed. So long as a fixed term of years is provided by law the question of reappointment of an officer, no matter how efficiently he may have performed his duties, will inevitably be raised periodically. So long as appointments to these offices must be confirmed by the Senate, and so long as appointments to them must be made every four years, just so long will it be impossible to provide a force of employes with a reasonably permanent tenure who are qualified by reason of education and training to do the best work."

Suggested Economies.

Giving examples of excessive Government expenditure along certain lines, the President told Congress that in one department it cost $5.84 per thousand to handle incoming mail and in another department $84.40 per thousand. For handling outgoing mail one department expended $5.94 per thousand; another $69.89. Either one department paid too much or the other not enough, he said. In travel alone the Government expended about $12,000,000 a year. Definite tests, he pointed out, have shown that a saving in this item alone of a little over half of one cent a mile probably could be effected.

Through the introduction of labor-saving machinery, through the elimination of unnecessary copy work, by cutting down needless expense in the distribution of public documents and in many other ways could millions be saved each year. The President urged the adoption of the budget system, which would bring before Congress, the press and the people of the country not only the proposed expenditures of the Government but its revenue.

In emphasizing the need of the inquiry into Administrative methods whereby these needed changes might be effected, the President says:

"It is a matter of public record that the three largest insurance companies in New York, when under legislative investigation, spent more than $500,000 for expert services to assist the Administration to put the business on a modern basis; but the economies the first year were more than tenfold the cost. I am informed that New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other cities are prosecuting inquiries, the cost of which is largely disproportionate to the cost incurred by the Federal Government. Furthermore, these inquiries have the vigorous support and direct cooperation of citizen agencies which alone are spending not less than $200,000 per annum, and in several instances these combined agencies have been working not less than five years to put the cities on a businesslike basis, yet there is still much to be done."

SHOE MACHINERY SUIT TALK.

Choate Sees Wickersham About Reorganizing the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Joseph H. Choate had two conferences at the Department of Justice to-day regarding the suit brought by the Government against the Shoe Machinery Trust, which he represents.

The Attorney General said that the discussion had been confined to the equity suit against the shoe machinery concern, and that the criminal indictment against individual members of the company was not taken up. Neither Mr. Choate nor any of the officials of the department would admit that the purpose of the conference was to ascertain if some means could be found for the Shoe Machinery Company to reorganize voluntarily and come within the law, but it is understood that this is the chief object Mr. Choate is seeking.

COLDS CRIPPLE TAFT'S STAFF.

President Stays In Study and Only One Secretary Is Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—So many colds have developed among White House officials recently that the Government machinery moved slowly to-day, and visitors to the Executive offices found the place shrouded in somnolent calm.

President Taft, recovering from a slight cold, remained in his study to work. Secretary Hilles was at home in bed, but convalescent, and the newest addition to the office force, Assistant Secretary Allen, was at home battling with what threatened to develop into an attack of the grip. Only Assistant Secretary Forster was on hand to sit with decorum on the White House lid.

Nobody knows just why the epidemic of colds started, but the President had the first one. Mr. Forster was the second victim, and the others followed.

Lawyer Must Serve Contempt Sentence

Supreme Court Justice Gerard vacated yesterday a stay which had been obtained by Adolph Freyer, a lawyer, holding up the execution of a sentence for contempt of court pending appeal. Freyer was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Tombs by City Court Judge La Fetra for remarks to a witness, which Judge La Fetra deemed a slur upon the court. Freyer has maintained that he meant no disrespect to the court.

GEORGE GRAHAM RICE DISMISSES LAWYERS

They Advised Him to Plead Guilty in Scheftels Case and He Wouldn't.

COURT APPOINTS COUNSEL

But Rice Goes Ahead with Objections and Exceptions—Prosecution Closes Its Case.

George Graham Rice, the principal defendant in the trial of the Directors of B. H. Scheftels & Co., on the charge of using the mails to defraud, wrote to Judge Ray yesterday informing him that he had dismissed his counsel and was prepared to continue his defense himself. The court was not inclined to acquiesce in this step altogether, and informed Rice that though he would receive every opportunity to defend himself, he must be represented by counsel, and that ex-Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder of Kings would be assigned to the case.

Judge Ray did not appear in court until an hour and a half after the regular time for convening. He had been in consultation with his brother Judges over the letter he had received from Rice. This read:

Your Honor, I respectfully ask that it be noted on the record (and that you announce from the Bench) that I have released all of my counsel and shall appear and conduct my defense in my own behalf, during the remainder of this trial.

I am informed by my attorneys that they cannot procure for me a fair trial unless they are wilfully disobedient to the orders and rulings of the Court. Being officers of the court and refusing to do this, they are helpless to defend me personally.

In assuming my own defense I do not wish my conduct at any time to be construed as opposing rightful authority, but as opposing injustice, and as a protest against injustice.

Yesterday Mr. Vorhaus advised that Mr. Elder arrange for a plea of guilty on my behalf to secure mercy, at the same time stating that neither he, Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Myers had changed their minds as to my innocence, that they believe me innocent of the crimes charged against me, but that they are "up against it" here.

I would consider myself lacking in manhood to submit to any sentence without protest of innocence while there is a breath of life in me, and for that reason I refuse to accept the advice.

Given a fair chance to put in my defense, I am convinced that the case of the Government will collapse like a haystack in flood. In solemn entreaty I ask for that chance. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE GRAHAM RICE.

Mr. Elder was retained by Rice a few days ago. As soon as Judge Ray assigned him to the case he asked to be excused. Judge Ray pointed out that though he could not force Mr. Elder to accept he would have to assign some one, and so Mr. Elder acquiesced.

"Your Honor," exclaimed Rice, springing to his feet, "am I not to be permitted to defend myself? I claim that right."

"Under the peculiar state of the law," replied Judge Ray, "you must be represented by counsel. However, I shall as far as possible allow you to defend yourself."

During the day's hearing Rice took an active part in the proceedings, making objections and taking exceptions as fast as he was overruled. Louis D. Vorhaus, Ernest E. Baldwin, and Emmanuel Myers remain in the case as counsel for the other three defendants, Scheftels, Stone, and Belser. None of them would discuss yesterday the break with Rice.

The prosecution closed its case yesterday morning, and as a parting shot introduced a number of telegrams, most of which passed between Rice, Scheftels, and the firm's branch managers in the course of a tour in the West that Rice took in 1910. One of them addressed to a man named Crookes, who managed the Chicago office of the firm, read:

Crookes: Take a sand bag with you tonight and look for a live one. If he won't buy Ely Central hit him a good one.

G. G. RICE.

The last evidence put in for the prosecution was a letter written by John T. Stotz of Broadheadville, Penn., to the firm, in which he ordered 500 Rawhide Coalition and inclosed $30 as a margin.

He said he had heard that Scheftels & Co. "bucketed" its orders, and hoped that this was not the case, as he had great faith in the firm.

To this Scheftels replied that the accusation was "wicked and malicious," as they bought all the stocks on the open market.

Motions were made by the defense for the dismissal of the indictments, Rice making a plea on his own behalf. The grounds taken were that no evidence had been presented to show that Scheftels & Co. "rigged" the market, conducted a bucket chop, or conspired to defraud their customers. Moreover, it was alleged, all the books of the firm had not been used in the preparation of the Government's exhibits.

The motions to dismiss were denied, and Mr. Baldwin then made a long argument in behalf of Scheftels, Belser, and Stone on a motion that the Government should show cause why the court should not instruct the jury to acquit the defendants. The decision will be given this morning.

Complaint Against Tabet Dismissed.

The Grand Jury dismissed yesterday the complaint against Salim G. Tabet, the President of the Tabet Tours Company, who was arrested a week ago for carrying a loaded revolver. Mr. Tabet was arrested outside of the Hotel Manhattan by Detectives Becker and White of the Strong Arm Squad and was held in $1,000 bail in the Magistrates' Court. He declared that his arrest was a deliberate "frame up" and said that the revolver discovered upon him was put in his pocket by one of the detectives who arrested him.

CHOICE OPERA SEATS.

First row, orchestra circle, Thursday evenings, remainder of season. A 36 Times.—Adv.

Victor G. Fischer

ART GALLERIES

Old Masters Exclusively

Special Exhibition of Important Paintings

467 Fifth Ave., New York

Opposite Public Library

Outfits, Shoes, Stockings, Novelties, etc. Heads, Wigs, Limbs, Elastic, Eyes.

C. C. ULMCKE

24 W. 31st St., near 5th Ave.

FINE DOLLS

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Today will the far-sighted, prudent man, who plans his personal affairs as he does those of his business, arrange for his year's supply of white shirts, for another opportunity like this will not come again for at least a year—and perhaps not then.

Quien Sabe?

A Sale of 1.50 WHITE SHIRTS

75c.

Here are nearly 2,000 pleated business and semi-dress shirts that rival any 1.50 shirt ever made.

These shirts were especially made for Smith Gray & Co. by one of America's foremost shirt makers, according to the Smith Gray & Co. critical specifications.

The fabric is a high count fine quality that is never used in shirts under 1.50 and 2.00.

The tailoring is identical with this and other good makers of 1.50 and 2.00 grades.

The fullness of cut, the perfection of fit and the long and sure service which you secure justifies us in saying that these are the best 1.50 white shirts you have ever known.

You may choose from box and knife pleated bosoms, with pearl buttons or stud holes—in coat style models—sizes 14 to 18, in all sleeve lengths.

This is your opportunity to lay in your entire year's supply of white shirts—for an opportunity like this will not come soon again.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Semi-Annual Shoe Sale 20% Discount

Frank Brothers' shoes are now, as they always were, the best. This event affords opportunity to obtain them from regular stocks at reduced prices.

Button and Lace Boots. Styles for Men and Women.

FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop, Fifth Avenue, Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Phone Chelsea 6500

KESNER'S

SIXTH AVE., 22d & 23d Sts.

A Master Stroke

We have been planning this event in high class clothes for weeks. We wanted something that would amaze you; something that would be talked about for months afterwards, and we certainly have it now. Don't imagine that owing to the location of the new store they do not handle high class clothes. This is essentially a sale of

The Most Desirable Men's Clothing for Little Money.

The new store is a value-giving store, and the fine, large clothing shop in connection with this establishment is equipped with the best high grade merchandise in clothes for smart men of all ages.

We have been telling lately about GRIFFON CLOTHES, because we feel we have good news for you every time this subject is introduced.

GRIFFON CLOTHES

We know that this name stands for quality and style, and if you will give us your confidence we can prove to you that the only difference between these clothes and the best tailor-made clothes is the price.

We feature GRIFFON CLOTHES at $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00, in Suits and Overcoats.

Now Listen to the Glad News—

Suits and Overcoats that we have been selling regularly at the above prices have all been marked down to..... $12.50

It will be well to bear in mind that there are no last season's garments, nor any old styles. The new store opened with new merchandise only a few weeks ago, and this is our first clearance sale.

All the new English models, All the more conservative models, All the snappy college models are represented in what we have to show you and sell you.

In overcoats there is every style possible. Fits are guaranteed. Expert tailors at your service without charge.

A Clearance Sale of Men's High Grade Trousers.

Thousands of pairs in all sizes will be sold at tremendous sacrifice. These were turned out by the makers of the celebrated "Pennant Pants" in worsteds, cheviots, serges and cassimeres. Guaranteed $6.50 and $7.50 values. During this sale, at, per pair, $2.45

J. L. KESNER CO. SIXTH AVE. 22ND AND 23RD STREET.

Daylight Clothing shop, 2d floor.

GAYNOR SAYS GOLD MAKES HIGH PRICES

Speaking as "the Mayor of Modern Babylon," Meaning New York City.

SHANK BLAMES MIDDLEMEN

Indianapolis Mayor Explains His Sales of Potatoes and Other Food Products.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Mayor Gaynor, in an address before the State Agricultural Society to-night, talked optimism to 1,000 farmers, who crowded the Assembly Chamber. He discussed the tariff, the trusts, the high cost of living, and scientific farming, illustrating his address with homely anecdotes as he went along. He told his farmer audience to cheer up; that things were not half as bad as they seemed, and that everything would come out all right in the end, if people only had patience.

In discussing the tariff he said that it was folly to try and bring it down with one legislative stroke. Mayor Gaynor said it could not be done without upsetting economic conditions to a point where there would be a revolution. He urged patience and gradual change.

The high cost of living he blamed not on the trusts, although he did not deny that illegal combinations in many instances might have been responsible for a wicked and inhuman practice of running prices up. He blamed it chiefly on the large output of gold since 1882, and declared that high prices were a sure sign of prosperity where low prices were a sign of hard times.

"When we come to a time of low prices," said the Mayor, "I don't want to be around. Some of you have got to," he added with a dry chuckle, pointing his finger at the audience.

Mayor Gaynor told a story of how Horace Greeley had warned him in a letter from coming "down to this modern Babylon," (meaning New York City.)

"I am the Mayor of modern Babylon now," said the Mayor with a laugh, "and I don't know what old Greeley is thinking of it to-night."

Gaynor on High Prices.

Mayor Gaynor had been asked to discuss high prices. Getting down to his subject he declared that the complaint about high prices was general.

"You," he said, pointing at the audience, "complain about high prices, too. Not the high prices that you are getting, but the high prices you are paying. The delegations that come to see me in the city hall, find fault with the prices that are being asked for your products. As I don't care whether I ever run for office again I will tell you what I told them. I told them that if you were getting high prices for your products I was glad. And I will say now that I hope you will keep up the prices you are getting and keep down the prices you are paying."

At this point the Mayor told the audience somewhat of his own life as a boy on a farm.

"Our sources of income were few, except the tubs of butter that we sold in the Fall to the middleman who came around to our door. We didn't get much money at any time. We couldn't afford to drink anything but skimmed milk. And I don't think you can. We didn't eat the eggs, either. We took them down to the village and changed them for something. They think down in the city that you farmers, every one of you, have an automobile, for which you pay $10,000 or $12,000, but I know that you don't."

Mayor Gaynor said that just now a great outcry was being raised against the middleman. The farmer denounced him, and so did the consumer. He said the farmers might settle it by creating their own agencies, or that perhaps the parcels post, if instituted by the Government, might tend to make it easier for the farmer and the consumer of farm products to get into direct touch with each other. But he wasn't sure that the Government would like the parcels post after we got down to it, and he did not know that the farmers would fare much better if they established their own agencies in the cities.

"High prices do not mean bad times; but prosperous times; low and falling prices mean bad times. Prices now are high and rising, and the world is fairly prosperous. But some of you young men will be here when prices begin to fall with a sag and a jar, and then will come the crucifixion and the agony of everybody.

Gaynor Blames Gold Output.

"The real reason for the high prices is the great output of gold, which has been going on since 1882, until to-day it is more enormous than at any time in the world's history. Maybe four or five men in London could tell you when the acme of the gold crops in South Africa has been reached. Shortly afterward the falling of prices will set in.

"No one can make money on a falling market. The high prices don't mean that things cost more; they don't mean that prices are higher, but that money is lower."

Speaking of the tariff the Mayor said:

"Rightly or wrongly we started in this country by adopting a high protective tariff. People have voted for it again and again since the beginning of the nineteenth century. We may have been mistaken. I am not here to dispute that, but it is the system we created for ourselves and we cannot do away with it in one legislative stroke without upsetting economic conditions all around. I will say more—by doing it we would bring about revolution. The tariff evils cannot be abolished offhand. We must go slowly and gradually about it.

"Even if the tariff is raising prices, reform it slowly and don't go about like the bull in the crockery shop. We want the tariff leveled to a point where it does not produce high prices, but only a revenue, with here and there a little, necessary to protect some industry until it gets on its feet."

The Mayor said the trusts were also blamed for the high cost of living, but here again mere clamor was of no use. Patient investigation must precede action to regulate the trusts, he said in substance.

"I am not disturbed about the millionaires as long as we have our common schools," said the Mayor. "Educate our children and I will put their votes against the millionaires every time.

Shank Attacks Middleman.

Samuel Lewis Shank, Mayor of Indianapolis, who has proved himself to be the foe of the middleman by buying the necessaries of life and selling them way below market prices, divided the honors with Mayor Gaynor.

Mr. Shank went back to the theory that the people themselves are to blame for the high cost of living by failing to rectify abuses and extravagance. He gave this illustration: Ninety-two thousand acres in Indiana last year yielded 7,728,000 bushels of potatoes, which netted the farmer $3,864,000, or less than 50 cents a bushel. These same potatoes were sold in the markets as high as $2.50 a bushel. This showed the inadequate pay to the producer and the great profit to the middleman.

The consumer paid $15,000,000 for tomatoes raised in Indiana last year, and netted the farmers $571,000. Some of these tomatoes sold at from 13 to 18 cents for a two-pound can, which contained one pound of tomatoes and water and tin to make the two pounds. Thus the producer received but two-fifths of 1 per cent. per pound for his tomatoes, for which the consumer paid 13 to 18 cents.

Mayor Shank continued:

"Seventeen years ago the father of a family paid $12 for a suit of clothes, had a $40 horse with no pedigree, a $20 buggy with steel tires, a $6 set of harness, a $35 cow which gave five gallons of milk a day, twenty-five-cent chickens which laid every day, and a good watchdog which cost nothing.

How Same Live To-day.

"The son to-day expends $40 for a suit of clothes, $5 for shoes, $4 for a hat, $1.50 for a shirt, wears a white collar every day with cuffs, the buttons in which cost $20, owns a $300 horse with a pedigree longer than his list of relatives, $125 buggy with ball bearings and rubber tires, a $80 set of harness covered with brass, a $100 cow with a great pedigree, but who gives but half a gallon of milk at a milking, hens costing $1.25, a rooster with tins on his feet, and a dog with a pedigree which cost $10."

Mayor Shank then compared the household furnishings of to-day with those of seventeen years ago, where a $200 range takes the place of the cook stove and a $330 rug the place of a rag carpet mat. In olden times the family went once a year to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at small cost, to-day it goes to the theatre twice a week at $3. He compared the old-fashioned family dinner with its plain fare with the dinner served to-day at big cost, served by waiters, and the sending home of the guests in taxicabs. In olden times nearly everything was prepared in the home, to-day it is nearly all purchased outside the home.

J. A. Ruddick of Canada spoke on "The Canadian Fruit Trade Marks Act," explaining the improvement in the quality of fruit since it went into effect.

LEAGUE TO FIGHT HIGH PRICES.

New Yorkers Incorporate to Bring Producer and Consumer Together.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Producers and Consumers' National League, with principal office in New York City, was incorporated to-day to "procure the enactment of legislation tending to do away with the arbitrary control of the necessities of life; to bring about a closer business relationship between the farmer and the consumer and to bring back to the farmer fairer returns for his productions."

The Directors are Mayer Shoenfeld, Solomon Baum, Dr. Jacob Glass of New York, Dr. Samuel A. Lando, and Rocco O. Gallini of Corona, Long Island.

Gov. Dix Suffering from a Cold.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Because of a slight cold, Gov. Dix did not return to the Capitol this afternoon. He probably will be compelled to cancel some of his engagements for this week, one of which was to speak at the dinner of the Holland Society in New York to-morrow night.

JACK UP ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Battleship Maine Memorial Granite Block Becomes Wedged Beneath It.

A block of granite weighing forty tons was wedged beneath the Third Avenue Elevated structure which crosses 142d Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues, for over three hours yesterday. The huge block was finally moved when the elevated structure was jacked up about three-quarters of an inch.

The block had been taken through Manhattan and over the Third Avenue Bridge to 142d Street. It was being carried to the studio of Piccirilli Brothers, 467 East 142d Street, who have the contract to carve the Maine National Monument to be erected July 4 in the Bronx in remembrance of the sailors who were killed in the blowing up of the battleship.

HEROES REWARDED BY CARNEGIE FUND

Brave Deeds of Men and Women Recognized by Medals and Money Gifts.

SUBWAY RESCUER IN LIST

Percy Morrell Receives Silver Medal and Three Thousand Dollars for Saving Life of Charles Lane.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Acts of heroism in many parts of the country received substantial recognition to-day in the awards of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. The list of awards, with the act of heroism in each case, as summarized by the commission, is as follows:

Percy E. Morrell. Silver medal and $3,000 to liquidate his indebtedness. Morrell, aged 26, manager, attempted to save Charles W. Laue, aged 23, real estate dealer, from being run over by a Subway train, New York, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1910.

Morrell jumped on the track, grabbed Laue, who, stunned, lay in front of an approaching train. He leaped off the track into a narrow space under the overhanging platform, dragging Laue with him, and had him almost off the track when the train, running eighteen miles an hour, reached them. Laue's foot was caught and he was pulled from Morrell's grasp. His right leg was amputated and his thigh fractured, but he recovered. Morrell escaped unhurt.

Henry S. Moore. Silver medal and $2,000, for the education of his children, as needed.—Moore, hoist operator, saved Nell F. Campbell, aged 9, from drowning, Sydney, N. S., Feb. 7, 1911.

Clark H. Presley, deceased. Silver medal to son.—Presley died attempting to save Howard M. Huseselton, aged 3, from being run over by a street car, Nottingham, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1911.

Canzada M. Owen, deceased. Silver medal to husband.—Mrs. Owen, aged 42, died attempting to rescue Emma C. and Mabel C. McLain and Elizabeth Deffenbaugh, aged 33, 1, and 36, from a runaway, Brashear, Texas, May 31, 1905.

Saul M. Krieger, deceased. Silver medal to father.—Krieger died attempting to save Nelson Staley from drowning, St. Ignace, Mich., Aug. 22, 1911.

William M. Hoffman, deceased. Silver medal to stepmother and pension of $25 a month.—Hoffman died attempting to save William G. Hotchkiss, aged 11, from drowning, New Hartford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1911.

Edward S. Saunders, deceased. Silver medal to widow and pension of $40 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches age of 16.—Saunders, baggage master, died attempting to save Ann E. Stone and Hannah C. Colyer, aged 77 and 60, respectively, from being run over by a train, Elizabeth, N. J., April 16, 1911.

Adam Eichele, deceased. Silver medal to widow and pension of $40 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches the age of 16; also pension of $30 a month to mother.—Eichele, aged 35, carpenter, died attempting to save William J. Forest, aged 11, from drowning, Green Island, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1911.

Samuel A. Wetton. Silver medal and $1,000, as needed. Wetton helped to save Andrew Anderson from drowning, Superior, Wis., April 10, 1910.

John Conley and William J. Munnings. Bronze medals and $1,000 each for helping to save Andrew Anderson from drowning, Superior, Wis., April 10, 1910.

Oren G. Buchner. Bronze medal and $1,000, as needed. Buchner saved Sadye Guttery from drowning, Middletown, Ill., June 16, 1910.

Clara Hogstad. Silver medal and $1,000, as needed. Miss Hogstad attempted to save Joseph Schultz, boatkeeper, from being run over by a train, Lafayette, Penn., Sept. 23, 1910.

Delia R. Powers. Bronz medal and $1,000 toward purchase of a home. Mrs. Powers, aged 32, housewife, saved Joseph Kennedy, aged 3, from being run over by a train, Rochdale, Mass., Dec. 9, 1909.

Charles V. Swain. Bronze medal and $1,000, as needed. Swain, aged 23, student, saved John Halton, aged 42, physician and hotel proprietor, from drowning, Sarasota, Fla., Dec. 29, 1909.

Peter C. Banfield. Bronze medal and $1,000, to liquidate his indebtedness and other worthy purpose, for rescuing John F. Casey, 42, lineman, from electric shock, Windsor, Conn., Nov. 27, 1909.

Levi Jackson. Bronze medal and $2,000, to liquidate his indebtedness and other worthy purposes, as needed, for saving William H. Haskell, Ida M. Haskell, and twelve others from drowning, Edgartown, Mass., Jan. 23, 1910.

Patrick S. Kelly, Louis A. Doncette, Henry A. Kelly, and Eugene L. Benefito. Bronze medals and $1,000 each for aiding Levi Jackson in the rescue of twelve at Edgartown, Mass.

G. Grey Evans, deceased. Bronze medal to father.—G. Grey Evans, aged 15, student, died attempting to save James R. Driggers, aged 14, from drowning, Chickasha, Okla., June 1, 1910.

William F. Leland, deceased. Bronze medal to father and $250, as needed.—Leland died attempting to save David Simpson, colored, from drowning, McClellanville, S. C., May 24, 1911.

Hector L. MacDonald, deceased. Bronze medal to father and $500, as needed.—MacDonald, aged 12, died attempting to save Richard F. Fahey from drowning, Boston, Mass., March 25, 1910.

Myron L. Reynolds, deceased, bronze medal to father and $500, as needed. Reynolds, aged fifteen, died saving Philip E. Rollins, aged nine, from drowning, Riverside, Me., May 19, 1911.

Frank R. Benton, deceased, bronze medal to father, and $1,025 to liquidate his indebtedness. Benton, aged sixteen, farmhand, died attempting to save David Brownell, aged eighteen, farmhand, from drowning, Huron, Ohio, June 25, 1911.

Elmer R. Martins, deceased, bronze medal to father and $1000 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts. Martins, aged sixteen, died saving Aloysius H. Ruppelt from drowning, Cleveland, Ohio, June 6, 1911.

William R. Howe, deceased, bronze medal to widow and $125 to liquidate mortgage on her property, and pension of $20 a month, with $5 additional for each of five children until each reaches the age of sixteen. Howe, lock tender, died attempting to save J. George Myers from drowning, St. Johnsville, N. Y., July 28, 1911.

James E. Cook, deceased. Bronze medal to mother and pension of $20 a month for five years. Cook, aged 17, died attempting to save Clarence Clymer from drowning, Seaford, Del., Dec. 27, 1910.

Mack Stallworth, deceased. Bronze medal to widow and pension of $30 a month, with $5 additional for her son until he reaches the age of 16. Stallworth died saving Squire Bradford from suffocation, Port Arthur, Texas, June 25, 1910.

Bernhard Schneider, Sr., deceased. Bronze medal to widow and pension of $35 a month, with $5 additional for each of three children until each reaches the age of 16. Schneider died saving Robert A. Iffrig, aged 14, from drowning, St. Peter's, Mo., July 28, 1911.

William McSweeney, deceased. Bronze medal to widow and pension of $35 a month, with $5 additional for each of four children until each reaches the age of 16. McSweeney died attempting to save Charlotte J. O'Brien from drowning at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1911.

John F. Van Derkar, deceased. Bronze medal to widow and pension of $45 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of five children until each reaches the age of 16. Van Derkar died attempting to save Salvatore Sitero from drowning at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1911.

William A. Norman, deceased. Bronze medal to widow and pension of $50 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches age of 16. Norman died attempting to stop a team of runaway horses, Pittsfield, Mass., June 9, 1911.

Daniel F. Allen. Bronze medal and $1,000 toward purchase of a home. Allen attempted to save William F. Wolters from suffocation, Olean, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1911.

Joseph R. Haase, deceased. Silver medal to widow and pension of $60 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches the age of 16. Haase died attempting to save William F. Wolters from suffocation, Olean, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1911.

MISS ELLS PLEADS GUILTY.

Secretary Admits Taking Employer's $1,200 to Live High.

Miss Ada M. Ells, the young private secretary of Joseph W. Cushman, head of the real estate firm of Joseph W. Cushman & Co., 240 West Twenty-third Street, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court to a charge of grand larceny preferred by her employer. Mr. Cushman says that some $2,000 are missing from his accounts, but Miss Ells declares that she did not take more than $1,200 at most.

The girl, who is pretty, told the police that she took the money so that she might live in Manhattan instead of in Englewood, where her mother, stepfather, and two brothers have a comfortable home. Things were too slow in Englewood, the girl said, and after getting lodging with the family of a school friend at 3,100 Broadway she began to indulge in fine clothes and theatre parties. She said she hadn't intended to steal the money, but always had hoped to repay it and to do so had frequently bet on the races with the result, however, that she lost even more of Mr. Cushman's funds.

Magistrate House held the girl in $2,500 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

FEAR DYNAMITE IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

Large Quantities of Explosive Have Been Shipped to City and Mill Guards Are Doubled.

BAYONETS HALT PARADE.

Three Thousand Strikers Try to Enter Mill District—Militia Leader Seeks Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 17.—That large quantities of dynamite have been shipped to this city recently from Boston became known here to-night. The powerful explosive is believed to be now in the hands of an anarchistic element among the mill strikers. Guards at the mills have been doubled, as it is feared an attempt to dynamite one or more structures will be made to-night or to-morrow night.

Bales of cotton have been rolled behind the gates of the Atlantic mills and sharpshooters are stationed at the windows. On this mill, which has been running in the face of opposition, it is believed the strikers will vent their fury.

Mayor Michael Scanlon hurled defiance at the lawless element of the strikers to-night by saying that law and order will be preserved at any cost.

"The militia will remain here for six months or longer," said the Mayor. "Violence and vandalism will be prevented. The city can borrow a million and a half dollars in anticipation of taxes. With this amount protection can be had for Lawrence citizens."

Following the clash between 3,000 striking mill workers and the militia to-day, in which many were injured and bruised, the circulation of Black Hand letters and the report that many men with weapons have joined the ranks of the radical element the city is in a state of excitement to-night.

Col. E. Leroy Sweetzer, commanding the militia, has taken a hand in efforts to settle the trouble. Col. Sweetzer had a conference this evening at the State Armory with Joseph J. Ettor of New York, leader of the strikers. Ettor refused to discuss the conference, but Col. Sweetzer said he had made a suggestion to Ettor for settling the dispute and ending the strike. The details Col. Sweetzer would not divulge, but he communicated with Gov. Foss by telephone and later said he had arranged a further meeting with Ettor.

At a mass meeting to-day the strikers voted to have a demonstration and parade to-morrow, including all the 15,000 persons on strike. To-day's parade was made up of about 3,000 persons. The column passed through the tenement house and business districts and was headed for the mill section. A military line, composed of members of Battery C., armed with clubs, had been thrown across Canal Street, nearly opposite the Pacific mills, and as the strikers approached, they were ordered to go up Hampshire Street, instead of proceeding along Canal Street. The strikers refused to obey and tried to force their way through the line of soldiers. The militiamen drew their clubs and belabored the strikers over the heads and shoulders. No one was seriously hurt, although many were badly bruised. The crowd hurled bricks, stones, tin cans and pieces of ice at the militiamen. Several soldiers were struck, but no one was badly hurt. After the crowd had been quieted, the soldiers drew back and allowed the strikers to pass up Canal Street into the mill district.

The crowd continued up Canal Street until it reached the Lawrence Duck Mill Bridge. An attempt was made to cross this bridge. Company K of Lowell was on duty there and the strikers were ordered back. An Italian in the front rank of the strikers carried a large American flag which he waved, saying: "This is the American flag. It can go anywhere."

As the national colors were waved by the strikers, Lieut. Davis drew his men up in line and ordered them to salute the flag. As the soldiers saluted the strikers began to press forward and for a moment it appeared as if the militiamen were being swept off their feet. Lieut. Davis, however, quickly changed the order, "Salute the flag," to "Charge, bayonets," and as the militiamen advanced the strikers fell back. The parade eventually broke up.

More operatives worked to-day at the mills than on any day this week.

DEEMS DIVORCE GRANTED.

Wife of Cotton Broker Gets Custody of Two Children.

Supreme Court Justice Keogh granted an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday at White Plains to Gertrude M. Deems from her husband, Theodore B. Deems, a cotton broker of Manhattan, and the papers were filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office at White Plains. The couple are residents of Flushing, L. I.

Under the decree Mrs. Deems is allowed $45 a week alimony and the custody of their two children, Theodore B. Deems, Jr., and Gertrude Deems, 7 and 9 years of age, respectively.

Abraham Lincoln said: "The man who never makes mistakes will never make anything."

If you haven't made mistakes it's because you haven't been alive very long. But to make the same mistake twice is the Unpardonable Sin. To those who have Printing or Lithographing mistakes to rectify, we offer our service. And "Corlies-Macy Service" insures you against all the petty annoyances that the "small" printer usually bequeaths you.

The mail is quick, but the telephone is quicker—Worth 3792 will fetch us.

CORLIES, MACY & CO.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A remedy of superior merit for Coughs, Hoarseness and irritation of throat, giving wonderful relief in Lung Troubles, Bronchitis and Asthma. Free from opiates or any harmful ingredient. Sold only in boxes. Sample mailed free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Advertisements of Lost articles may be telephoned to The New York Times any hour day or night. Telephone Bryant 1000.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN. MILLINERY MISSES and JUNIORS FURS

WILL CLOSE OUT, BEGINNING TO-DAY

Imported Fur Coats

At Reductions Averaging Half Former Prices

One Full-length Alaska Seal Coat—Formerly $1,250— at $500

One Moleskin Coat, trimmed with Black Fox—Formerly $950— at $475

One Moleskin Coat, trimmed with Taupe Fox—Formerly $675— at $375

One Caracul Coat, trimmed with Ermine and lined with fine brocade. Formerly $850— at $450

One Hudson Seal Coat. Formerly $450— at $250

All other Fur Coats *at corresponding reductions.*

Fur Sets, Separate Neck Pieces and Muffs

At About Half Former Prices

Positively no goods sent on approval—reserved—exchanged—or credited.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

DIET is a good doctor, oatmeal is a good diet—*and the best Oatmeal, the favorite for 30 years, is*

H-O

Steam-cooked in our mill for two hours. You cook it twenty minutes.

Easily digested; perfectly delicious; economical, full of nourishment.

Order H-O Oatmeal today.

THE H-O COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y.

1837 75 Years of Progression Is the Record of *1912*

Knabe Pianos

(The World's Best)

Each successive year has witnessed some fresh triumph and added lustre to the far-reaching fame and repute of this celebrated make. Impregnable and unassailable as is the position attained by

The Knabe Piano

it must not be forgotten that only consistent effort, combined with close study and application of the many important improvements witnessed by each decade, rendered such a signal success possible. IN SHORT, The HOUSE of KNABE HAS MADE PIANO BUILDING AN EXACT SCIENCE.

Knabe Mignon Grand, 5 feet 8 inches long. Price $750, in ebonized case.

Knabe Mignonette Grand, 5 feet 2 inches long. Price $700, in mahogany.

Knabe-Angelus Grands, $1650. The last word in Player-Piano construction.

Knabe-Angelus Uprights, $1000 and $1050.

Knabe Warerooms

Fifth Avenue Cor. 39th Street

An important paragraph to parents

What you can do for your child for 25 cents a month

What your child shall read is one of the most important questions you have to solve. Nothing in after life will make the impression on his mind that is being made right now by what he is reading today.

St. Nicholas doesn't take the place with a child that a grown-up magazine takes with grown-ups. It is the child's mental development. It is for all children—from six to sixteen years.

Less than a cent a day

St. Nicholas costs three dollars a year (twenty-five cents a month). For this price you can give to your boy (or girl) reading matter that he likes—healthful, entertaining stories of boy life and of life a boy likes to read about, work he can do—camping out, with tools, drawing and designing, nature study—all told by the best writers, illustrated by the best artists, edited with understanding of what boys and girls like and what will do them good. There is nothing namby-pamby about St. Nicholas. It is strong, vigorous and looks all questions in the face. It is a better employment for your boys' leisure time than anything else you can buy for so little money.

You can afford it

Do not consider whether or not you can afford to spend twenty-five cents a month for a magazine for your children, but ask yourself whether the right shaping of a growing mind is not worth a great deal more than twenty-five cents. There is no other publication, institution, club or school that can do for your child what St. Nicholas can.

You must afford it

This is too serious a matter to be dismissed on the score of cost. If we could make St. Nicholas for less money, we would. It costs more to make a magazine for young folks than it does for grown-ups. St. Nicholas is not only the best magazine for young folks, but it is the only magazine. A family which once starts taking St. Nicholas never gives it up until all the children are grown. We wish you to try it for but one year. After that you will not relinquish it at any price.

Here is a letter from a reader

Dear ST. NICHOLAS:

You were a Christmas present to me and one of the nicest ones I ever had. My mother takes a lot of magazines, but she does not seem to like them as much as I like you, because, when they come, she just puts them on the library table until she has time to read them. Now, when you come, I stop whatever I am doing, and I read you whether I have time or not! I will be ten years old on July 1, *Yours truly,*

MARGARET E. S——

Again we ask you, is not the welfare of your children worth more to you than twenty-five cents a month?

Send $3.00 today and we will send a full year of St. Nicholas to any child with the November and December numbers free. These two numbers, with the January number, will go forward in one package at once with a gift card if you so request.

THE CENTURY CO., DEPT. B UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

OLD ADMIRER'S SON BEAT HER, GIRL SAYS

Union Course, L. I., Stenographer Who Was Attacked and Robbed Identifies Prisoner.

TAKEN TO HER BEDSIDE

Older Man with Her When She Was Set Upon and the Stolen Ring His Gift, She Tells Police.

David Kramer, 18 years old, of 2 South Street, Union Course, L. I., was arrested late yesterday afternoon, charged with being one of the three men who assaulted and robbed Miss Helen Buchan, 21 years old, a pretty stenographer, living at 121 Second Street, Union Course, as she was on her way home from the railway station, shortly after midnight Sunday morning.

The arrest was made following a statement made by the young woman to Acting Captain Herbert Graham, in charge of the detective force in Queens, and two members of his staff. The young woman is still confined to her bed suffering from the injuries she received, and, according to the detectives, she admitted that she was on friendly terms with the accused man's father, Martin Kramer, Superintendent of the Morton Building, at 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan. Miss Buchan said that the elder Kramer was accompanying her home when she was attacked, and that her assailant made no attempt to molest Martin Kramer, who, taken by the suddenness of the assault, looked on helpless, apparently undecided what to do.

On hearing the girl's statement Detective Sergeant Victor White and Detectives O'Connor and Killane started out to hunt the younger Kramer, and they arrested him at the corner of Shaw and Jamaica Avenues, Union Course. He was taken into Miss Buchan's home and confronted by the injured girl. Following the assault both of Miss Buchan's eyes were swollen shut, so that she was unable to see until yesterday, when she had improved enough to sit up in bed.

Girl Identifies Prisoner.

When David Kramer was brought into her room the detectives say that she positively identified him as one of her assailants. She said that it was he who caught her by the throat. He was then taken to the police station in Jamaica, where he was locked up on a charge of assault and robbery. Because of the absence of the police magistrates in Queens, due to the funeral of Magistrate Eugene C. Gilroy, in Far Rockaway, word was sent to County Judge Humphrey, who was holding court in Long Island City, asking him to take bail for Kramer, but before Judge Humphrey got to his office in Jamaica Police Magistrate Miller arrived, and Kramer was released in $1,500 bail, furnished by Mrs. Mary Ulmer, of 4 South Street, the next door neighbor of the Kramers.

Two other suspected men were taken before Miss Buchan, but she was unable to say positively that they were of the three who made the attack.

At the time she was assaulted Miss Buchan was robbed of a diamond ring, a fur muff, and a fur boa, and in an attempt to get the fur coat she was wearing her assailants pulled out one of the sleeves. The detectives say she told them that the belongings stolen were presents made to her by Martin Kramer. She declared that she met him when working as a stenographer in the Morton Building.

Shadowed in Brooklyn.

Saturday night, she said, they went to a theatre in Brooklyn, and as they started for the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn, they were followed. They gave the man who was following the slip in the station, and he got aboard the 11:20 P. M. train, while they waited for a later train, and arrived at Union Course a few minutes after midnight. It was while they were walking down Shaw Avenue that three men set upon her. Her cries for help were heard by August Danner and his wife, who were a short distance ahead, and they went to her rescue.

She was taken to her home in a sorry plight. Both her eyes were closed, and she was bleeding from the nose and mouth, while her clothing was torn. She has since been under the care of Dr. E. V. Marsch, and it is said the family have also consulted a lawyer about the case.

David Kramer denies the charge made against him. He is employed as a pattern maker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and says he can prove an alibi. Martin Kramer arrived in court shortly after his son was arraigned, and also asserted his son's innocence. He refused to make further comment.

OWEN BILL IS AMENDED.

National Health Board Measure Is Adjusted to Remove Objections

The following reasons are given for the amendment to the Owen bill for a National Health Board, by The Journal of the American Medical Association:

"Objections to Senator Owen's bill for a National Department of Health, (Senate Bill No. 1,) have come largely from followers of various sects and cults who feared that their business of treating the sick might be interfered with. Many of the more sincere opponents of this much-needed law are evidently too ignorant to understand that Congress can exercise only those powers which have been delegated to it by the States, that the regulation of the practice of medicine stands on the same basis as the regulation of other occupations and trades, which is not a function of Congress, and that any Federal law attempting to regulate the practice of medicine in the States would be void.

"Repeated explanations have been made that Congress has no authority to regulate the practice of medicine or any other profession or calling in any State, and that the objection of the Owen bill was the prevention and not the treatment of disease. Apparently, these explanations have not been convincing—perhaps some people have never heard of them. To reassure those who are honestly opposing the Owen bill on account of such a misconception, Senator Owen recently introduced the following amendment to this bill:

That the Department of Health established by this act shall have no power to regulate the practice of medicine or the practice of healing, or to interfere with the right of a citizen to employ the practitioner of his choice, within any State of the Union, and all appointments within the department shall be made without discrimination against any school of medicine or of healing.

"It is to be hoped that this amendment will be retained as a part of the bill, although it is entirely unnecessary from a legal standpoint, since it declares that it is not the purpose of Congress to do what it has no right to do. This fact is undoubtedly recognized by Senator Owen, so that the amendment must be intended to remove any possibility of honest objection to the bill.

"This amendment will doubtless quiet the fears of honest, misguided opponents of the measure, since, after the incorporation of this statement, the only persons who can oppose the measure will be those who have a selfish and mercenary objection to its passage."

3,000 Persons at Tossler Funeral.

More than 3,000 persons, including 400 letter carriers in uniform and representatives from various fraternal and political organizations to which he belonged, attended the funeral at 223 East Seventh Street yesterday afternoon of Victor Tossler, Superintendent of Post Office Station F. Mr. Tossler was known to thousands of east side people, and had served in the Post Office Department for twenty-six years, rising from a clerkship. The interment was in Union Field Cemetery. He leaves a wife and three children.

Henry F. Shoemaker Seriously Ill.

Henry F. Shoemaker, who was taken ill in the Autumn at his country place at Riverside, Conn., has been for some time at his town house, 26 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. Shoemaker is in a serious condition, and his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., is spending most of her time with him and her mother.

FINDS AN OLD FRIEND AT HOE LIBRARY SALE

M. Sondheim, Who Bought Manuscript "Hours" for $5,500, Owned It Once Before.

RECOGNIZES HIS OWN MARKS

Three Early New York Works Sold for $1,000—Works by Thomas Nash Bring Record Bids.

Fourteen issues of "The Dunciad," by Alexander Pope, were sold at last evening's session of the Hoe library sale at the Anderson Company's rooms. George D. Smith paid $1,800 for an uncut copy of the first issue, London, 1728; $610 for the rare second issue, printed in London in the same year, and $675 for a 1729 edition presented by Pope to F. Caryll. Bernard Quaritch bought a first Italian edition of Pliny's "Historia Naturale," printed on vellum by Nicholas Janson in Venice in 1476. Dodd & Livingston obtained a copy of Pliny's "Epistolae," Naples, 1476, for $350.

The total for the day's two sessions was $32,391; for Part II. of the library to date $387,273, and the grand total for the sessions $1,384,579.

M. Sondheim of the firm of Joseph Baer & Co. of Frankfort-on-Main announced that the manuscript "Book of Hours," for which he paid $5,500 on Tuesday night, is the safe-same work which he first bought thirty years ago. He discovered this fact by finding marks which he had made in the manuscript when it was in his possession.

Under the hammer of Auctioneer Daniel R. Kennedy other items were knocked down as follows:

A beautiful illustrated copy of "Les Metamorphoses" of Ovid, Paris, 1767-71, $750 (Drake.)

"Suite d'Estamampes," of Marquise de Pompadour, Paris, 1775, $460, (Quaritch.)

"Windsor Forest," by Alexander Pope, first edition, London, 1713, $380 (Smith.)

"The Rape of the Lock," London, 1714, $460 (Smith.)

"Pretty Peggy and Other Ballads," illustrated by Rosina Emmet, fifty-nine original watercolor drawings bound in, New York, 1880, $220 (Dodd & Livingston.)

Prevost's "Manon Lescaut," Amsterdam, Paris, 1753, $420 (Drake.)

Another edition, on papier velin, Paris, 1797, $500 (M. Sloog.)

"Poems on Several Occasions," by Matthew Prior first edition, London, 1707, $350 (Dr. Rosenbach.)

"Purchas his Pilgrims," London, 1625-26, $350 (Smith.)

"The Arte of English Poesie," by George Pullenham, first edition, London, 1589, $650, (Smith.)

"Provisiones, Cedulas," of Vasco de Puza, Mexico City, 1563, containing the first printed collection of Mexican laws, $61, (Smith.)

"Les quatre filz Aymon," Lyons, 1526, $510, (Dr. Rosenbach.)

Rabelais's "Plaisant and joyeuse historye du Grand Geant Gargantua," Lyons, 1542, $350, (M. Sondheim.)

First edition of Jean Racine's "Alexandre le Grand," Paris, 1666, $200, (Quaritch.)

"To-day a Man, To-morrow None, or Sir Walter Rawleigh's Farewell to His Lady, the Night Before Hee Was Beheaded," first edition, London, 1644, $175, (Smith.)

A Scarce Nash Goes High.

"The First Parte of Pasquil's Apologie," by Thomas Nash, London, 1590, brought the record price of $725 at the afternoon session. George D. Smith was the purchaser. The highest English record is $77.50, paid for a copy in 1896. With the single exception of "Terrors of the Night," it is considered the rarest of Nash's works. In it he "renders a reason to his friendes of his long silence and gallops the fielde with the Treatise of Reformation, lately written by a fugitive. John Penrie." The same bidder paid $610, another record price, for Nash's "Apologie of Pierce Penniless, or Strange Newes," London, 1593. He also paid still another record price, $610, for Nash's "A Pleasant Comedie, Called Summer's Last Will and Testament," first edition, London, 1600.

For folios I., III. and IV. of King Philip's War Narratives, printed in London in 1675 and 1676, Dodd & Livingston paid the record price of $645. They are all uncut copies. The author of these narratives is unknown. They are probably the finest copies extant of these important items of Americana.

Three rare New York works, bound in one volume, went to Mr. Smith for $1,000. They are laws, statutes, ordinances, and Constitutions of the City of New York, printed in 1748, and an appendix of Acts of the General Assembly, printed in 1749; "The Independent Reflector," 1753, the first magazine printed in this city, and "Occasional Reverberator," a supplement to "The Independent Reflector," and issued only four times, Sept. 7, 1753 to Oct. 5, 1753. It is believed that this book was bought by Mr. Hoe from a New York dealer for $400.

Yale Buys a Nicholas.

Yale University paid the record price of $810 for "Comoedia, A Worke in Ryme, Contayning an Enterlude of Myndes, witnessing the Man's Fall from God and Christ," by Henry Nicholas, founder of the religious sect known as the "Family of Love." It bears neither place nor date of publication, but was printed on the Continent of Europe sometime between 1570 and 1574. The works of Nicholas were ordered to be burned, and all persons having them in their possession were punished.

Other works sold during the afternoon were as follows:

"La Historia General de las Indias," by Gonzalo H. de Oviedo y Valdes, Valladolid, 1557, first edition, $280. (Dr. Rosenbach.)

"The Garden of Eloquence," by Henry Peacham, first edition, London, 1577, $325, (Smith.)

"Memoirs of Samuel Pepys," London, 1825, extra illustrated, $240, (Smith.)

"Etrennes Francoises," first issue, Paris, 1766, with the arms of King Louis XV. in the centre of the front cover and of the City of Paris on the back, $830, (Drake.)

Two more sessions of the sale will be held to-day.

MANY NOTABLES ON OLYMPIC

Some of the Passengers Arriving from Europe on Six Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of the passengers who came on them were:

LAURENTIC, (Liverpool)—F. H. Bailey, Malcolm E. Davis, John W. Duff, Mrs. L. M. Freeman, Miss B. Freeman, the Rev. Dr. George Hanson, Allen C. Howes, Mrs. E. Keeney, Miss R. Keeney, Lewis Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Lubbock, G. W. Peck, Willis C. Pratt, and Ronald H. Wilkinson.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mrs. Bertha G. Barker, Miss A. Barker, Miss Edna Beahan, W. Boissevain, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. Ester F. Filer, Miss Lawton Filer, Ellie C. Freed, Mrs. C. M. Freed, Mrs. R. Z. Gibson, Mrs. Gordon Gibson, Miss Florence S. Jenny, Dr. Robert Krause, the Rev. George Z. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. William Lohn, Miss Sarah Z. Morgan, Mrs. M. M. Roach, Miss Dorothy Roach, M. J. Simons, and F. de Ridder.

TRENT, (Southampton, via West Indies)—E. J. Allen, James Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman Dundale, J. M. Eakins, E. Lynd Martin, M. Moore, Edwin B. White, Mrs. W. Prudere, M. Karl, and Louis J. Koch, Jr.

BERLIN, (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bagoy, Mrs. C. D. Becker, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Burke, J. M. Ceballos, M. Dore, Miss Josephine Dreyer, W. S. Gilmore, Mrs. F. Aspinwall Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Haskell, Mrs. J. S. Hays, Miss Stella D. Hays, Mrs. Norbutt, Lindstrom A. May, Miss M. P. Quay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Stout, Miss Louise Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Wood, Miss Imogene Wood, and Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Woodworth

OLYMPIC (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. A. Alexander, Elliott C. Bacon, W. L. Baldwin, Mrs. Julia Batcheider, Zia Muftyzade Bey, E. L. Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Boissevain, W. Bull, John F. Burne, Frank H. Butler, Count and Countess de Castellane, E. E. Clapp, A. S. Clark, Sir Edward Clouston, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dana, F. de Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Ducat, U. S. A.; James H. Lunn, Mrs. William Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ferris, William Firth, Cecil H. Fitzherbert, Mr. and Mrs. James Forbes, Alexander G. Fraser, H. R. French, Mrs. A. Furman, H. E. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gardin, Mrs. S. H. Griffith, W. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Henderson, Lord and Lady Herbert, Percy J. Hitchcock, E. W. Huguenet, J. Bruce Ismay, Dr. Marius Johnston, Ernest W. Jones, H. Maitland Kersey, S. G. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry L. Lindsley, Thomas Morris Longstreth, S. R. Lysaght, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. MacInnes, the Rev. and Mrs. George Mackay, G. L. Morgan, Thomas F. Mulry, Gen. S. V. S. Muzzy, H. Oelrichs, Edwin Parsons, Sir and Lady W. E. B. Priestley, Miss Harriet Proctor, Paul J. Rainey, A. F. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Dent H. Robert, James F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scofield, the Rev. Thomas Joseph Shahan, rector Washington University; Mrs. A. Shee, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Shepherd, Sydney Bowen Smyth, Joseph E. Steckler, Miss Marguerite Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thayer, Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy, Mrs. Norman Williams, Miss Joan Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Worms, B. C. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Goelet, and Prince Sapiena.

BRETAGNE (Havre)—M. Dejean, Secretary to the French Embassy at Washington; J. Daumes, Oliver Tellhard, Henri Walter, Gaston Hugens, Mrs. Josephine Bresy, Frederick Leiser, Enrico Manzini, Albert Sturm, Paul Moreau, and Mrs. A. Austin.

MISS SHERWOOD'S EARRING.

She Asks The Times to Help Her Find It—Has One Left.

Miss Phyllis Sherwood, leading woman for H. B. Warner in the "Alias Jimmy Valentine" company, has lost an earring and she doesn't know where to find it. It was one of a pair—amethyst with a pearl in the centre—given her as a Christmas present by a member of the company.

Miss Sherwood lost it between the Majestic Theatre, Jersey City, and the Hudson tunnels. Miss Sherwood has announced her loss in the Lost and Found Column of THE TIMES, and hopes whoever has found it will return it to her at the Hotel Bristol.

WOMAN TOPPLES OVER BLUFF.

Unidentified Body Is Found on Speedway Near 185th Street.

While riding along the Speedway yesterday morning Policeman Fitzgerald saw the body of a woman huddled up alongside the bluff overlooking the Speedway at 185th Street. The woman had been dead some hours, and her head lay in a pool of frozen blood. The back of her skull was fractured, and there were many marks upon the body, which led the police to believe that the woman had fallen from the top of the bluff, which at that point is 80 feet above the roadway.

The body was taken to the West 152d Street Station, and later to the Morgue. The woman was evidently an Italian, about 65 years old. She wore a gingham dress and apron. There were two black shawls found, one of which had evidently covered her head and the other her shoulders. The police say the theory that the woman fell is carried out by the condition of her clothing, which was covered with burrs and grass, evidently picked up in the descent.

There is an Italian colony near Fort George, and yesterday afternoon detectives made a search to see whether the woman could be identified. While satisfied that the woman fell the detectives are making an investigation.

Play Checkers by Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.—What is said to be the first game of checkers by wireless was played to-day by C. L. Holton and James A. Cole. The men sat in their homes two miles apart and used a specially prepared checker board. The men were in continuous communication for nearly two hours.

We Give Double "S. & H." Stamps Until Noon

Just a few words to you men who have waited—

Here's a Sale of Winter Overcoats

$15, $18 & $20 Overcoats at $10
$25, $30 & $35 Overcoats at $17.50

Every conceivable model—big, long overcoats—Raglans—Chesterfields—Ulsters—convertible collar overcoats—overcoats for warmth—overcoats for style—you benefit, just because it is our policy never to carry a garment from one season to another.

The social season is on—and we have a Special Tuxedo Coat at $14 and a Special Full Dress Suit at $30—the new 1912 models—well worth your while seeing.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

One of ten Alco Trucks in use by the Long Island Express Company—ten more Alcos were purchased by this concern yesterday.

ALCO
Motor Trucks

$233,600 Invested in Alco Trucks by Four Express Companies

—Another Re-order for Ten was Placed Yesterday

ANOTHER big order for Alco trucks was placed yesterday—*an order for ten* from the Long Island Express Company. This concern already has ten Alco trucks, purchased on January 31, 1911. The re-order makes twenty of them all told—$72,000 in Alco trucks.

Rather significant is this order. When a big company invests as much money as this in one manufacture of truck, its own answer to the motor truck question is clear.

But consider for a moment what other express companies have in the way of Alco trucks:

American Express Company	- 27
Westcott Express Company	- 11
Adams Express Company	- 4

These three express companies have an investment in Alco trucks of $161,600. Four companies all told, total $233,600 in Alco trucks—an investment that is greater than the capital of many motor truck manufacturers.

A wise business man will be quick to see the full meaning of this. He knows that the business of express companies is *to move goods*. Their business is built entirely on *transportation*. The goods must be hauled quickly—on time.

No service is more severe on a motor truck than the express service. It is day and night—day in and day out; year in, year out—snow, ice, cold, rain, heat, mile after mile of it. *No truck stands it like the Alco. No manufacture of truck is so numerous in the express service as the Alco.*

You can learn why these big express companies, particularly the Long Island, bought Alco trucks by going to the Alco exhibit at the Garden motor truck show, you can see the Alco truck in its naked strength.

Moreover, the new steel bodies of the Alco are the newest thing in motor trucks in a year.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 1886 Broadway, NEW YORK

Builders also of Alco 6-cylinder and 4-cylinder Motor Cars and Alco Taxicabs

Movers of the World's Goods since 1835

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY ALCO

Capital, $50,000,000

A Story of Tragic Human Interest

In The Times Next Sunday

How John D. Rockefeller acquired control of the famous Missabe Mines and the details of his dealings with the Merritts. * * *A thrilling and interesting tale of High Finance involving millions, intrigue, trickery, attempts at blackmail and suicide.* * * What great capitalists have to contend with in dealing with schemers and promoters.* * * How they get in and how they get out.* * *An intimate view of a chapter in the life of John D. Rockefeller, written for The New York Times by The Rev. Frederick T. Gates, who represents Mr. Rockefeller.

The attack made on Mr. Rockefeller concerning the Missabe Mines transaction by Leonidas and Alfred Merritt before the Stanley Committee in Washington recently caused a sensation. This article gives fully the Rockefeller side of the matter. It will occupy two pages of NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

To be sure of getting a copy of Sunday's Times your newsdealer should have an advance order, for he always sells out.

GIANTS FIND RIVAL FOR BAKER AND COBB

Rube Walters Batted .454 and Ran 100 Yards in 9 Seconds, So He Says.

M'GRAW GRABS HIM QUICKLY

Made 14 Homers, 21 Triples, 19 Doubles in 35 Games and Didn't Count Singles—"Real Fast Guy on Bases."

Well, say, here's a ball player, a "phenom" from Phenomville. He wants to play with the Giants and maybe he will. And then again, maybe he will be the successor to Charley Faust as mascot and "goat."

This player is Rube Walters and he hails from Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. He modestly flashed the tidings about himself to Manager McGraw yesterday and the Giant manager immediately set the wires to Canada on fire in his haste to corral the rival of Home Run Baker and Ty Cobb before any other major league team grabs him.

Is he as good a batter as Cobb? He's better. Can he sprint the bases? Such silly questions! Why, would you suspect it? He can run faster than Arthur Duffy. Just imagine, Walters pummeled the pellet last season for .454. Yessir, and what's more he made 14 home runs, 21 three baggers, and 19 doubles. Singles? He made so many that he doesn't think it necessary to even mention them.

He played in the Sarnia City League and the only reason that he didn't crowd Hans Wagner out of his job with the Pirates was because on the day that Billy Murray, the Pittsburgh scout, was in Sarnia, Rube was sick in bed and Murray missed him. Can you beat that for tough luck for Pittsburgh? When Manager Fred Clarke sees Rube in a Giant uniform breaking down the stockades around the National League stadiums his heart will ache.

As a sprinter, Walters resides in the last house on Speed Street. Prepare yourself for a shock, and then listen to what he did at the Burns Church picnic in Sarnia last Summer. Rube was in the 100-yard dash and was away with the gun like a flash. He sped the "century" in 9 seconds flat! Think of that. This achievement is notable, principally because of the fact that it clips 3-5 of a second off the world's record, held by Arthur Duffy and Dan Kelly.

Happy, oh, yes, joyously happy, will be those Summer days in Harlem when a vast assemblage of 35,000 people will rise as one man at the Brush Stadium and exclaim jear-splitting yells of triumph when Ruben Walters laces the pill high over the center field bleachers, on, on, over the elevated tracks, on, on, into the limpid waters of the Harlem River

Score, quick, flash it to the tickers; Giants, 1; Chicago, 0.

Fearful lest a doubting public might, in a fickle moment, suspect that Rube Walters was a creation of a fertile imagination, his letter to Manager McGraw is appended, just as Rube wrote it, spelling and all. Get it:

Manager John J. McGraw,

New York Base Ball Club.

Dear Sir: I have always read of your being a manager who liked to see a beginner have confidence. Now I am no beginner. I am 25 years old and have been playing ball for about 5 years in an organized league. I played in the Sarnia City League last year and batted .454. Now Ty Cobb hit .421. I know that, but say Bo .454 is some better than .421 aint it. I played second base. I am 25 years old. I am 5 feet 10 inches tall and weigh 160 lbs. Last year in 35 games I made 14 homers, 21 three bagers and 19 2 baggers. But d-- it, I lived up to my usual hard luck. The Pittsburg scout came to our town to look over the players in the League and it just happened that I was sick and didn't play the day he saw our team play.

Now I am a real fast guy on the bases. (stole an average of 2 bases a game last season.) In the Winter and Fall I work on my paw's farm out Camlochie way and always am in the pink of condition.

At the Burns Church picnic last Summer I ran 100 yards in 9 seconds. I am also an all round athlete and University of Michigan offered me a course in there schole. Now I am certain that I can make good on your ball team. Just take me to Marlin Springs next year and I will make good. Your can tell Larry Doyle that I will play short or third if he liks as it wouldn't do to buck the cap for his job. Yours hopefully,

RUBE WALTERS.

Manager Harry Wolverton, of the Yankees held his weekly reception at the Fifth Avenue offices of the club yesterday. Well, out with it. What's the news, Mr. Wovrelton?

There has been much speculation about the line-up of the Yankee infield next season, but according to the new manager the same inside defense employed last season will be on the Hilltop score-cards, namely: Chase, first base; Gardner, second base; Knight, short, stop, and Hartzell, third base.

"I think," said Mr. Wolverton, "that this combination has more possibilities than appears on the surface. It can be developed into a fast playing quartet. I have always considered Hartzell a good third baseman. Not brilliant, perhaps, but steady and reliable. Then, if it is deemed advisable to try him in the outfield, there is Dolan for third and he looks as if he had the makings of a speedy player.

"We have in mind a couple of important additions to the team which may, of course, make a slight change in the line-up of the club. I am on the lookout for another catcher. We are exceptionally well off with our pitching staff, and with a good catcher to assist the present backstop department, I think we will have a fine ball club."

Jack Knight was a visitor at Yankee headquarters yesterday, and had a long conference with Wolverton. It now appears that all the talk about the lanky short stop being traded was merely gossip for Wolverton had no intention of figuring Knight in a deal or trade.

Manager Wolverton has completed arrangements for the sojourn of the Yankee squad at Atlanta. The players will be quartered at the Imperial Hotel, and the baseball park is already being put into shape. After the training season is finished the squad will be divided and Scout Irwin will take the second bunch back to New York by a different route from that taken by the first team. The second team's schedule is as follows: March 30—Petersburg, Va.; April 1—Richmond; April 2 and 3, Petersburg; April 4, 5, and 6, Norfolk; April 8, Portsmouth; April 9, Newport News.

Hugh Jennings, the gingery manager of the Detroits, signed his 1912 contract in Scranton, yesterday, and mailed it to Detroit. Jennings will start an innovation when he takes the Tigers on the Southern training trip next month. He will take along a chef and waiters to provide a special diet for the players while training. Jennings, like Manager McGraw, will pay special attention this season to the eating habits of his players. Ty Cobb, the Detroit outfielder, says he will not go South to train with the team because he is always in condition. Cobb says training trips are all right for players who take on a lot of superfluous flesh during the Winter lay-off, but not for the players who weigh about the same the year round. Manager Fred Clarke, of the Pirates, said the other day, that training trips for ball players were unnecessary.

Jimmy Callahan, Manager of the Chicago American Club, is of the opinion that organized baseball should lend a helping hand to the stars of bygone days. "The major leagues," he says, "should set aside one day each Summer for a championship game and apply the receipts toward maintaining a pension fund. This money could be used for providing comforts to worthy players of the past, which they otherwise could not enjoy. Better still, if the owners could create jobs for them during the playing season, the wages these veterans would earn would help them wonderfully for a time."

Coincident with Callahan's remarks comes the news from New Britain, Conn., that the funeral of Charles (Lefty) Marr, the idol of the Cincinnati baseball fans in 1890 and 1891, was held yesterday. The once great batter and fielder was lowered into a grave unattended by friends. The only persons at the cemetery were the undertaker and his assistants.

TIM JORDAN LOSES CASE.

Brooklyn Club Not Responsible for His Salary in 1910.

The National Commission yesterday denied the claim of Timothy J. Jordan, former first baseman of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, which he filed with the Commission April 12, 1911, after the Brooklyn team had released him to the Toronto Club of the Eastern League. In his claim Jordan stated that he was notified of his release, but that the Brooklyn Club had not made a satisfactory settlement. The player also set forth that at the time of his release he was temporarily incapacitated by an injury sustained in the service of the Brooklyn Club, and he promptly notified the Toronto Club that he would be unable to report during 1910 as he had made arrangements to undergo an operation. He joined the Toronto Club in 1911 and remained with it during that season.

The Commission directed the Brooklyn Club to pay Jordan for four days under its contract with him and also, the difference between his Brooklyn salary for that season and the compensation as fixed by his 1911 contract with the Toronto Club for a period of ten days. A settlement was made with Jordan in accordance with that finding by the Brooklyn Club.

On Dec. 11, 1911, Jordan returned the Brooklyn Club's check, stating that he had decided to put the matter in the hands of the Civil Courts. His attorneys then presented the claim to the Commission, contending that the injury which the player asserted had incapacitated him during 1910, was received in the performance of his duties to the Brooklyn Club. The attorneys further demanded $400 promised Jordan as a bonus for batting .265 or better under the claim that his release in May deprived him of the opportunity to earn this sum. The Brooklyn Club denied that the player was incapacitated in its service and the Commission declined to adjudge the Brooklyn Club responsible for his salary for the full term of his contract and dismisses the player's complaint.

KOHLER IN ENGLAND.

American Turfman Seeking Quarters at Newmarket for Hildreth Horses.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Charles Kohler, the American turfman, who recently purchased Samuel C. Hildreth's stable and engaged Hildreth to train for him, has arrived in England and is looking for quarters at Newmarket, the chief centre of horseracing in this country. Mr. Kohler says that he intends to bring thirteen horses to race in England. Jockey Shilling will ride for Mr. Kohler.

FRED MULHOLLAND FIRST.

Sprinter Scores Third Successive Victory in Juarez Horse Racing.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 17.—Fred Mulholland, at 7 to 5, scored his third straight victory when he won the seven furlong sprint here to-day by three-quarters of a length from the 10 to 1 shot, Judge Walten, with Ocean Queen, another long shot, third. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Palatable, 112 pounds, (Selden,) 3 to 2; King Stalwart, 112, (Murray,) 20 to 1, second; Blue Jay, 112, (Molesworth,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:35 3-5 Truly, Philopena, Tenderest, Rosa Rablee, Huber, and Sumptuous also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Won by Maizle Girl, 102 pounds, (Molesworth,) 7 to 10; Little Marchmont, 109, (Taplin,) 2 to 1, second; Rampant, 99, (Mathews,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Great Caesar, Weymouth, Hancock, and Dave Montgomery also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Amohalko, 103 pounds, (Murray,) 20 to 1; Booger Battle, 105, (Small,) 8 to 1, second; Sam Connor, 103, (Roseh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. First Fashion, Homesick, Decesarion, Florence Kripp, Modern Priscilla, Skillute, Jack Wainwright, Error, Camarada, and Penang also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Fred Mulholland, 110 pounds, (Gross,) 7 to 5; Judge Walton, 108, (Taplin,) 10 to 1, second; Ocean Queen, 103, (Groth,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:26 4-5. Gelico, Chanticler, Lena Lech, Pit-a-Pat, and Waner also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Braxton, 110 pounds, (Selden,) 8 to 1; John H. Shechan, 110, (Frasch,) 3 to 1, second; Bulella, 109, (Taplin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Serenade, Heart's Relief, Little Jane, Star Venus, Bill Eaton, Oonoomoo, Lyte Knight, Arch Oldham, and Lomond also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Henry Walbank, 105, (Molesworth,) 4 to 1; Doncaster, 108, (Borel,) 6 to 5, second; Crossover, 96, (Carter,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Startler and Dutch Rock also ran.

Entries for Juarez Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Flying d'Or, 88 pounds; Bessie Frank, Frazzle, 93; Port Arlington, 103; Crow's Foot, 106; Mikado, Wings of the Morning, 109; Juarez, 110; Eye White, Barney Oldfield, J. B. Robinson, Sabado, Dangerous March, Don Diego, 113; Glorio, 116.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five and one-half furlongs. *Odelia, 94 pounds; Skillute, 95; *First Fashion, 96; Defy, 99; Isom, Narl, Gift, Handadero, 101; Ben Wilson, Big Claim, McAlan, Col. Marchmont, 104; Sir Irenus, 107; Oscuro, 108; Co-ed, 111

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. *Dollie B., 93 pounds; *Bit of Fortune, 100; Virginia Lindsey, Pipe Vision, Ben Uncas, 103; Novgorod, Charles Green, Tom Franks, The Peer, 107; Onatassia, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. *Mary Emily, 90 pounds; Ymir, 95; Oakland, 96; Lady Macy, 102; Flying Footsteps, 107; John Griffin II., 109; Gold Finn, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. *Great Friar, 90 pounds; Error Yanker, 95; *Yo Solo, 102; Heretic, 107; Fern I., 108, Black Mate, Wicket, L. M. Eckert, Mapleton, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Sugar Lump, *Anne McGee, 98 pounds; Miss Korn, 103; The Monk, Hannis, Miami, Flying Feet, 105; Lena Leech, Sona, 108; Wolferton, 110. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

Putting Shot in Olympic Style.

Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, yesterday notified the Pastime Athletic Club that he would donate the prizes for the twelve-pound shot put event at the Pastime Athletic Club games on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. This event will be novel in this country, as it will be conducted in the same way as the shot put at the Olympic games. The contestants will put the shot with both hands, the best put with each hand being added together. This is the first opportunity the shot putters will have of competing in this style, and they will be able to form some idea of just what performance they are capable of. It will also give them a chance to correct any faults they might have in putting the shot with other than their best hand. The ten-mile run will be one of the many features, and the local distance men are resting for the event. A special trophy will go to the winner. Entry blanks may be obtained from James E. Sullivan, 21 Warren Street, or Pastime Athletic Club.

Fine Features in Millrose Games.

Archer, Clark, McIntee, and Dorland are among the best sprinters entered in the 100-yard handicap at the Millrose A. A. games on Saturday night in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. The entries for the two-mile run include such high-class distance men as Collins, Bellars, Ryan, Obermeyer, Ruysman, and Duffy. The largest and best field of heel-and-toe walkers that has been brought together this Winter will face the starter in the one-mile event. Kaiser, Schwartz, Renz, Voellemeke, E. T. Gifford, and a dozen others have sent in entries. As handicaps ranging up to twenty seconds will be given to the men, Kaiser will probably have to better his mark made in the indoor championships in order to break the tape a winner. The obstacle race will furnish plenty of excitement for the crowd, as the entries include De Loiselle of the New York A. C., Dewar, Stevenson, and other cracks. There will also be a carnival of thirteen relay races, which are said by A. A. U. officials to rival the famous Pennsylvania relays. These relays will have representatives from 125 different organizations, including all the big clubs of New York, colleges, recreation centres, commercial houses, Sunday schools, &c.

★ The finishing touch at the end of dinner or supper ★

Bootz

Apricot Liqueur

H. BOOTZ, Established 1630.

Amsterdam, Holland.

St. James Importing Co. (Importers), New York City.

ST. NICKS BEATEN BY NEW YORK A. C.

Winged Foot Hockey Team Still in Hot Race for Amateur League Title.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team awoke with a jump at St. Nicholas Rink last night and gave the ambitious St. Nicholas Skating Club seven a sound trimming. The score was 7 to 3, and the game stopped the St. Nicks' streak of victory, kept the Winged Foot club in the league race, and put a more interesting aspect on the hockey situation in general. The way the teams are playing now, the title this season isn't going to be a walk away for any team.

With Berry, Peabody, Reinmund, and Denasha on the New York A. C. rush line, and Woods at goal, the team put up a formidable front. Denasha and Peabody especially cut loose and did some fast skating and spirited driving at the Santa Claus net. The game was one of the roughest of the season, the checking being violent at times, with the players sprawling all over the ice. Leake of the St. Nicks and Berry of the New Yorks were laid out temporarily with injuries. Goodwin and Richards were ruled out of play twice each for slashing and tripping.

The New Yorks showed a big improvement in team work and driving. Washburn, the star St. Nick goal tender, had more than he could handle last night, and when the Winged Foot skaters peppered him with the disk, several of them whizzed by him. The St. Nicks' play was not up to the form they showed in previous games, their team work being ragged, and they were unable to keep the puck when they got it.

Denasha was the star of the New York team, and three times he broke loose and, all alone, skimmed the length of the rink and hammered the puck past Washburn. Peabody was strong on the defense and continually broke up the St. Nicks formations just as they were starting.

For the first half the St. Nicks almost held their own, the score at the half-way mark being 2 to 1 in favor of the New Yorks. But in the second period the Winged Foot brigade had things pretty much their own way, outclassing the St. Nicks very decisively. Reinmund started the New Yorks on the way to victory after six minutes of play, when he caged the rubber as it bounded from Washburn's shins after Peabody's vicious shot. There was much joy among the St. Nick rooters a few minutes later, when Chew, on a slambang drive in the midst of a spirited scrimmage, tied the score.

Peabody, after twelve minutes of play, made a mad rush down the side of the rink, tearing his way through the St. Nick team alone. He stuck close to the puck, until he had poked it in for a score. The second half started in a tumult, with the players checking roughly and jarring each other against the wooden banks in no mild way. Denasha and Richards had a mix-up and started to slash, so they were ruled off. When Denasha returned to the ice he rushed down the ice and scored a goal all alone. Reinmund got the next on a rebound from Peabody's shot.

St. Nicks saw a ray of hope when Leake carried the disk to the New York cage, smashed it against the iron upright, caught it again on the bound, and pushed it in. Goodwin figured in a lively tussle at the St Nicholas net. He caught the puck as it shot out of the mass of struggling skaters and caged it. Denasha than gave a flashy exhibition of speedy skating and clever dodging, outwitting the whole St. Nick team, twice in succession, and scoring two goals by his own efforts. A few seconds before play ended, Chew caught Stanley's pass-out and made the third tally for St. Nicholas. The line-up:

New York A. C.	Position.	St. Nicholas S. C.
Woods	Goal	Washburn
Gordon	Point	Richards
Goodwin	Cover point	Leake
Denasha	Rover	Morgan
Reinmund	Centre	Chew
Peabody	Left wing	Stanley
Berry	Right wing.	Frazer, Campbell

Goals.—First half—First for N. Y. A. C. by Reinmund, in 6:04; second, for St. Nicholas by Chew, in 9:19; third, for N. Y. A. C. by Peabody, in 12:55. Second half—Fourth, for N. Y. A. C. by Denasha, in 4:42; fifth, for N. Y. A. C. by Reinmund, in 6:33; sixth, for St. Nicholas by Leake, in 6:48; seventh, for N. Y. A. C. by Goodwin, in 7:54; eighth, for N. Y. A. C. by Denasha, in 15:03; ninth, for N. Y. A. C. by Denasha, in 18:02; tenth, for St. Nicholas, by Chew, in 19:26. Penalties—Denasha, 2 minutes for slashing; Richards, 2 minutes for slashing; Goodwin, 2 minutes for tripping; Richards, 2 minutes for tripping; Goodwin, 2 minutes for tripping. Referee—Ernest Garron, Wanderers; assistant referee—Sterling Martin, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—R. L. ven Bermuth, C. A. C., and Edward Hunt. Timers—George T. Stebbins, C. A. C., and Mortimer Bishop, N. Y. A. C. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Yale and Cornell In Hockey.

The Yale hockey team will come down from New Haven on Saturday night to play the Cornell 'Varsity team in the Intercollegiate Championship series at the St. Nicholas Rink. This will be the Cornell seven's first appearance here since they won the Intercollegiate Championship last season without a defeat. It was Cornell's first season in the 'Varsity League and the playing of the team was a revelation to local hockey experts. Although it has encountered several defeats this season, the team is said to be nearly as strong as the championship team of last year. Yale has already played here and showed surprisingly good form by beating the St. Paul team, which is the strongest aggregation of young hockey players in the country.

Soldiers in Hockey Games.

The hockey teams of the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A will clash in a game at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow evening. Both teams are working overtime in their practice periods to get in proper shape for the contest, and indications point to a fast and interesting game. Each team has some representative players in its line-up who are well known to the followers of collegiate and league hockey. The Seventh Regiment will depend largely on the work of Washburn, the crack goal tender of the St. Nicholas team, Peabody of the New York A. C., and Washburn of Columbia, while the Squadron will pin their hopes on Bob Leake, the husky St. Nicholas cover point, and Karl Behr.

Five Games for Yale Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Five hockey games have been booked by the Yale freshmen seven, both Harvard and Princeton, '15, being scheduled for the new Yale rink in this city. The schedule:

Jan. 27—Hackley School, at New Haven; Feb. 2—Yale, '15, at Andover; Feb. 3—St. Paul, at Concord, N. H.; Feb. 10—Princeton, at New Haven; Feb. 17—Harvard, at New Haven.

Massachusetts Shooters Lead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the first week's competition of the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League the twelve universities and colleges entered registerd high scores. With the highest possible score for a team 1,000 points, Massachusetts Agricultural College scored 931 against Pennsylvania, 871; Harvard, 803, against Delaware, 727; Princeton, 877, against New Hampshire, 776; Norwich, 868, against West Virginia, 864; North Georgia Agricultural, 866, against Louisiana State, 849; U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 814, against Maryland Agricultural, 811.

Iowa City High School, with a score of 936; Salt Lake City High School, 903; Deering High School, Portland, Me., 902, are the leading high school teams.

Swimming Club Quits A. A. U.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Following the lead of numerous branches of the Y. M. C. A., the Philadelphia Swimming Club has withdrawn from the membership of the Middle Atlantic Division of the Amateur Athletic Union. The action of the swimming club is a direct protest against President Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Branch, who summarily dismissed James H. Sterrett from the Swimming Championship Committee.

Central League Meeting.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17.—At the Central Baseball League meeting to-day two schedules were submitted, one for 132 games and the other of 154. The majority of the members favored the shorter schedule, but there was determined opposition on the part of the Grand Rapids and two other clubs. The matter was referred to a committee to meet in Fort Wayne on Feb. 21 and make a final decision. Zanesville, Wheeling, West Va., and Erie, Penn., were not represented at the meeting. The first two named sent word that they would abide by any action taken at the meeting, while Erie was not heard from.

BROOKLYN CUEIST WINS.

Kansas City Three-Cushion Billiard Players Lose to Otis.

Brooklyn scored a victory over Kansas City in the inter-city three-cushion carrom billiard match at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy last night, Charles Otis defeating Arthur Davenport and Bert Kerr by a score of 50 to 38 in a game that went 83 innings.

Davenport started out against Otis, but his playing was below form, and in the eleventh inning, when Davenport had clicked off but three points to Otis's 11, Kerr came to the rescue. Kerr set out after Otis and played an excellent game. In the sixty-first inning Kerr made a high run of six and passed Otis, the score at that point being 30 to 28 in Kerr's favor. The sixty-fifth inning saw the players tied at 33 points each.

Otis then went to the front and in the seventieth innning the score was 37 to 34, with Brooklyn leading. Kerr found the forty-sixth point difficult to pass, and while he missed a few shots Otis sent his total to 46, then the seventy-seventh inning was reached. Kerr's high runs were 6 and 5, while Otis had high runs of 4 and 3.

Morris D. Brown, scratch, the newcomer in the 18.2 balk-line handicap billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, won another match last night, defeating C. R. Lewis, playing 160. The score was 300 to 145. While Brown's average was not as high as in his first game, he played steadily and went out in forty-eight innings. His best runs were 36, 30, and 20, the collection of 30 coming in the forty-eighth inning, which was unfinished, as Brown went out at that point.

It took just twenty-five innings for Brown to reach the hundred mark, and up to that stage Lewis followed him closely, having 85 points to his credit. Brown's second hundred points came much easier, for in the next eight innings he gathered enough to carry him past the 200 mark. Lewis played poorly as Brown improved, and fell far behind. His best runs were 18, 16, and 14, and his average was 3 4-47.

In to-night's match Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, scratch, will have for an opponent J. M. Millette, playing 180.

The score of last night's match by innings was as follows:

Morris D. Brown—0 0 0 11 0 1 1 0 1 7 10 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 16 18 5 6 0 0 0 7 3 16 19 19 20 7 15 0 1 12 0 0 4 1 0 5 1 36 0 10 0 0 3 30.—Total, 300; average, 6 12-48.

C. R. Lewis—14 3 2 0 3 0 0 1 6 1 6 4 1 18 2 0 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 0 16 4 5 0 5 0 0 0 3 1 0 5 0 3 1 0 0 7 0 0 3 6 6.—Total, 145; average, 3 4-47.

SURPRISE IN BILLIARDS.

Harris Defeats Spear in Class C Amateur Tournament.

Two games were played in the Class C amateur billiard championship yesterday at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the afternoon game W. W. Harris won from George R. Spear by the score of 200 to 165, while the evening game went to Dr. H. W. Hawley, who defeated E. R. Hollender by 200 to 153.

The evening game was long drawn out, neither player appearing at his best. Dr. H. W. Hawley ran out his string of 200 points in seventy innings. The winner secured the lead in the first break and continued in front throughout the contest. The winner's average was 2 60-70, against 2 15-69 for Hollender. The high runs of both players were: 16, 13, 11. The score:

Dr. H. W. Hawley—5 0 0 13 0 11 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 16 8 0 5 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 4 1 0 4 2 1 3 5 1 2 0 0 2 1 7 2 2 8 0 11 10 4 4 3 5 2 2 0 2 6 1 2 3 1 1 1 5 0 2.—Total, 200; average, 2 60-70.

E. R. Hollender—1 9 0 0 5 0 0 13 6 2 3 0 1 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 4 2 1 2 0 2 5 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 7 2 0 0 6 0 6 0 1 3 3 1 7 0 0 2 6 11 4 6 2 0 0 1 1 0 16 3 4 0.—Total, 153; average, 2 15-69.

The afternoon game called out W. W. Harris and George R. Spear, and resulted in a surprise, as Harris was defeated by a score of 200 to 165. The winner averaged 2 36-82, while Harris just got over the two mark with 2 1-82.

The winner made five double breaks netting him 65 points in all, the runs being 15, 13, 13, 13, and 11. Harris's best efforts in three innings resulted in runs of 18, 10, and 10. The latter made thirty zeros during the progress of his play, while his opponent made twenty-eight misses. From the very first Spear was in the van as he tallied four on his initial turn at the table. The score by innings:

AFTERNOON GAME.

W. W. Harris—0 2 4 6 1 1 4 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 5 0 1 1 6 0 0 2 1 0 7 2 10 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 8 0 2 0 2 7 2 2 18 2 0 8 0 4 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 4 3 1 0 1 5 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 4 0 0. Total, 165; average, 2 1-82.

George R. Spear—4 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 4 1 0 0 0 6 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 0 15 0 2 1 9 0 1 2 3 0 2 7 1 5 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 5 1 1 1 3 2 6 0 1 4 4 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 5 3 0 11 9 0 7 0 1 7 0 3 0 0 0 1. Average, 2 36-82.

Fifteen Best Amateur Shooters.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 17.—Elmer E. Shaner of this city, Secretary-Treasurer of the Inter-State Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting, to-night announced the names of the fifteen high amateurs in the trap-shooting averages for 1911 out of a total of 10,000 amateurs who competed. The averages are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets shot at. The winners follow: W. S. Spencer, St. Louis, 9,023; J. R. Graham, Ingleside, Ill., 9,372; J. P. White, Watertown, S. D., 9,520; H. W. Kaler, Philadelphia, 9,490; Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill., 9,452; H. Dixon, Oronogo, Mo., 9,416; J. S. Young, Chicago, 9,408; E. J. Schlichter, Allentown, Penn., 9,397; Allen Hell, Allentown, Penn., 9,394; William Ridley, What Cheer, Ia., 9,389; George B. Painter, Pittsburgh, Penn., 9,389; H. B. Pottinger, Charleston, Mo., 9,377; T. M. Ehler, Slater, Mo., 9,350; S. A. Huntley, Sioux City, Iowa, 9,346; J. F. Calhoun, McKeesport, Penn., 9,336.

National Athletic Club Ball.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold its annual ball on Saturday evening at Schwaben Hall, Myrtle and Knickerbocker Avenues, and an enjoyable time is in prospect for all who attend. P. J. Noebel is again in charge of the function and he has arranged a number of novelties to help make the affair the best ever held by the club. Many of Brooklyn's most prominent athletes will attend the reception.

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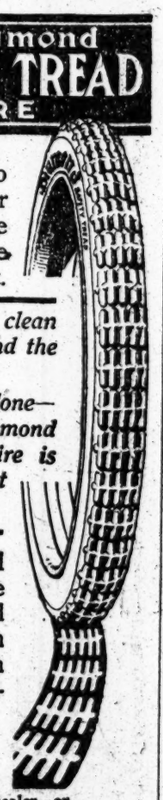

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ATHLETIC STARS RACE IN NEWARK

Irish-American, New York A. C., and Xavier Men Win Most of the Honors.

Newark's annual indoor Winter athletic carnival was held last night in the First Regiment Armory, Sussex and Jay Streets, Newark, under the auspices of the Young Men's Father Matthew T. A. B. Athletic Association.

Five thousand persons witnessed the sports, which had as competitors many of the best-known athletes in the United States, the principals being members of the New York and Irish-American Athletic Clubs.

One of the chief attractions for the local contingent proved to be the seventy-five-yard special race, which called out Charles Clark, W. J. Keating, and Hal Heiland, all of the Xaviers, the last-named being a Newark idol. The trio got away well, and Clark had a lead of about a foot at fifty yards. Heiland came along at a rattling pace the last twenty-five yards and just managed to nose out the junior champion, Clark, who, in turn, beat Keating several yards, in the sterling time of 8 seconds. By his victory Heiland turned the tables on Clark, who had beaten him earlier in the night.

In the heats of the "75" handicap Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C., the National champion indoor sprinter, was a consistent winner, getting home first in the fourth heat and again in the second semi-final.

When the final was rolled Meyer and Rosenberger of the Irish-American A. C., Charley Clark, the junior indoor title holder, and Hal Heiland, both of the Xaviers, were the contestants. The latter three were in receipt of 2-foot handicap each.

At the call to "get set" each of the men obeyed the order except Meyer, who arose at the command, and was promptly left on his mark, thereby losing the race, as the final was said to have been won in 8 1-5 seconds, while in each of his previous tries Meyer had done 8 seconds. Meyer appealed to the other men, Rosenberger, Clark, and Heiland, who had finished in that order, to have the race rerun, but they refused to consider the proposition.

That the start was a poor one was attested by the real time returned, several of the clockers making it 7 2-5 seconds, which Charlie Dieges, th echief timer, immediately proclaimed ridiculous.

The handicap half mile proved to be a capital race, the last quarter being a clipper. De Grouchy of the New York A. C., running off 10 yards and Jack Monument, the scratch man, both made their efforts at the same time, with the Winged Foot man having the better foot during the last 220, which enabled him to get home by seven yards from George Wilcox, Mott Haven A. C., (27 yards,) who outran Monument in the final hundred yards. De Grouchy did exactly 2 minutes

One of Bernie Wefers's youngsters, E. Tichenor of Columbia, waited just a trifle too long in the one-mile novice run, and was nosed out, being beaten by inches only by J. J. Clancy of Dominican Lyceum, whose time was 4:52 2-5.

The New York A. C. relay team, made up of Packard, McKenna, McNally and Richmond, made the bast possible use of the allotment of forty-one yards and made short work of the pretensions of the Irish-American A. C. four, made up of Mel Sheppard, Harry Gissing, Abel Kiviat and Jim Rosenberger, a quartet of champions who were conceding the Winged Foot crowd thirty-six yards, being on the five-yard mark. From the finish of the first relay, when Packard went into the lead, the New Yorkers had command and eventually won in comfortable fashion in the fastest time ever made in a similar contest, handicap or otherwise, viz., 3:22 3-5.

The Catholic Club relay at one mile called out a quartet of teams, and a good race was the outcome, with the four from the Belleville C. C. returned the winners in 3:43 3-5, with the T. A. B. Society team a fairly close second. The summary:

75-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., (2 feet;) C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., (2 feet,) second; Hal Heiland, Xavier A. A., (2 feet,) third. Time—0:08 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by O. W. De Grouchy, New York A. C., (10 yards;) George Wilcox, Mott Haven A. C., (27 yards,) second; Jack Monument, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:00.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by J. J. Clancy, Dominican Lyceum; E. Tichenor, Columbia University, second; R. F. Lane, unattached, third. Time—4:52 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. R. Moran, New York A. C., (15 yards;) W. Schreiber, National A. C., (45 yards,) second; W. Brockwell, I.-A. A. C., (70 yards,) third. Time—4:22 4-5.

One-Mile Relay, Catholic Clubs.—Won by Belleville C. C. team, made up of L. Holmes, H. J. Kennedy, H. Dodd, and W. F. Kraft, Jr.; T. A. B. Society team, made up of J. Barber, T. Mauley, J. Fitzpatrick, and T. Treacy, second. Time—3:43 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, Special, Scratch.—Won by Hal Heiland, Xavier A. A.; C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., second; W. J. Keating, Xavier A. A., third. Time—0:09.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by New York A. C. team composed of Packard, McKenna, McNally, and Richmond, (41 yards;) Irish-American A. C. first team composed of Sheppard, Gissing, Kiviat, and Rosenberger, (5 yards,) second; Irish-American A. C. second team, (43 yards,) third. Time—3:22-3-5.

ST. JOHN'S WINS AGAIN.

Mt. St. Mary's Gives Brooklyn Boys a Battle in Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITTSBURG, Md., Jan. 17.—In a basket ball game full of sensations and exciting throughout, St. John's College of Brooklyn defeated Mount St. Mary's College here this afternoon by the score of 22 to 15, making the third victory on the Southern trip. The superior team work of St. John's played an important part in its victory. Its passing and dribbling was the best seen here in years.

The first half ended with St. John's leading by the score of 13 to 4. The Mountaineers entered the second half with renewed vigor and made a strong uphill fight and at one time were only 2 points behind. At this period the St. John's team was shifted. This new combination seemed to be the right one, for the Brooklyn boys forged ahead by scoring three baskets in rapid succession and kept the lead from then on.

Keenan was the star of St. John's. His excellent dribbling and passing brought forth much applause. Creeny played exceptionally well. His guarding was of high order. Quigley and Gaughan excelled for Mount St. Mary's. The Mountaineers play the Albrights on Friday. Line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Mt. St. Mary's.
Keenan	Forward	Quigley
Tracey, Burchill	Forward	Costello
Jollon, Tracey	Centre	Gaughan
Creeny	Guard	Malloy
Burchill, Burns	Guard	Letters

Field goals—Keenan, 3; Tracey, 2; Jollon, 1; Creeny, 1; Burchill, 2; Quigley, 3; Gaughan, 2; Letters, 1. Fouls—Tracey, 4; Quigley, 3. Timekeepers—Mr. Cogan, Mt. St. Mary's; Mr. Fitzpatrick, St. John's. Referee—Mr. Colliflower of Georgetown.

TENNIS HERE AND ABROAD.

The latest move in the fight for the retention of the lawn tennis championships at Newport, R. I., takes the form of an interview with A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, who has always been a stanch supporter of Newport. Hoskins is quoted as saying that to take the championships away from Newport would "cheapen" the game, and that shortly after the removal "the only absolutely amateur sport in America would be practically unknown."

It is charitable to suppose that Hoskins has been misquoted. He is the President of the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, one of the most famous cricket organizations in this country, and that he should term lawn tennis the only "absolutely amateur sport" in this country is almost unbelievable.

There is a feeling among lawn tennis players that talk of this kind will do harm rather than good to Newport.

To speak of Newport as the only place where the right kind of a tennis tournament can be held is to cast a slur on such cities as New York, where the most successful series of international matches in the history of the game was held last September; on Boston, where the Longwood meeting is the most important of the entire season next to the championships; and on Philadel

12-YEAR-OLD BOXERS CAUSE CLUB TROUBLE

Gov. Dix and Humane Society Urge Investigation of Watervleit Club.

Several cases against boxing clubs and boxers were decided at yesterday's meeting of the State Athletic Commission and one complaint of violation of the boxing regulations was brought to the commission's attention. One club lost its license, but another was granted a license so the number of clubs remains the same.

The Spring Valley Country Club, which received a license last September to conduct boxing shows at Spring Valley, N. Y., lost its license yesterday because T. W. Farrell, the president of the club, failed to meet obligations. A complaint was brought against the club several weeks ago by Al McMurray of this city, charging that Mr. Farrell had neglected to pay for the services of Young Lipps, a boxer, Abe Marks, a referee, and himself for work done in connection with a show held at Spring Valley in November. Mr. Farrell appeared before the commission as did Mr. McMurray, and after the details of the case had been heard the license was revoked.

W. J. Walker, President and General Secretary of the Mohawk and Hudson Humane Society entered a complaint with the commission against the Grogan Athletic Club of Watervliet, N. Y., charging that two twelve-year-old boys had been put on at a show held at that club on Jan. 8. The rules of the commission state that no boxer under eighteen years of age is eligible to compete at any boxing show. The officers of the club will be notified to appear at next week's meeting when the case will be heard. The commissioners are strongly opposed to any such tactics and if the case is proved it is likely that another license will be revoked. An inspector is now investigating the case.

The charges against the Grogan Club were filed originally with Gov. Dix who had them forwarded to the State Athletic Commission with a request that they be investigated and a speedy report made to him.

While no definite action was taken as regards the Fordon Athletic Club complaints which were heard last week and when decision was reserved, it is generally understood that the club will retain its license. The hearing last week developed the fact that there is strong rivalry between this club and the Houston Athletic Club, which is located in the same section of the east side of the city, and the greatest agitation against the Fordon Athletic Club came from this source. This, together with the fact that no gross violation of rules was proven against the club last week when the case was tried, led to the case being practically dismissed.

Three boxers were before the commission on the charge of failing to fill contracts with various clubs and one received a suspension of ninety days, the other two showing just cause for their failure to box. Harry Tracey of Philadelphia was the boxer who was suspended. He was scheduled to box Harry Thomas of England at the Sharkey Athletic Club last week and when the latter was taken sick Tracey refused to go on with Johnny Lore, who was substituted, declaring that he was a "dub" boxer. Commissioner O'Neil was reached by telephone and interceded for the club management with Tracey and the latter became very offensive in his remarks. The suspension was the result.

Jake Froelich, a Maspeth heavyweight, appeared before the commission to answer the charge of the Maspeth Athletic Club that he had refused to go on with Jack Hanlon two weeks ago. Froelich brought along a certificate from a physician that he was not in fit condition to box and this satisfied the commissioners.

Mickey McNealis of Philadelphia, manager of Philly McGovern, answered the complaint of the American Athletic Association of Brooklyn that McGovern had canceled a match with Irish Paddy two weeks ago. McNealis stated that he alone was in a position to arrange matches for McGovern and this match had been made by one James McLaughlin, as the club's complaint stated. This case was also dismissed.

A license was granted to the Yonkers Athletic Club of Yonkers. John Tyrell is President of the new club and Joseph Dodd is Secretary and Treasurer.

Mike Gibbons Here To-Day for Fight.

Mike Gibbons, the world's welterweight champion, will arrive in New York to-day from St. Paul, Minn., to put on the finishing touches for his ten-round fight with Jack Denning at the Fairmont A. C. next Tuesday night. Reports from the Western city indicate that Gibbons is in good condition, and only needs a couple of days' workout to put him in fine fettle for the contest. Denning's manager declares his protege will make the Western scrapper hustle to even outpoint him. Denning will depend on the left jab to score a victory over Gibbons.

On Saturday night the Fairmont will stage forty-two rounds of boxing. Three ten-round bouts will bring together Joe White and Kid Burns, Andy Cortez and Walter McGirr, and Young Le Roy and Jim Sullivan. In the remaining two six-round bouts Eddie King will box Young Kampe, while Jack Lynch will clash with Joe Allen.

Charleston Asks for Racing License.

Members of the Charleston Racing Association have applied to The Jockey Club for a license. Favorable action at a meeting to-morrow means the beginning of racing at Charleston Wednesday next.

FLYNN SCORES KNOCKOUT.

Jack Johnson's Next Opponent Floors Al Williams in Second Round.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, who is matched to fight Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight championship, knocked out Al Williams of Cleveland in the second round of a bout scheduled to go ten rounds before the National Sporting Association of this city to-night.

Flynn forced the fighting from the start. In the first two minutes of the mix up, with which the fight opened, Williams showed to advantage. Flynn's superior hitting powers here made themselves apparent, however, and in the last minute of the round he succeeded in landing a heavy short arm hook to the face sending the Clevelander to the floor for a count of six, the bell saving him.

Williams came up fresh for the second round, but Flynn was after him hard from the sound of the gong. The end came quickly. Flynn launched a tremendous right swing for Williams' jaw. The blow landed fairly, and the Cleveland man went down and out.

Flynn, who weighed in at 185 pounds, was 15 pounds lighter than his opponent. The men fought under Marquis of Queensberry rules. Jack Johnson, who was expected to be at the ringside, was unable to be present because of a death in the family. According to Jack Curley, Flynn's manager, to-night's bout marked the last public appearance of the Pueblo man before his fight with Johnson next July.

HARD TASK FOR K. O. BROWN.

Attell Expected to Make New York Boy Hustle To-night.

Knockout Brown, the popular local lightweight, in standing against Abe Attell to-night at the National Sporting Club of America, will try to accomplish a feat that many equally as good lightweights have tried without success—that of stopping the clever Abe.

The opinions of the probable outcome of the event are varied and each argument is backed up by facts, but it remains to be seen what the rugged and hard hitting lightweight with even weight in his favor will be capable of doing against the shifty and skillful Attell.

Attell, after his fight with Matt Wells at Madison Square Garden, announced his intention of staying within the featherweight limit, but in order to get bouts has again been forced to battle with lightweights. Wells, who is considered one of the cleverest lightweights and champion of England, was unable to dispose of Attell, although he was entitled to the honors on points.

To-night's bout will be entirely different as Brown is depending largely on the weight handicap to win for him. He realizes that a victory over Attell, although there is no title at stake, will mean a great deal for him in the future and make him a drawing card on the coast, where he is already signed for several bouts.

Lewis and Sherman Draw.

Billy Lewis a welterweight, and Billy Sherman of this city, fought ten hard rounds to a draw in the feature bout of last night's show at the Long Acre A. C. Lewis was cleverer than his opponent, but the latter possessed a harder punch and he landed it often enough to even matters for the more numerous but lighter jabs of Lewis. The Jerseyite started off strongly and in the opening round he completely outboxed Sherman, but in the second chapter Sherman floored Lewis with a right to the jaw. From that time to the finish of the bout Lewis showed much respect for the punching ability of Sherman and at times he stalled so much that Sherman had to chase him around the ring. Sherman had the better of three rounds, Lewis excelling in a like number and the other four were even.

Boxers Stall Through Bout.

Soldier Delaney, a "white hope," and Battling Brooks, a negro heavyweight, stalled through ten rounds of what was supposed to be boxing last night at the Sharkey A. C. Neither man had a blow sufficient to knock out a lightweight, and they sprawled about the ring and mauled each other from bell to bell. The only marks of punishment shown was a cut mouth by Delaney which came from a chance blow in the eighth round.

The semi-final of six rounds, in which Knockout Sweeney earned the honors over Joe Mooney, furnished more boxing in one minute than the final did in the entire ten rounds.

Irish-American Boxing Tournament.

The annual midwinter boxing and wrestling tournament under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club will be held on Monday and Wednesday evenings, Feb. 5 and 7, in their clubhouse on East Fifty-ninth Street. Five boxing and three wrestling classes will be contested. The boxing classes are: 107, 114, 122, 133, and 145 pounds, while the wrestlers will have the 120, 130, and 140 pound classes. Judging from the large demand for entry blanks this tournament will be the largest ever held by this organization.

Howe Takes Up Wrestling.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—Howe, the big guard of the football team, has taken up wrestling and qualified for the finals in the heavyweight division for the tournament which will take place next Saturday. Howe weighs 208 pounds, and is a remarkably active man for his weight. Though those interested in the sport are anxious for Howe to try for the regular team he has not yet consented.

Amateur Handicap Pool.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap pool tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Acamedy, Dr. William Howe, playing 75 points, defeated Edward Seabury, who is at the 60-point mark, by the score of 75 to 58 in ten frames. The winner made a high run of 13 and Seabury's best efforts netted him a high run of 14.

HARVARD ATHLETICS SHOW BIG DEFICIT

Expenses During 1910-11 Term $10,458 More Than Receipts —Minor Sports Unprofitable.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—Although Harvard's receipts from all its branches of athletics aggregated $152,240 during the college year 1910-1911, the financial report of Graduate Treasurer of Athletics William F. Garcelon shows that there was a deficit of $10,458 for the season which ended July 1, 1911.

Mr. Garcelon's report has just been submitted and shows that the cost of athletics at Harvard was $162,698 during the 1910-11 term. Compared with the preceding year Harvard's expenses were reduced by about $4,500, but the net receipts were approximately $19,000 less. The football and baseball teams provided the assets which practically paid for all the other sports, although the receipts from the lawn tennis courts exceeded the expenditures by about $400.

Harvard conducts several athletic branches from which no revenue is derived and there are eighteen teams in the various branches whose expenses exceeded the sums that they brought into the treasury of the athletic association. Rowing cost Harvard more than $16,000, about $4,000 being received from the sale of observation car seats for the regatta at New London. Besides this cost of the 'Varsity crew, the association also expended more than $7,000 to maintain its two boat clubs. During the year football, with no Yale game at Cambridge, provided net receipts of $96,378 and the expenses of the team were $50,949, leaving a profit of $45,428. The baseball team cost more than $23,000, but earned more than $30,000, thus providing a $7,000 income for the year.

Harvard made $408 on the football game between the All-Stars from the Law School and the Carlisle Indians and the profit of the lawn tennis courts was $1,754. The Harvard track team earned over $3,000, but its expenses were $11,000 and the hockey teams' receipts of $3,000 represented only about half the amount it cost to maintain them.

More than $11,000 was expended in the care of grounds and buildings used by the athletes and $4,200 was spent on permanent improvements on Soldiers' Field. Last year Harvard solicited no subscriptions from the students for the maintenance of athletics, and to this fact as much as to anything else is the deficit believed to be due. During the fall of 1911 the football receipts at Harvard were largest in the history of the game at Cambridge and the treasurer's report for 1911-1912 is expected to show a large balance on the credit side of the ledger. A conservative estimate is that the football receipts last Fall were between 200,000 and $225,000. In this year's report all of the Harvard expenses incident to the initial game are included as are the gross receipts which came as Harvard's share of this game. It is to this change in the system of bookkeeping that Harvard's gross receipts and expenses are greater than for 1910-1911, although the net receipts are smaller for the past year than for the one preceding.

HARBOR ROUGH FOR CREW.

Yale Unable to Train for Races with Cornell, Princeton, and Pennsy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Failure to develop crews early under conditions prevailing on the New Haven harbor is assigned as the reason for Yale's refusal to arrange races this year with Cornell, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. Charley Buckingham, resident coach of the crew, said, to-day, in defending Yale's action:

"We have first to refer to the existing conditions here at New Haven. To prepare for a race, say, for May 1, the practice course would have to be confined to about a five-eighths of a mile stretch dotted with oyster stakes and constantly cut up by the wash of passing tugs. To send an eight away to compete would necessitate its leaving New Haven and spending a prohibitive length of time on some better course. This would not only break too much into the men's college work, but it would also leave the development of the remaining squad practically at a standstill. One race means a stop in the general line of work of from two or three weeks and that, too, at a crucial time. Therefore, looking at the question from every side, it would appear that the coaching staff is justified absolutely in taking the stand it has this season and in not arranging any early race for the coming Spring."

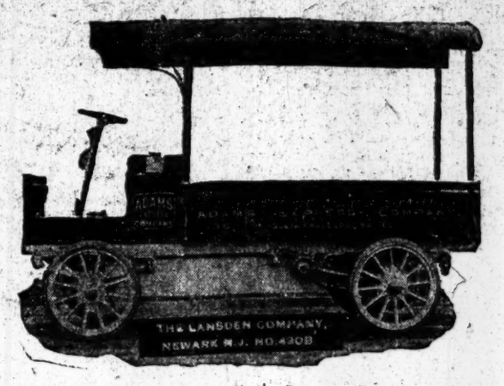
Savannah Auto Race Promoter Here.

Arthur Solomon, Secretary of the Savannah Automobile Club, which has conducted the big automobile road races over the famous Southern course, is in town on personal business. When asked about the prospects for another big carnival for this year like the club held last November, Mr. Solomon said that neither the City of Savannah nor the automobile club had decided anything definitely, but the matter had been discussed considerably, which might result in the club offering to conduct another meet if patronage for it is assured by the manufacturers.

Family Relay at Coughlin Meet.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Armory of Brooklyn will be the scene of a great gathering of athletes on the evening of Jan. 27, when the Loughlin Lyceum will hold its annual indoor games. Besides a full list of open events, which will be run at Olympic distances, there will be several feature events, one of which will be the "Family Relay," open to teams of three brothers. This event created quite a sensation when last held at the 1909 games of the same organization, and with more entries is promises to be an interesting contest. Other events on the programme closed to the Catholic Athletic League will be as follows: 100-meter handicap, 400-meter handicap, 1,500-meter handicap, and medley relay race at 1,600 meters, relays at 200 meters, 400 meters, 800 meters, and 200 meters. The prizes will be solid gold stop watches to first, solid gold watches to second, and filled gold watches to third.

THE LANSDEN ELECTRIC



Lansden Advantage

Lansden vehicles cover more ground and handle more business with less labor than any other.

They are safe, free from liability of fire, admitted to all docks and warehouses, and reduce insurance.

They are simple to operate, they are clean, noiseless, odorless, and start and stop without cranking or shifting of gears.

They are easily and cheaply maintained, require no expensive stock of spare parts and no high-priced mechanics.

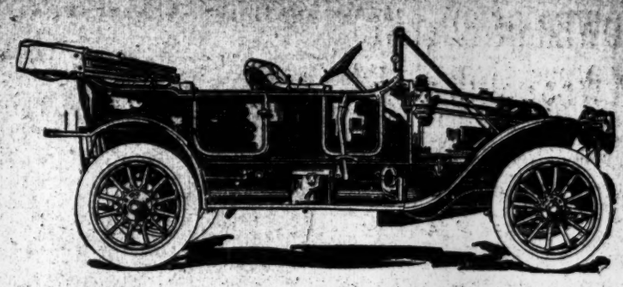
They require less storage space, less shop space and less help to maintain. They are the cheapest to operate.

Lansden Standard Trucks and Wagons are made in different sizes from 1,000 lbs. up to 5 tons.

The Best Commercial Motor Vehicle Made Is The Lansden Electric With the Edison Battery.

At Madison Square Garden this week.

THE LANSDEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.



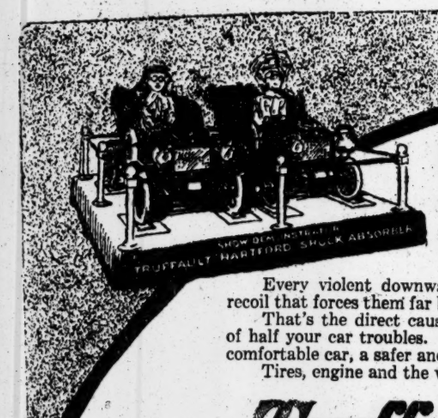
Franklin
Touring D
6-38—$3500.

Tire service per set averages from 8,000 to 10,000 miles. The reason is easy to see—light weight, easy riding and large tires.

Franklin model D compared with other cars of the same size more than pays for itself in what it saves in tires alone.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
GLENN A. TISDALE, Manager.
Broadway, Amsterdam Ave. & 73rd St.,
New York City

Bridgeport, Conn., Arthur L. Clark; Kingston, N. Y., Forsyth & Davis; Newburg, N. Y., George Mason; Patterson, N. Y., A. L. Newcomb; Paterson, N. J., Hughes Garage Co.



Rough Roads play the mischief with car springs left to have their own way

Every violent downward plunge on the car's springs is followed by a vicious recoil that forces them far beyond their normal limit of expansion.

That's the direct cause for spring breakage and excessive vibration—the cause of half your car troubles. Eliminate this fault and you have, besides a vastly more comfortable car, a safer and more economical car.

Tires, engine and the whole car benefit by the use of the

Truffault-Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

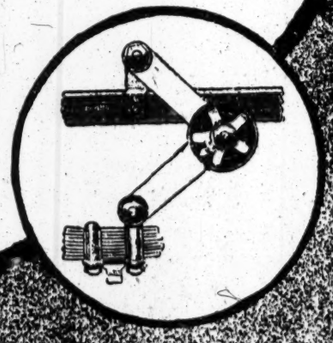
which positively controls the spring's action. To secure perfect shock absorption the spring must be controlled so as to exercise normal flexibility. Excessive expansion and contraction must be prevented, restricted expansion and contraction avoided.

There is only one Shock Absorber which insures normal spring action under ordinary as well as extraordinary conditions.

For further proof, if you require it—please note that practically all the 1912 leading models exhibited at the Show are equipped with the Truffault-Hartford. Our catalog will be sent you on request.

That is the Truffault-Hartford.

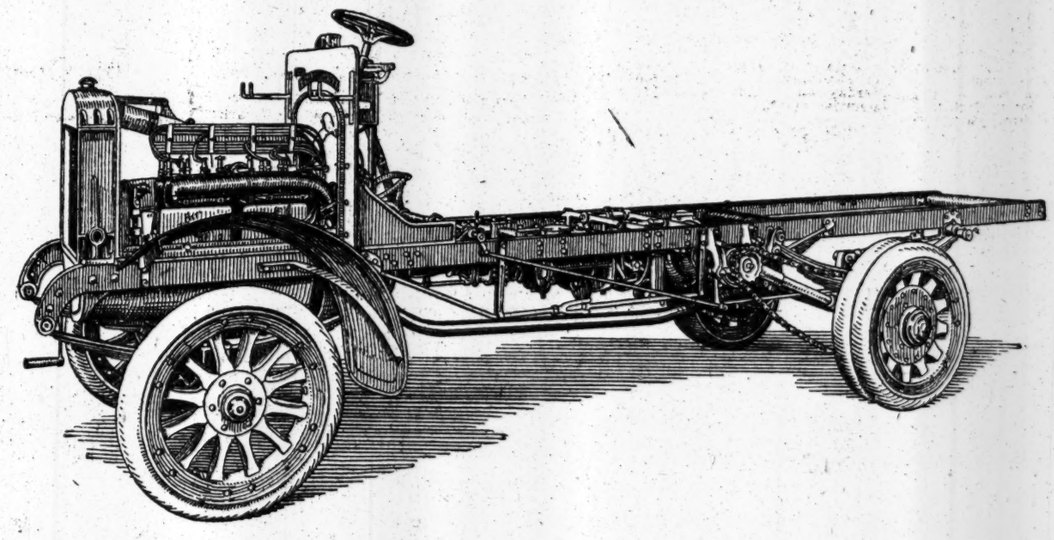
Have a set put on your car—but before doing so, if possible see the Truffault-Hartford demonstrated at the Automobile Show. This practical demonstration points with certainty to one conclusion—that to your car's comfort, safety and economy the Truffault-Hartford is vitally necessary.



BRANCHES:
NEW YORK 1,700 Broadway & 212-214 W. 88th St.
BOSTON 325 Columbus Av.
PHILADELPHIA 1,437 Vine St.
CHICAGO 1,458 Michigan Av.
NEWARK 289 Halsey St.
KANSAS CITY, MO. 1,524 Grand Av.

THE HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.
EDW. V. HARTFORD, President.
156 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.

Announcement



The WCP Commer Truck

4½ Ton 5½ Ton 6½ Ton

AS announced by Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, Inc., in yesterday's papers, the Transportation Sales Company, Inc., has assumed their retail business in Greater New York.

Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, Inc., guarantees Commer Trucks for SEVEN YEARS from date of delivery against defective material and workmanship.

FREE REPAIRS
We will make all repairs FREE OF CHARGE for one year on every W C P Commer Truck sold by us. Accidents and tires only are excepted.

We prove our faith in the W C P Commer Truck by a year's free repair service. We have substantiated our own opinion of the product and the manufacturers through comprehensive and detailed reports of three of the most expert automobile engineers in America.

Under fair conditions of service, the maximum cost of this maintenance will not be excessive on account of the high-class material and workmanship entering into the construction of the W C P Commer Truck. The importance of this action of ours can scarcely be overestimated from the consumer's standpoint. The organization of the Transportation Sales Company, Inc., has, at all stages of its development, been constructed with an eye to service for all its clients through:

We warrant Commer Trucks for SEVEN YEARS from date of delivery. This warranty is unlimited regarding defective material and workmanship

(1) A stable and thoroughly financed company giving seemingly radical service but completely prepared to carry it out to the fullest degree;

(2) The securing of veteran automobile engineers and salesmen, whose wide experience and sterling integrity entitle them to the fullest confidence and respect;

(3) A six-story garage, laboratory and repair shop, which is under way and will have accommodations for storing 200 trucks;

(4) A continuous day and night service department for the benefit of all present or future Commer Truck owners in Greater New York.

We invite your interest in W C P Commer Trucks that we may show you how our policy applies specifically to your trucking problems.

TRANSPORTATION SALES CO., INC.
Broadway at 56th Street New York City
METROPOLITAN DISTRIBUTORS FOR
WYCKOFF, CHURCH & PARTRIDGE, INC.
Broadway at 56th Street New York City

SHOWER OF BULLETS IN WEST SIDE STREET

Five Armed Men Drive All Others to Cover When They Attack an Express Wagon.

DRIVER'S HELPER WOUNDED

Policeman in Auto Captures Two of the Gang—Revenge, Not Robbery, the Motive.

The reports of half a dozen revolver shots startled Assistant City Paymaster Lowey at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as he was riding in an automobile down Tenth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street. Policeman James P. Murphy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was riding with Lowey as escort, and he sprang to the running board of the car, revolver in hand, while Lowey directed the chauffeur to turn into Fifteenth Street.

In the street men, women, and children were scurrying for cover in various doorways. A big express wagon was dashing away toward Ninth Avenue, the driver lashing his horses desperately. Behind the wagon, still firing at it, ran five men, and creeping toward a doorway was a man whose right leg, the bone shattered by a bullet, trailed behind him.

The automobile sped after the shooters at full speed, Murphy calling to the men to halt and threatening to shoot. The five ceased their fire at the express wagon, and, turning north in Ninth Avenue, took to flight. When the auto turned the corner three of the men had disappeared. Two were still running at top speed a block ahead, and these the automobile quickly overtook.

From the running board Murphy called once more a command to halt, flourishing his revolver and threatening to shoot the next instant. This time the command was obeyed. Murphy grabbed the two men, whom he had forced to put their hands above their heads, and, compelling them to keep them in this position, he pushed them into the automobile, which was turned back into Fifteenth Street.

There the wounded man was found lying in a doorway, unable to move. He was badly frightened, but told a story of a hold-up by five men which might have taken place in a border town in the old days.

He was Harry Holiday of 403 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, he said, and had been riding on the express wagon as helper to the driver, a man named Connolly. They were going slowly through Fifteenth Street, Holiday said, when five men sprang from doorways between Tenth and Ninth Avenues, and began firing at the wagon. Each man had a revolver, and apparently they fired as rapidly as they could pull the triggers. There were many persons in the street, and they fled to doorways at the first report of a shot. The bullets whizzed around the express wagon, but none of them struck Holiday or Connolly.

The helper became panic-stricken at the attack, however, and sprang from the wagon to seek shelter in a doorway. As he ran a bullet struck his leg and brought him to the pavement, over which he dragged himself. It was then the city auto turned into the street.

Dr. La Rochelle was called from New York Hospital, and he took Holiday there, saying he was injured severely. The prisoners were taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where they said they were David Sheehan of 43 Jane Street and John Moran of 520 West Twentieth Street. They said they were drivers, and a technical charge of being suspicious persons was made against them.

The police say Moran was in a gun fight in a restaurant in lower Eighth Avenue on Monday night, and was slightly wounded in the cheek. They believe that Moran suspected Connolly of having injured him then, and gathered his friends yesterday to take revenge on the driver, Holiday being the unfortunate victim of their shots.

GRILLING FOR OUR GOLFERS.

Mr. Calkins Particularly and "Mets" Generally Scored by a Westerner.

The par system of golf handicapping is on the rack again. The latest attack comes from the West in the form of an editorial written by Crafts W. Higgins in a Western golf publication, who fires a broadside at Leighton Calkins, the Plainfield devotee of the sport, and incidentally lets it be known that he regards the Metropolitan Golf Association as taking itself entirely too seriously. As might be expected, the real hitch is over the half stroke. Higgins has the following to say:

The principal business at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association was the report of its Handicap Committee and the discussion concerning the efforts of the U. S. G. A. to establish a National and uniform basis for handicapping. According to M. G. A. speakers, the U. S. G. A., W. G. A., and everybody except the M. G. A. is laboring under a mistaken idea concerning par.

While the Metropolitan apparently indorsed the U. S. G. A. and secured headlines in the New York papers telling about its great loyalty to the parent body, the resolution passed has a sting in its tail in that the U. S. G. A. is required to politely and respectfully ask the Metropolitan to adopt the new National figures for par. Leighton Calkins, the principal M. G. A. spokesman, took occasion also to rap the W. G. A. for its lack of intelligence, but in doing so he stated "it (the ½) is not intended to appear on score cards," and "the half-stroke, while useful, is not absolutely essential."

Why, then, make such a pother about it? Why not make a straightforward indorsement of the U. S. G. A. like a good sportsman and be done with it? The trouble seems to be that the Metropolitan, a local association having a territory covering a radius of fifty miles from New York City, considers itself of far greater importance and magnitude than it actually is. It takes itself altogether too seriously.

Mr. Calkins is great on proving by figures his contention that the U. S. G. A. is all wrong. This method may or may not be right. Some twenty-five years ago I was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. One of my duties was to write daily market letters, and the plan was to take the published statistics and show by these figures why the price of wheat should go up, and then to write a second letter showing by the same figures why wheat should sell lower. In consequence of my early training, Mr. Calkins's hypothetical figures, which show that the U. S. G. A. table would produce the par of 72 for a course of 4,068 yards long as against a true (?) par of 68 by that of the M. G. A., do not strike me as forcibly as if I had never juggled with figures myself. Who is going to be foolish enough to lay out such a course anyhow?

Mr. Calkins also fails to take into consideration the fact that the W. G. A. cannot use his pet half-stroke because it holds match play competitions against par, and believes the contestants should have three chances at every hole—to win, to halve, to lose. Mr. Calkins and his M. G. A. followers would deny contestants the inherent right of every golfer to halve some of the holes, or else to consider it a half when a player has taken more than par of the hole to get his ball down. Apparently they consider that medal play competition is all there is to the game of golf.

If the United States Golf Association thinks it advisable to have the M. G. A. system identical with its own, then the half-stroke will become a thing of the past. On the other hand, should the U. S. G. A. reply that such action is unnecessary, then the Metropolitan system will remain as it is, standing solitary and alone in its grandeur.

The National association has issued its mandate. Why should it belittle itself by asking the Metropolitan association to agree with it? Why take any notice of the M. G. A. resolution?

The U. S. G. A. is practically certain of the unqualified support of the Western and Trans-Mississippi Golf Associations in the adoption of the new figures for par.

Lehigh Football Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 17.—Georgetown, Bucknell, Western Maryland, the Army, and Lebanon Valley have been dropped from the football schedule of Lehigh University for the next season. In their places the Navy, Albright, Delaware, and Muhlenberg will be played. Negotiations are pending for a game with the Carlisle Indians to take place here on Nov. 2. By virtue of its good showing last year on the diamond Muhlenberg College has found a place on Lehigh's schedule. The schedule: Sept. 25—Albright, at home; Sept. 28—Delaware, at home; Oct. 5—Princeton, away; Oct. 12—Navy, away; Oct. 19—Haverford, at home; Oct. 26—Ursinus, at home; Nov. 2—Carlisle Indians, pending; Nov. 9—Swarthmore away; Nov. 16—Muhlenberg, at home; Nov. 23—Lafayette, away; Nov. 28—Franklin and Marshall, away.

NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS.

Men's Championship Singles and Doubles Start at 7th Regiment Feb. 10.

The annual open tournament for the indoor lawn tennis championship of the United States in men's singles and doubles will be held in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, this city, beginning Feb. 10 and closing on Feb. 17, play to begin each day at 1:30 o'clock except on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, when play will begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

Contestants not present when their matches are called may be defaulted by the committee in charge, but no defaults will be recorded on Saturday, Feb. 10. All matches will be two out of three vantage sets, except the finals, which will be three out of five vantage sets.

First and runner-up prizes will be awarded in both singles and doubles, and a consolation prize will be awarded in the singles. A new Seventh Regiment cup is offered this year, as last year T. R. Pell won permanent possession of the cup which had been up for competition since 1907.

The Tournament Committee is composed of W. B. Cragin, Jr., referee and Chairman; H. L. Follett, Robert F. Putnam, Douglas C. Despard, F. J. Kenney, William Cunningham, A. H. Tiemeyer, and Valentine Treat.

Entries close Feb. 7, at 5 P. M., with William B. Cragin, Jr., 44 Hudson Street, New York City.

SEVEN ENTRIES FOR RACE.

Many Starters Expected for Auto Sweepstakes at Indianapolis.

Seven entries have been received for the second annual 500-mile international sweepstakes next Memorial Day at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. The last entry received by the management was that of Spencer Wishart, the amateur motorist, who drives Mercedes racing cars.

Wishart entry names the same car which the Eastern pilot drove in the last 500-mile race, which finished fourth. At this time last year there were only four entries made for the first international sweepstakes, and the fact that the total number to date is nearly double that of last year leads to the belief that the list of starters this year will exceed that of the last race.

One of the interesting features in connection with the race is that the foreign manufacturers have taken a greater interest in it than ever before, and many requests for particulars have been received from European motor car makers. It is believed that several new foreign cars and drivers will make their American bow in this classic event.

The entry list so far shows that four American cars have been entered as against three foreign machines. All of the foreign cars are privately owned. This leads the racing enthusiasts to believe that motor car racing is becoming more of a sporting proposition than ever before, and eventually it may become a competition for cars owned privately without affiliation with factories or dealers.

MOTOR TRUCK RECORD.

Alco Non-Stop Wagon 100 Hours Ahead of Former Best Time.

When the Alco non-stop auto truck reported last night for its all-night work, it had increased the total number of hours of continuous running to 270. The truck was at that time more than 100 hours ahead of the record, the former record being 168 hours.

In the course of this performance the truck has made an aggregate of 183 trips between Jersey City and Hoboken. The number of miles covered is 736, while the truck has been stopped for loading and unloading 1,029 times since the start.

The gasoline consumption has resulted in surprising economy, the consumption being 272 gallons. The truck has not been examined since the run was undertaken on Saturday, Jan. 5. The record for yesterday was 63 miles, 95 stops, and 37,757 pounds carried.

GOLFERS IN FOURSOMES.

Secretary of Interior Fisher Finishes Seventh in Scotch Game at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17.—Numerous special events leading up to the more important match play rounds are occupying the attention of the advertising golfers, keen competition ruling in Scotch foursomes. Prominent among the contestants to-day was Secretary of the Interior Fisher of Washington, who played with E. M. Alexander of New York and finished in seventh place.

H. S. Paine of New York and C. F. Bacon of Boston, whose allowance was seven strokes, led the field of 108 contestants with a net card of 102. In second position a tie resulted between A. W. Erickson of New York and Walter Smedley of Philadelphia (5) and J. R. Mix of New York and J. F. McGreenery of Boston (8) at 105. Close up came the balance of the field, with numerous ties resulting.

Other events include a one-club team match, a bogey handicap, approaching and putting contests, and a bogey handicap for women.

International Checker Tournament.

Checker enthusiasts of this city will have ample opportunity to witness the favorite game in a novel manner at the international tournament to be held at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, February 20. The tournament will be different from the ordinary checker matches held in the past. The contestants will execute their many plays on a large canvas twenty-four feet square, which will be stretched upon the floor. Holes are cut in the canvas at regular intervals, so that the floor can be used for one color of the squares, and the white canvas for the others. The checkers are represented by red and blue paper mache men, and weigh one pound. In the centre of the disc figures are a loop, and each player has a long pole with a crook in it, with which to lift and place the men. The advantage claimed for the new game is that a large number of spectators may witness a match, while on the ordinary checker board it is almost impossible for more than a dozen to witness the contest. There will be team and individual matches.

Century Road Club Dance.

The Eastern Division of the Century Road Club Association will hold its fourteenth annual reception and ball at Alhambra Hall, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, next Saturday evening. Some of the best amateur bicycle riders in the East will have private boxes during the entertainment.

SELF-STARTERS FOR MOTOR FIRE TRUCKS

New Device Tested with Success by Fire Department—Interest in Garden Truck Show.

That the interest of the business men and the general public has been aroused in the commercial vehicle exhibit at Madison Square Garden was proved yesterday by the fact that the attendance was much larger than on any one day of the motor truck show of last year. The Garden was well filled with people making careful examinations of the many gasoline and electric commercial cars that are on exhibition this week. The feature of the attendance that pleases the exhibitors most is that very few of the visitors were mere sightseers.

Announcement was made that the New York Fire Department had tried out with considerable success a new self-starting device. The chief trouble the department has had with its self-propelled vehicles, as far as efficiency was concerned, was the difficulty in starting the motor at times. Upon certain occasions several minutes have been lost in getting machines under way.

In several ways the self-starting device is proving beneficial to the department, for during the past year one fireman had his arm broken by a crank, and another has had his jaw so badly injured, owing to a backfire when cranking, that he had to have a portion of the jaw-bone removed and a silver plate substituted.

Repeat orders for motor trucks were made yesterday with a number of the exhibitors, and numerous sales to concerns which never have had motor trucks in their delivery systems were recorded. One of the largest sales made yesterday was a repeat order for ten trucks placed by the Long Island Express Company.

A large percentage of purchases are being made by business establishments that have used from one to five or even more machines for varying periods to determine their efficiency for the service and the cost of operating them. Those points having been satisfactorily settled, the users are now in position to establish their entire equipment with power vehicles. It is to such concerns that a large proportion of the sales will be made in 1912. Even now the repeat orders from former purchasers of certain makes of motor trucks constitute 50 per cent. or more of the new business of the manufacturers.

Never before has there been gathered under one roof a more commanding array of business vehicles than is now seen at the Garden. There is nothing freakish or impractical in the machines shown, and the buyer can make his selection of a vehicle confident that he is getting a developed product, and the range of choice is such that the buyer can find practically anything he needs for his purposes.

Evidence of the simplicity with which heavy loads of coal, sand, cracked stone and other material may be unloaded, is furnished at one of the exhibits where a midget operates a five-ton dumping body by the simple movement of a lever on the dash. Attired in a green uniform and high hat, this diminutive demonstrator, perched upon the high seat of the truck, attracts a great deal of attention. He controls the dumping body by compressed air, merely manipulating an air valve to set the body in motion. The truck has an air-compressor fitted to the power plant which forces air into a storage tank. This is released by the valve on the dash and it enters a raising cylinder, whose plunger is attached to the front end of the body.

PALACE SHOW CLOSES.

Motor Exhibitors Pleased with Attendance and Amount of Business Done.

From a business standpoint the automobile show of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers at the New Grand Central Palace was a pronounced success. The exhibition closed last night in a blaze of glory, the attendance exceeding that of any night since the opening. The exhibitors expressed themselves as being more than satisfied with the show. While the attendance did not reach that of the pleasure car show at Madison Square Garden, the amount of business was far in excess of that expected. Many new agencies were established throughout the country and a host of salesmen were kept busy during the week of the show booking orders for cars.

The financial result has also been satisfactory to the show management, as the receipts from the gate were nearly double that of last year, while the space for exhibition brought in much more money than last year. S. A. Miles, manager of the show, said last night:

"About 70,000 persons have visited the Palace this week, a number far in excess of the expectations of the officers of the N. A. A. M. In view of the competition at Madison Square Garden, the old home of the show, and of the fact that the location of the Palace is as yet unfamiliar to the public, we had no great expectation of an enormous attendance. The figures reached are, therefore, gratifying. But the principal reason for satisfaction is that the crowd has been made up of real purchasers. At no time within the last five years has there been such unanimity of feeling on that point.

"We have registered about 2,000 dealers, who have bought largely, while many exhibitors report sales at retail beyond their expectations. Another season there will be no division of interests. The manufacturers are under contract with the Palace to hold all shows there for a period of five years. The date of the next show has not been decided, but it is likely to open on Jan. 11, 1913, to continue two weeks, passenger cars being shown the first and commercial cars the second week."

Canadians in Reliability Contest.

Two Canadian automobile dealers who are visiting the Garden Auto Show are preparing for a reliability contest. The dealers are Frank Stockwell and P. A. B. Robert, and next week they will alternate in a contest up and down Royal Mountain, near Montreal. Under the agreement, each dealer will be permitted to use any model of the American car he represents, the only restriction being that the drivers must be residents of Montreal.

Regal Motor Car Co.
Automobile Manufacturers
Detroit, Mich., September 28, 1911.

The New York Times,
New York City

Gentlemen:

An experience covering several years in the advertising field has proved conclusively to me that The Times is one of the best, if not the best medium in New York City.

We are now running a very large publicity campaign in New York and the results have been most gratifying. Personally, I consider The Times as an automobile advertising medium pre-eminent among perhaps the hottest competition anywhere in the newspaper field. Advertising expenditure today is based upon results, and the fact that The Times heads our schedule in the East is sufficient warranty of what we think of this medium.

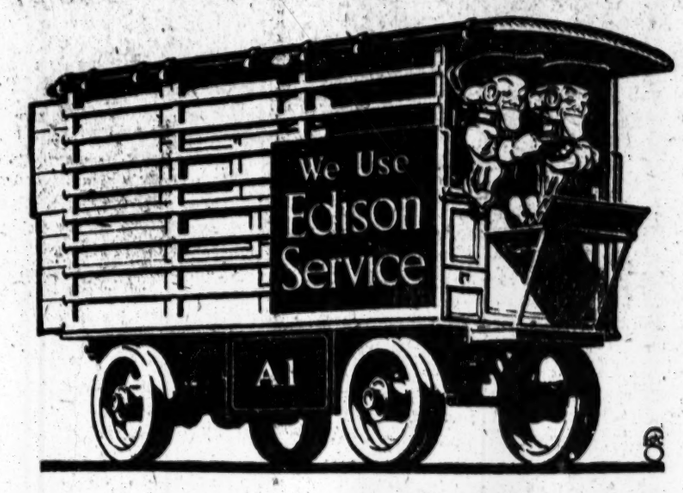
I have had the honor of representing several automobile concerns, selling different priced cars, and the results of my advertisements in The Times have been uniform and consistent. As far as I am concerned no schedule would be complete in newspaper advertising in New York City unless The Times was included. I have also proved by actual test that the selling power of The Times in ratio to its circulation, is exceedingly high, or in other words the percentage of possible purchasers of motor cars among the subscribers of your publication, is remarkable.

Evidently I am not alone in my conviction for upon careful analysis I find that your publication carries a greater volume of advertising in your city than any other newspaper.

Very truly yours,
REGAL MOTOR CAR CO.
Harry Knight
Advertising Manager

E/M.

Economy and Efficiency—The Modern Way



The Electric Vehicle industry for the last three years has increased **100% a year.**

This can mean but one thing—the absolute superiority of the electric vehicle for all city and suburban use.

If you want to find out the most economical and satisfactory method of trucking or delivery service, you should attend the Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden.

The electric car for pleasure has as many points of advantage as the electric truck and delivery wagon.

Commercial Vehicle Exhibitors at the Madison Square Garden, Jan. 15-20.

	Space No.		Space No.
Studebaker Automobile Co 140 West 52d St N Y City	101A	Baker Vehicle Co 1798 Broadway N Y City	109A
Anderson Electric Car Co B'way and 80th St N Y City	106A	General Motors Truck Co 240 West 59th St N Y City	110A
Bronx Electric Vehicle Co 9 Canal Place Bronx N Y	106½A	General Vehicle Co Long Island City N Y	111A
Ward Motor Vehicle Co Concord Ave and 143d St N Y City	107A	Lansden Co Newark, N J	114A
Waverley Co 2004 Broadway N Y City	108A		

Electric Vehicles Are Sold in New York City by

Anderson Electric Car Co (Detroit Electric)—2236 B'way (Passenger and Commercial)
Baker Vehicle Co—1798 Broadway (Passenger and Commercial)
Bronx Electric Vehicle Co—9 Canal Pl., Bronx (Commercial)
Couple Gear Co—149 Broadway (Commercial)
Flanders Manuf'g Co—1932 Broadway (Passenger)
General Motors Truck Co—240 W. 59th St. (Commercial)
General Vehicle Co—505 Fifth Avenue (Commercial)
Healey Co—1654 Broadway (Passenger)
Hupp-Yeats Electric Car Co—1989 B'way (Passenger & Commercial)
Lansden Co—P O Box 147, Newark, N J (Commercial)
Rauch & Lang—58th St. and Broadway (Passenger)
Studebaker Bros Co of N Y—136 W 52d St (Passenger & Commercial)
Walker Vehicle Co—30 Church St (Commercial)
Ward Motor Vehicle Co—1161 Broadway (Commercial)
Waverley Co—2008 Broadway (Passenger and Commercial)

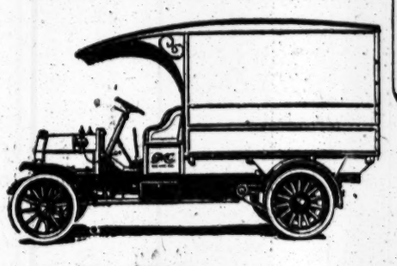
The New York Edison Company Sells Only the Electric Current

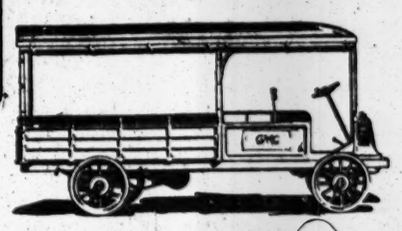
The New York Edison Company

55 Duane Street — At Your Service — Phone Worth 3000

(4)

GASOLINE GMC ELECTRIC
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY
TRUCKS





At the Madison Square Show
Gasoline Trucks, Main Floor, Space 8-A. Electric Trucks, Elevated Platform above Main Floor, Space 110-A

Ability Stability Reliability

Those are the cardinal points that should determine the selection of motor trucks. The manufacturing ability which answers all question as to design and quality in construction. The stability of the organization which insures permanency of the manufacturer. The reliability—which guarantees satisfactory operation of the truck and careful service and co-operation.

GMC Trucks are the product of the unequaled facilities of General Motors Truck Company factories, complemented by an unexcelled engineering staff, and founded upon ten years' experience in the building of gasoline and electric commercial cars.

General Motors Truck Company, through its association with General Motors Company, gives assurance of permanence by ample capital, competent management, and the standing of its products. This manufacturing, engineering and financial strength and resources are behind every GMC Truck. Service, lasting, economical, and efficient, is thus guaranteed to every user.

A distinct service department is maintained for prompt repair, replacement, overhauling, adjustment or any other assistance needed by the GMC Truck owner to realize the fullest return from his investment.

This company is the only truck manufacturer making both gasoline and electric trucks. Our recommendations as to which power is better for any given work will be made without bias toward either gasoline or electricity. The GMC line comprises capacities of 1000 lbs. to 6 tons, and in gasoline models both the motor-under-hood and the motor-under-seat types. We are thus in a position to meet any requirement in motor transportation. We will make an analysis of your delivery problem without charge or obligation.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

New York Branch, 236 West Fifty-ninth Street (at Columbus Circle)

Philadelphia, 664 N. Broad St. Boston, 944 Massachusetts Ave. and 1022 Commonwealth Ave.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

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Hoboken.....94 Hudson Street
Newark.....794 Broad Street
Paterson.....236 Main Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
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CHICAGO.....122 South Michigan Boulevard
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1912.

"UNINSTRUCTED."

We have enough respect for the rank and file of the Republican Party to make us seriously doubt the success of the anti-Taft factions in their scheme of getting uninstructed delegates to defeat his nomination. We don't think they can get them, or that they would serve the purpose if they were got. Indeed, we think it not at all improbable, if all the delegates to the Republican National Convention were to assemble with no instructions whatever and with no guide for their action but their knowledge of opinion in their districts and their own good sense as to the best interests of their party, that Mr. TAFT would be chosen. He would not be named on the first ballot. He might not be named until there had been a long and confused tussle in the convention. But when the delegates finally got down to the question whether the party should stultify itself and repudiate its own leader and its loyal representative, it is extremely unlikely that the convention would vote "Aye" on that proposition.

Certainly there has not been a Republican President since the party came into being who has tried more faithfully to serve what he considered the best interests of the party or to carry out its principles as nearly as was humanly possible, or has been more patiently cautious not to intrude personal policies or ambitions, than Mr. TAFT. Indeed, such elements of dubious wisdom or of political weakness as have marked his Administration have been due solely to this honorable fidelity to his party obligations as he has seen them. The convention would ignore this commanding fact at great peril to the party.

Look at the situation coolly, not in the light of what any one faction or any new aspirant for honors—or any aspirant for more honors—may desire, but in the light of common sense. What would the convention destroy and what would it set up by repudiating Mr. TAFT? The two most important matters with which he has had to deal are the tariff and the anti-trust law. We have had reason to criticise his action in some respects as to each of these; but on what reasonable ground can a Republican convention condemn what he has done by rejecting him? As to the tariff he has held firmly to the doctrine of difference in cost of production laid down explicitly by his party. He is the author of the commission plan for reducing the application of this doctrine, as nearly as may be, to a practical basis. In our judgment the whole scheme is utterly wrong, and about all Mr. TAFT and his commission have done, or could do, is to demonstrate its futility. But can a Republican convention take that ground?

As to the enforcement of the anti-trust law, the situation is just as simple and undeniable. The law is not only an important one, which the President has sworn to execute, but it is a Republican law which the Republicans have vaunted and pledged themselves to sustain for a quarter of a century. Mr. TAFT has taken his party pledges very seriously in this regard. To the sense of obligation which his training as a jurist has developed he has added a sense of party loyalty at once sincere and determined. A definite and workable construction of the law has been secured from the highest judicial tribunal. Having got that, he has done all that he could devise to apply the law thoroughly and fairly. Can a Republican National Convention condemn and repudiate him on that account?

Look at the other phase of the question. If the convention deems itself justified in throwing over Mr. TAFT and his line of conduct, what will replace them? If he has not met the requirements of his party, it must be that there is another set of ideas and purposes that now control the party. What are they? Are they more, or less, advanced, "progressive," radical than those pursued by the President? Are they further from, or nearer to, "Wall Street" or Nebraska? By whom are they represented? One has only to ask these questions to see what a muddled situation would be created if Mr. TAFT were to be rejected. LA FOLLETTE, CUMMINS, FAIRBANKS, SHERMAN, ROOSEVELT—these are the men from whom the anti-Taft factions propose to select a successor to the President. What do they signify? What have they in common? In what way would any one of them strengthen the party for the November election? These are not fanciful questions. They are very sober and practical. To answer them except by the renomination of Mr. TAFT, the delegates to the Republican convention would have to be not merely "uninstructed," but densely and dangerously ignorant.

THE KNIGHT AND THE 'ALLS.

Sir HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE'S intention of absenting himself from the well-appointed stage of His Majesty's Theatre, London, long enough to fill a lucrative engagement in the 'alls where the British multitude seeks entertainment, is said to annoy his closest associates on the stage. The members of the theatrical profession who are also fellow members of Sir HERBERT in the Garrick and Beefsteak Clubs are said to resent his entrance to the music halls because he has been Knighted. It is gravely asserted that he is the first Knight to "go into vaudeville," which may be true; we have not closely examined the vaudeville lists lately. But we know they have included many persons of extraordinary distinction.

If the actors object to the recognition of the music halls by actors who are Knights, how must the nobility have felt when a peer of the realm, ROSLYN, became an actor, and a bad actor, too; or when the son of a Marquis went into knockabout farce? But we infer that the nobility restrained its wrath, and reflected that many of its members had done much worse. The Knighthood of TREE, however, is scarcely so heavy or so precious a burden that he cannot carry it with him into vaudeville without dropping it, or soiling it. As for hurting his rank as an actor—well, SARAH BERNHARDT has appeared in the 'alls, or is going to, or has said she would, and Mme. BERNHARDT'S histrionism is superior even to Sir HERBERT'S.

As a matter of fact, TREE will do himself and his art no harm in playing for a while in the same bill with acrobats, dancers, and popular jesters. If it is true that he is to get $5,000 a week, we applaud his decision. It is mighty hard to make that much money producing SHAKESPEARE'S plays in a princely fashion in an expensive theatre of the world's capital.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS.

A conspicuously successful business man makes an unbusinesslike argument in favor of the Government's taking over the telegraphs. He says that the Post Office should be intrusted with the business because the Post Office can cheapen telegraphy better than any corporation "unless the latter has rent, light, and fuel free, and carriers and clerks without pay." That is to say, the Government is to place these facilities of the Post Office Department at the service of the telegraph business as though they cost nothing. The truth is that the Government has no means of procuring these facilities on anything like equal terms with a private corporation. The services rendered the Government are notoriously overpaid and inefficiently superintended and performed. The public buildings which are to be placed at the service of the telegraph are scandalously dear as it is, and the jobbery connected with them would be increased to an extent which would rival the pension debauch. If the Government has, any unused surplus of these costly facilities the fact of the existence of the surplus above the necessity of the present Government business is proof of extravagance.

The idea that the Government would provide ten-cent telegrams because it does provide two-cent postage, and may provide a one-cent letter rate, is not based on any comparative study of costs and rates in the mail and telegraph businesses. A twelve-cent rate is the best that the British Post Office can do, and it earns a steady deficit, although it has no continental distances to cover. If the British deficit were to be multiplied by a factor proportioned to the area and population of the United States the demands upon the tax budget would stagger even Mr. HITCHCOCK. A department which exacts letter postage at the rate of $1,800 a ton, a freight rate corresponding to ten times the circumference of the globe, is not a source to which to look with confidence for cheap telegrams. The idea that there is any general popular demand for this boon is mistaken. The users of the telegraph are a small portion of the community, and it is unjust that the millions who neither send nor receive telegrams should defray the cost of cheapening telegraph service.

If it were imaginable that Government telegrams would be really cheap there would be less reluctance to try the experiment, even though it contains the possibility of debauching our politics. But the fact is that the cost would be hidden, not reduced, and would be paid in the most burdensome manner. The body of experience to this effect is overwhelming, and happens to be reinforced by a publication of much authority on the same day the telegraph proposal is made. The Public Service Commission of the Second Department of New York State, in its report just rendered, discusses the up-State experiments in municipal operation of lighting plants almost in a way to expose the weakness of the Government telegraph idea. With few exceptions they are conducted on antiquated accounting systems preventing any idea of what the service costs. In many cases the lighting accounts are so intermingled with the water accounts, or other public undertakings, that they cannot be untangled so as to give a knowledge of costs or results in either department. The Commission naturally is shocked, and remarks that when municipalities engage in business they ought to adopt businesslike methods. "The citizens of many a village are convinced that their lighting service is cheap when as matter of fact it is dear, because the lack of a proper accounting system fails to reveal the actual conditions."

This is even more true regarding the Federal service, whose accounting system is amazingly inefficient. Up to a recent period the Federal accountants did not use the double-entry system, and kept accounts as they were kept in the time of the Revolution. One of the first and best things the President did was to appoint a Commission on Economy and Efficiency, which reported yesterday. A billion dollar Government without a budget is not an organization fit to be trusted with any functions well performed otherwise. When the Government governs well it will be time enough to enlarge its tasks. At a time when there is more criticism of Government than of the telegraph business it is not well to suggest the transfer of function from the more efficient to the less efficient organization.

THE CHANGE IN FRANCE.

The remarkable vote of 440 to 6, by which the French Chamber of Deputies declared its confidence in the new Ministry, after listening to its declaration of policy, is a very interesting and encouraging sign of the tendency of public opinion. The declaration was brief and unusually pointed. It announced the intention of the Ministry to secure at the earliest moment the ratification of the treaty with Germany; then to proceed to reach a loyal understanding with Spain, and afterward to organize a protectorate for Morocco. This was followed by a general statement:

> The natural outcome of our African policy will also allow us to maintain between our great neighboring nation and France a sincerely pacific spirit and courteous and open relations inspired by mutual respect for the interests and dignity of both. Just as much as ever we intend to remain faithful to our alliance and friendships.

It is to be noted that this is the expression of a firm hope and a determination to maintain peace. It is the most definite statement as to the relations brought about between Germany and France that has been made on either side and the most favorable. It not only interprets in a peculiarly pacific spirit the actual situation, but it emphasizes the fact that the arrangement with Germany in no wise need interfere with the alliance or the friendships of France. This is in substance what has been intimated by Sir EDWARD GREY in the British Parliament and by Herr VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG in the Reichstag.

Contrast this situation with that which existed only a few days ago. The downfall of the Caillaux Ministry was undoubtedly intended by its author, M. CLEMENCEAU, to prevent the ratification of the Franco-German treaty, to which he is violently opposed. He hoped to entangle the Ministry which had negotiated the treaty in a disaster that would carry the treaty down with it. His scheme has had precisely the opposite effect, and the treaty, with the new Ministry, is stronger than ever. And this has been accomplished without weakening in any degree the friendly relations with Great Britain. The result must be to strengthen the sober and conservative sentiment in all the countries involved, and to allay the bellicose feeling that had prevailed so recently.

NEITHER PERFUNCTORY NOR PARTISAN.

In his annual message Gov. DIX referred to the "organized advocates of civil service reform," intimating that their criticism of Republican administrations had been "perfunctory," and that they were not free from partisan prejudice. Mr. SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, defends his organization from these charges in an open letter to the Governor.

Really he had little need to do so. The work of the association has been as impartial as it has been vigorous and intelligent. It has earned the animosity of all the spoils seekers and the traders in spoils in each party. If the judgment of Gov. BLACK, for example, though we do not wish to class him as above, were taken, or that of the Old Guard for years past, it would effectually dispose of any suspicion of partisanship among the workers in the Reform Association. They have nothing in common, politically, belonging to various parties or to none, except their desire to have every party pay its own way and not filch from the public treasury to meet its expenses or to enrich its managers and their tools.

"HIGH-GRADE IMBECILES."

Dr. MAX G. SCHLAPP is convinced that mental infirmities are increasing and that they manifest themselves in a way not safeguarded by law, in the cases of "high-grade imbeciles." The criminal acts of these unfortunate adults and children are involuntary. They are not necessarily low-browed and surly persons; they may be well educated, apparently good tempered, and even possessed of social charm. They are known, nevertheless, as morally incorrigible; they are kleptomaniacs, or otherwise depraved.

Before the age of 15, possibly, there is hope of correcting the defects of this type of mind. After that age the mental defect is confirmed, and, during the life of its possessor, society is menaced. Yet there is no established procedure in dealing with the case of the "high-grade imbecile" beyond that of sporadic attempts to "reform" him for short periods in jail, where the disease which makes him irresponsible is not recognized. Dr. SCHLAPP would have every child who is arraigned in the Children's Court examined by a licensed physician who has practiced medicine at least ten years, his written report to aid the Judge in deciding whether the child should be removed to an institution where treatment may be given for mental abnormality. Dr. SCHLAPP would have it made compulsory upon family physicians to report suspected cases to a State board of registration, and records filed with it of their history. Public school teachers or Superintendents might also report to this board cases of mentally unbalanced children for examination and treatment in time. Finally they should be segregated and carefully treated.

By these means a danger to society, which is increasing, would be checked or removed. It is alarming that, while facilities of diagnosis and statistics have remained the same, the recorded cases of mental and moral obliquity are much greater in number than those of a decade ago. If society is to adjust itself to present complex conditions of stress and strain, it must provide better means to combat the subtle influences that are undermining it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Neglecting a Large Opportunity.

Careful reading of all that has been printed in the newspapers and elsewhere about laundries since the companies and their employés fell out fails as yet to give any information at all as to hardships of the kind in which the public is most deeply interested—of the one kind, indeed, that wins from the public an interest that cannot be called academic.

Of course, we are all sorry that the laundry companies carry on their business in conditions cruelly competitive—as sorry for it, anyhow, as the size and curious similarity of their prices permit. Very sorry are we, too, that the employés, as all industrial investigators agree and nobody denies, have to work such long hours, so hard, and for such small wages, in temperatures and atmospheres that surely cannot be pleasant. But after all, the hardships of which we most want to know—those which we confidently expected to hear much about when these toilers began to reveal the secrets of their steamy prison houses—were the hardships suffered in the laundries by the clothes we send there.

Of these not a word is said, even in the bitterest of the accusations that are flying back and forth. On the contrary, the veil which has always hung before the door of the laundry preserves its continuity without solution, in a way showing conclusively that said veil has never gone through the assorted mills whence our shirts and collars, our stockings and our "flannels," emerge as scattered fragments on a vast gurgitation of indignant protest and angry denunciation.

Any one of the pallid maids and drooping matrons who appear at the various "hearings" could if she chose inform us as to just what it is that they pour over our unfortunate garments and then stand back to see 'em sizzle—whether the substitute for old-fashioned washing is a single acid, highly concentrated, or that combination of two, sulphuric and nitric, which the alchemists used to call Aqua Regia, because it would dissolve even gold. They could tell us whether their orders are to remove all buttons or only most of them. They might even cast a beam or two of light on the relation or understanding that must exist between the men who launder and the men who haberdash.

But no! The strikers want help and sympathy, and yet they do not offer the one to, or have the other for, the unfortunates out of whom they, not less than their hard taskmasters, draw their begrudged incomes. Hence should they not be surprised that their woes cause no general excitement. We are all waiting.

A Hot Shot from a Defeated Foe.

In the days when Mrs. AUGUSTA E. STETSON, C. S. D., was in what looked to outsiders so much like pen and bitter warfare with the members of the board in Boston which guides the destinies of Eddyism, we often had some difficulty in deciding whether she or they were more deserving of victory, but such partiality as anybody could have who thought both sides wrong naturally went to Mrs. STETSON as one woman making a bold and vigorous fight against a lot of men. The seeming end of that conflict, however, was the suppression, or at least the silencing, of the ambitious and rebellious New Yorker.

That she was not as thoroughly beaten as appearances indicated is shown by a sudden attack which she has just made on the Board of Directors—an attack which it will certainly take all of their ingenuity, and then some, to repulse. For these Directors recently saw fit to lend countenance and support to the so-called League for Medical Freedom, an organization in which all sorts of quacks have for once united in an effort to prevent the establishment of a Federal Health Bureau. Not only that, but the Directors made formal proclamation to Christian Scientists everywhere that this was the thing to do.

Therein lay an opportunity for Mrs. STETSON, and she seized it instantly. From Mrs. EDDY'S "Miscellaneous Writings" she brought forward a passage which the Directors had either never read or quite forgotten—a passage, for a wonder, clear, comprehensible, and open to only one interpretation. "Beware," wrote the inspired and infallible one, "of joining any medical league which in any way obligates you to assist * * * vendors of patent pills, mesmerists, occultists * * * and authors of spurious works on mental healing. By rendering error such a service you lose much more than can be gained by mere unity on the single issue of opposition to unjust medical laws."

This description fits the League for Medical Freedom to perfection, and we gladly join Mrs. STETSON in asking the Directors of the Mother Church how they justify the rendering of service to "error" and how they are going to plead otherwise than guilty to the charge of heresy which she brings against them.

It is a pity that in the neat pamphlet containing her indictment Mrs. STETSON herself coolly contradicts well-known history by writing: "During Mrs. EDDY'S personal work in building up the cause of Christian Science she never appealed to Caesar (so-called material law) to protect her in her work." Misstatements of facts that are of public record weaken a case otherwise good, but this particular case can stand a lot of weakening and still be strong.

A Discouraging Change of Opinion.

Just when the army women, acting on the very best of personal knowledge, have started what looks like a hopeful movement to secure the restoration of the post exchange in its old form, Gen. FREDERICK DENT GRANT writes to a newspaper a letter in which he abandons the position which he and almost every other army officer have long and strongly maintained. He now says that as the soldiers have adapted themselves to the new conditions, he thinks it would be a mistake to resume the sale of beer and light wines in the so-called canteens.

Gen. GRANT'S name carries great weight, and his opinion is of course worthy of serious consideration, but the adjustment to which he refers is apparently visible to none of the other authorities on military matters, and certainly none could be more desirous to keep intemperance out of the army than are those who at Tuesday's meeting of the National League for the Civic Education of Women described themselves as "the mothers, daughters, sisters, and wives of enlisted men."

They, unlike some other well-intentioned women, know exactly what the canteen was; they also know what took its place when it was abolished. The substitutes can be seen in the vicinity of every army post in the shape of miserable drinking places over which the Government has no control, and in which all the evils that were only imagined as existing in the post canteens are multiplied and aggravated a hundredfold.

These dives make an army post a danger rather than a protection to decent people living anywhere near it, and while they are patronized by no means by all, or even a majority, of the soldiers, enough do it to render strange, indeed, any talk about "adjustment" and the unwisdom of disturbing it.

THE AIR PUPILS BREATHE.

Dr. Woodhull Describes One Case of Successful School Ventilation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos the subject of fresh air in schools, concerning which letters have appeared in THE TIMES, I can testify that there is one school building of fifty classrooms in New York City where thermostats regulate the temperature so that it never varies a single degree. We have decided to keep the temperature of the classrooms at 66 degrees. This is easily done by moving an index, which is inside the case of the thermostat behind the thermometer upon the wall of the classroom, in precisely the same manner that one moves the index finger to regulate his watch. It requires the same patient attention that it does to regulate a watch, but the instrument is quite as reliable as a good watch, and is no more a "device of the devil" than a good timepiece or a good telephone or a good telescope, all of which have in their turn been so condemned by those to whom all mechanisms are uncanny.

This building, which accommodates 1,000 school pupils, is supplied with ventilating fans of eighty-five horse power, which furnish 50,000 cubic feet of fresh air each minute—that is, fifty cubic feet per minute for each pupil. This air is brought through galvanized iron ducts, but it must seem absurd to call this "canned air," as one of your correspondents does. Furthermore, thermostats properly placed and properly regulated prevent the temperature from rising above sixty-six in any part of its course. I have applied the anemometer to making tests hundreds of times during the past twelve years and I am perfectly sure that we can and do distribute the above mentioned amount of pure warm air throughout the building.

One of your correspondents seems to confuse living outdoors in the fresh air and bringing fresh air into a crowded schoolroom through windows. With patient investigation I have determined that it takes wise and constant attention to bring into a crowded schoolroom through a single window more than thirty cubic feet of outdoor air per minute without very seriously exposing some of the children. In other words, window ventilation might, with very wise management, be made to furnish air for as many individuals only as there are windows in the room, but even this cannot be done under all conditions of weather and on all sides of the building. New York air requires filtering, and after it has been warmed it requires additional moisture so that the ideal ventilation obtains only when the air is first filtered through cheese cloth, then heated to the proper temperature, and then passed over evaporating pans to restore it to the proper humidity and then forced through the building by fans run by power.

In these days of fresh air agitation we may as well come to the conclusion that if we are to crowd children into classrooms and compel them to stay there all day we must be willing to appropriate at least five cents apiece per day for forcing fresh air through the buildings. This means for 1,000 children, say, $50 a day for power to operate the fans. I know many school buildings where 1,000 children are housed and fans are run with only five horse power. Of course, the system is not giving satisfaction.

I think the whole contention should be this; that those in charge of the ventilating system should be made to understand its mechanism and be made to regulate it. It is perfectly true that the majority of school buildings where thermostats have been installed have no one who regulates the thermostat. It is precisely as though they never took the trouble to regulate their clocks. We have ceased to condemn good timepieces when they have not been regulated. We need merely to apply the same degree of intelligence to thermostats.

JOHN F. WOODHULL.
Teachers College, Columbia University, Jan. 17, 1912.

Aiders of Thaw's Release.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please call attention to the fact (?) that whoever is instrumental in releasing Harry K. Thaw from confinement will be an accessory before the fact if and when this lunatic shall commit another murderous assault? Experience warrants the expectation that Thaw may murder (or attempt to murder) some one or more of the Judges, doctors, or lawyers who have been prominent in his conviction and detention. Witness the murder, some years ago, of the Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital by a "cured" paranoiac.

A PHYSICIAN.
Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 1912.

Movable Caves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are caves movable? I am not a geologist. I don't know. I do know that you can buy buttonholes by the yard at any department store. I have also as a child eaten the holes out of crullers.

F. S. W.
New York, Jan. 15, 1912.

HEADS TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.

Ogden Mills Reid, Son of the Ambassador, Elected President.

Ogden Mills Reid, son of Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has been elected President of the New York Tribune Association, and will henceforth take a leading part in directing the newspaper with which his family has long been associated. Mr. Reid succeeds Ogden Mills, who resigned, and takes up his new post after eight years of apprenticeship as a reporter and in the business offices of The New York Tribune.

After his graduation from the Yale Law School in 1904, and an extensive trip abroad, he started in on The Tribune staff, working at general assignments like other reporters, and finally "covering" political headquarters. Last March he was married at Racine, Wis., to Miss Helen Miles Rogers, a Barnard graduate, who was for some time social secretary to his mother. Mr. Reid is a member of the New York Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union, and Union League Clubs.

Donald Nicholson has been re-elected Vice President of the Tribune Association, and the following re-elected Directors: Hart Lyman, Conde Hamlin, Frederick F. Ayer, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Reid. Mr. Reid announced that there were no radical changes under consideration in the management of The Tribune.

KNOX TO ADDRESS LAWYERS.

The Monroe Doctrine His Topic Tomorrow at Carnegie Hall.

Secretary of State Knox will make an address on "The Monroe Doctrine and Some Incidental Obligations in the Zone of the Caribbean" before the New York State Bar Association in Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening. Small opportunity will be given to the public to hear the address as all the seats in the hall are reserved, and the secretary of the association has already received requests for seats far in excess of the seating capacity.

It is expected that the attendance at the regular sessions of the association at 42 West Forty-fourth Street to-morrow and Saturday will be unusually large. The topic of discussion, "The Reform of Procedure in the Courts of New York," awakened wide interest when it was brought up by Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck at the annual meeting last year. More than a dozen papers on that subject will be presented at the coming meeting.

The Executive Committee will gather this evening at 8:30 o'clock, and the Committee on Law Reform will meet to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. There will also be a meeting of the Surrogates of the Counties of the State to-morrow morning at 10 A. M.

Water Never Feeds Flames.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue this morning contains a communication from a correspondent, in which an "important scientific fact" is brought to notice in connection with the late Equitable fire. Your correspondent states that water, in the form of spray, instead of quenching a conflagration, actually acts as added fuel, on account of being resolved by the heat into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, which respectively add to the flames by supporting combustion and by burning. This belief seems to be widespread, but it is time to retire it. As a matter of fact, water is dissociated into its elements by heat, but the dissociation is only complete at about 2,500 degrees Centigrade. The reaction is what chemists call endothermic, that is, heat is absorbed during the process, and the amount taken up is vastly greater than the mere cooling effect of the same quantity of water. So far, it would seem that the dissociation process works with the firemen, and serves to reduce temperature. But as soon as the dissociated gases reach a region where the temperature is below the dissociation temperature, combination takes place again, and the reaction, exothermic in this case, gives out exactly as much heat as was absorbed during the first reaction. The total effect is therefore zero.

The only conceivable effect water can have on a fire is that due to its cooling powers, or mechanical action, and the great value of water lies largely in its having a higher specific heat than any other substance, which, as all scientists know, is one of the happiest facts in this nicely adjusted world. It is time that the idea of "water feeding the flames" was sent along with other fooleisms, such as ruining a fruit cake by stirring it in the wrong direction, or spoiling wine by passing it around the table "against the sun."

M. R. SCHMIDT.
New York, Jan. 16, 1912.

The Starving Birds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day W. H. Wallace speaks of feeding the hungry birds.

The National Association of Audubon Societies in New York has already sent instructions to the State Audubon societies, asking them to provide food for the starving and freezing birds, and calling on the public to do likewise.

In the suburbs it is very easy to tie suet on the limbs of trees and to distribute grain. In the city it may not be quite as practicable, but all bird lovers may help by melting beef suet and while hot dropping into it bread crumbs, chopped meat, cracked corn, sunflower seeds, and chicken feed, putting it in an old dish and placing on windowsill or fire escape. It is a mixture which will attract many different birds; and there are as great a variety in Central Park and the Riverside as in some of the suburbs near by.

E. B. M.
Cranford, N. J., Jan. 16, 1912.

School Troubles in Georgetown, Conn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in to-day's TIMES, headed "Teacher Badly Hurt in Riot in School." I pronounce the insinuation that Supervisor William E. Parker directed the removal of Mr. Hodgdon to make room for Mrs. Brownlow as incorrect and absolutely without foundation. Mrs. Brownlow came to the school knowing nothing about the trouble regarding the Principal, and had been here previously to teach during Mr. Hodgdon's sickness early in the term. Mr. Parker had absolutely nothing to do with her appointment to temporarily fill the vacancy.

I trust you will see that justice is done to Mrs. Brownlow.

JOHN W. FERRIS.
Georgetown, Conn., Jan. 16, 1912.

Wants Horses Sharp-Shod.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In urging the use of sharp calks for horses on the slippery streets I have been met with the amazing statement by my New York friends that sharp shoeing of horses was forbidden by city ordinance, for fear of injuring the pavements! Can this be true? It would seem that when the pavements are covered with ice and snow the chances of injuring by sharp-shod horses would be nil. Surely every owner of horses must realize the saving to his purse by enabling his teams to do their work easily and safely, to say nothing of the humanity of it.

CHARLES M. CLINTON.
New York, Jan. 16, 1912.

THE DEADLIER "GRIZZLY BEAR."

When the stately, graceful minuet was
elbowed from its place
By a shocking turn they called the
waltz, to dance it was disgrace;
Great grandmamma, if come to life,
would now condone its faults,
For the "grizzly bear," she'd soon admit, is deadlier than the waltz.
When in its turn the languorous waltz
became too slow, forsooth,
The dreamy Boston glide appeared to
satisfy our youth;
But critics of that sinuous swirl no longer will deride—
They must admit the "grizzly bear" is
deadlier than the "glide."
The "poetry of motion" has been paraphrased to prose,
And the wording of the paraphrase more
vulgar yearly grows;
"Society," its golden seal of approbation
set
Upon the uncouth posturings, defends its
new-found pet.
The idle and the brainless lead, the foolish heed the call,
But common sense and decency prevail
in spite of all;
So, Champions of Purity, let not your
courage fail—
The "grizzly bear" will shortly be far
deader than a nail.

L. CASE RUSSELL.

SURROGATE BLOCKS GIFT TO CATHOLICS

St. Francis Xavier College and Priesthood Are Asked to Share with a Brother and Sister.

FREEMAN WILL CONTEST

Witnesses Say Testatrix Told of Seeing Ghosts and of a Speaking Portrait—Left $3,000.

Surrogate Cohalan held a hearing yesterday on the contested will of Mary Freeman, for many years a nurse in the home of Elverton R. Chapman, the banker, who died last year at the age of 74 in St. Joseph's Home. In her will, disposing of about $3,000, she left $2,000 to the College of St. Francis Xavier to found a scholarship for boys studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood and $200 for 200 masses for the repose of her soul. The will cut off her elderly brother and sister, Patrick and Catherine Freeman, and they have brought suit, alleging unsound mind and undue influence.

Mrs. Bessie Carroll, who acted as seamstress for the aged nurse, and Mrs. Margaret Roche, both of whom visited her in St. Joseph's Home, told the Surrogate that Miss Freeman had frequently talked to them about a ghost of an unrecognized woman who appeared at the head of her bed each morning at 7 o'clock, remained a few minutes and then vanished. She told them, they testified, that there was in the attic of Banker Chapman's Summer home at Great Neck, L. I., a large portrait of a handsome woman, and that this woman used to step out of the frame and talk with her. They also said she used to talk about an imaginary black dog, which was visible, but not tangible. They declared that Miss Freeman was miserly to an astonishing degree.

Surrogate Cohalan interrupted Attorney Lewis Newkirk, for the contestants, when he exclaimed: "The law in its infinite wisdom—"

"I thought," interjected the Surrogate, "that infinite wisdom was an attribute of God alone."

Joseph H. Fargis summed up for the Church and College of St. Francis Xavier. Then the Surrogate remarked:

"I'll tell you frankly how I feel about this matter. I feel that a woman who hasn't attended church for nearly twenty years, as this decedent, isn't likely, when she comes into an institution where attendance at religious services is the rule, to neglect her relatives entirely when it comes to disposing of her property. I think this is a case where I should break this will, if I find there is any foundation or precedent for doing so. I wish that the representatives of these church institutions could give these old people half of the estate. Surely they do not need it at their expense.

At this point Attorney Fargis said: "I don't know that the college wants this money."

Then the Surrogate declared he would hold up consideration of the matter in the hope that the lawyers would consult and make some compromise by which the elderly brother and sister of Miss Freeman might be supplied with means of support in their old age.

ARRAIGN DIX'S CIVIL SERVICE.

New York Association Says Too Many Places Are Exempted.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Civil Service Reform Association of New York takes exception to Gov. Dix's statements, in his message to the Legislature, concerning organized advocates of civil service reform, and has sent a letter to the Governor, in which the Executive Committee say in part:

"The figures you present in defense of what your Commission has done, except in one instance, compare the total of one year of your administration with the totals for four or two years under previous Governors. When separated for each year and analyzed on a fair basis of comparison, they show that your Commission has far exceeded in number of exemptions granted the record for any previous year cited. Any statement of constructive work accomplished by your Commission is conspicuous by its absence. Are you aware, Sir, that your Commission has not made one single transfer of an exempt position to the competitive class to offset its unprecedented record of exemptions, and that it has not taken a single step toward extending the classification? Its activity has been almost exclusively in one direction, and that toward the demoralization of the service.

"At a time, however, when the President of the United States is urging upon Congress legislation to permit him to classify as competitive all Postmasters, collectors, and the like; at a time when civil service commissions elsewhere are extending their classifications, improving their methods, and working for greater efficiency in the public service, your Commission is engaged in exempting inspectors, examiners, and even clerks, and most of these exemptions are receiving your approval. Under political pressure, due mainly to the weak and vacillating attitude it has assumed, it is thoroughly inefficient and not infrequently unable to reach any decision for months.

"By its original exemption of forty-nine positions in the Controller's office, by turning over the new and important Fire Marshal's Bureau to the spoil of political henchmen, by its attempt to do the like with the supervising factory inspectors, by holding up the organization in the Labor Department from October to date, through failure to reach any decision on the classification, as well as by its general uncertain and retrogressive course, it has forfeited the respect of the public. We refer to your Commission as a whole. It is only fair to Commissioner Ludvigh to remind you that he has disagreed with the majority of the Commission in many of the cases which we criticise."

PLAN PRIMARY CHANGES.

Democrats Would Increase State Committeemen to 150.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Direct primaries was again the topic of discussion at the conference of Democratic Senators held to-day. The changes agreed upon are these:

The number of voters that may petition for an independent nomination is reduced from four per cent. to three per cent. The total must equal to five per cent. of the enrolled vote as in the present law. The change is of vital interest in up-State districts where the enrollment is small in comparison with the vote.

The use of party funds in aid of any faction in a primary is prohibited. The present law permits the regular organization to make use of such funds.

The use of the party emblem by any faction in a primary contest is prohibited. Other emblems, however, may be adopted.

The number of State Committeemen is to be increased to 150, one for each Assembly district, and they are to be elected by direct vote.

The time in which independent nominations may be made after the regular nominations have been declared is increased from five to ten days.

It is also provided that State Committeemen in all sections are to be elected at the Spring primary. Under the present law the up-State members are to be elected in the Spring and the New York City members in the Fall.

The Democratic conference will be continued next Tuesday, and it is expected that the bill will be completed at that time.

Short sessions were held in each House to-day, and the business was limited to the introduction of bills.

DINNERS AND DANCES KEEP SOCIETY BUSY

Mrs. Harry Kearsarge Knapp Entertains 100 Guests, Including Many Debutantes.

MRS. BURDEN'S MUSICALE

Other Hostesses of the Evening Are Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. G. H. Warren, and Mrs. C. E. Bateson.

Society was entertained last night at dances, dinners and musicales. Mrs. James A. Burden gave a musicale at her home, 7 East Ninety-first Street, at which Miss Ada Sassoli, the harpist, played, and Miss Inga Oerner of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang.

Other hostesses of the evening were Mrs. Harry Kearsarge Knapp, who gave a small dance at her residence, 34 East Thirty-fifth Street, for her débutante niece, Miss Margaret Knapp; Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at Sherry's for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Motimer, 2d, followed by a theatre party; Mrs. George Henry Warren, who entertained with a dinner of twenty-four covers at her Fifth Avenue residence, and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson, who gave a large dinner at the Hotel Gotham for Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bateson (Miss Charlotte Briscoe), who were married in December, and who have just returned from Bermuda.

Among Mrs. Bateson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. William E. G. Gaillard and Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton.

There was no cotillion at Mrs. Knapp's, but general dancing. The house was decorated with growing plants and Spring flowers, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Mrs. Knapp, with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Jr., and Miss Knapp, received the guests, who began arriving at 10 o'clock.

The one hundred guests asked included many of the débutantes of the season. Among them were the Misses Maud Kennedy, Marion Hollins, Eleanor Mellon, Alice Drexel, Jean Morris, Marjorie and Florence Blair, Eleanor Lawrence, Noel Johnston, Josephine Nicoll, Justine Ingersoll, Sarah Manice, Winifred Chisolm, Eugenie Philbin, Cornelia Chapin, Frances Henry, Frances Wyeth, Urling Sibley, Sarah Manice, Elizabeth Turnure, Hope Warren, and Alida Livingston.

Other guests asked were Rivington and Grafton Pyne, Harry K. Knapp, Jr., Barclay Parsons, Irving Kinsford, William Bowers, 2d, Henry Mellon, Henry Emmet, Jr., Sidney D. Ripley, Harvey Graham, Morris Pryor, William Hardenbergh, Harry Forsythe, Marcel Gourd, Richard Duane, Buell Hollister, W. Bruce Brown, Lawrence and Charles Butler, George Blagden, Howland Davis, Rudolph Kunhardt, John and McKim Hollins, Harold Hartshorn, Oliver Bird, Howland Davis, Edward Shippen, 2d, and William Fellowes Morgan, Jr.

BACON NOW HARVARD FELLOW

He Is Expected to Make Boston His Home.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Robert Bacon, who resigned as American Ambassador to France, was to-day confirmed as a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation at a meeting of the Board of Overseers in this city.

Mr. Bacon is not expected here until later in the Winter, but it is stated that he will transfer his family from Paris to Boston and make this city his home.

Miss Elizabeth Colt Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.—Society people gathered in large numbers at St. Stephen's Church this afternoon for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Linda Colt, third daughter of Judge and Mrs. Lebaron Bradford Colt, and Andrew Weeks Anthony, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Reed Anthony, of Boston and Beverly Farms, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. O. S. Baketel Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Rev. Dr. O. S. Baketel of New York, editor of the Methodist Year Book and of the General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was married here to-night to Miss Annie J. McWhorter, daughter of the late Charles McWhorter, of Wilmington, Del., at the home of the bride's mother, 3,438 North Carlisle Street. The Rev. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., LL.D., resident Methodist Bishop of Philadelphia, officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Baketel will reside in Maplewood, N. J.

Reception for Mrs. McCrea.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrea, who were married in the late Autumn, were entertained at a tea yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, at her apartment, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax and Mrs. James A. McCrea poured tea. Mrs. Ayres and Miss Emily Ayres had several assisting them receive. Among the callers were Mrs. G. S. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, Mrs. Theodore Shonts, Miss Shonts, Mrs. Edward Landon, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Miss Vieva Fisher, and Mrs. Charles R. Locke.

Twilight Club Dinner To-morrow.

The Twilight Club will hold a dinner to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Aldine Association. The subject of discussion will be "The Awakening of Woman." The speakers of the evening will be Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Jessica G. Pinch, the Rev. John Hayes Holmes, Mary Austin Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Ashton Johnson, Prof. H. L. Hollingsworth of Columbia, Jack London, and Miss Inez Milholland, toastmaster.

Feature Duke of Connaught's Visit.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The newspapers here are making a special feature of the projected visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, to New York, where Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are to give a dinner in their honor.

Troubetzkoy and Amelie Rives Here.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculptor, arrived on the Olympic yesterday, accompanied by the Princess (Amelie Rives) to superintend the placing of eighty-seven pieces of his work that are to be exhibited at the Chicago Museum of Art. During the trip he made a portrait bust in clay of Margaret Stewart, the daughter of Mrs. J. W. Stewart, an American now residing in Paris, who is on her way to Pasadena, Cal.

RAID ON CLAIRVOYANTS.

Police Gather in Three Fortune Tellers Opposite Hotel Astor.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, with a dozen detectives and two patrol wagons from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, raided three clairvoyants in Forty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, opposite the Hotel Astor, yesterday. The appearance in the street of the patrol wagons and the detectives caused a lot of excitement, and a big crowd gathered to watch the raids.

A Little Fire at Mme. Nordica's.

A fire started at 9 o'clock last night in the chimney of Mme. Nordica's home at 8 West Ninth Street. It was put out by servants armed with fire extinguishers and did only $10 damage. Mme. Nordica is away, but her husband, George W. Young, and his daughter, were in the house.

St. John's Academy Dinner.

Over a hundred graduates of St. John's Academy, Ossining, N. Y., attended their second annual alumni dinner at Sherry's last night. Among those present were Stuyvesant Fish, Harry K. S. Williams, Sidney J. Smith, Stephen H. Brown, Philip Rhinelander, Augustine J. Smith, Benjamin B. McAlpin, and Arthur Coppell. The speaker and guest of honor was Gen. Charles Francis Roe, who was graduated from the school in 1870.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Spencer Aldrich and the Misses Aldrich will give a reception to-day at their home, 20 West Fiftieth Street, for Mrs. Spencer Wyman Aldrich, who was Miss Imogene Gaither of Baltimore, Md., and who was married to Mr. Aldrich last November.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clarke of 1,014 Fifth Avenue will give an informal reception to-day at the studio of Wilhelm Funk, 119 West Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Richard P. Hart of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street will give a large bridge on Wednesday, Jan. 24, for her guest, Mrs. Frank Mebane.

Sir Edward and Lady Clouston and Baron and Baroness Von Herwarth are at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Augustus Heckscher and Miss Antoinette Heckscher returned Tuesday from Europe. They went abroad in December shortly after Miss Heckscher broke off her engagement to marry Oliver S. B. Brett.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Flagg, daughter of Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, to Oliver Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, will take place at 3:30 this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church. A small reception will be held afterward at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atterbury, 13 West Forty-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Langley of Great Neck, L. I., are at the Hotel Wolcott for a few days.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum gave a small luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for a few of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Henry Sabin and the Misses Sabin are at the Hotel Gotham. They are keeping their place at Williamstown, Mass., open for the season.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is giving a dance to-night at her residence, 660 Fifth Avenue.

The third of the series of three dances will be held to-night at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw are giving a dinner dance for young married people at their Fifth Avenue residence to-night.

Mrs. Karl Newhoff gave a large bridge yesterday afternoon at her home, 238 Madison Avenue.

Among those giving dinners to-night are Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mott have gone to open their house at Aiken, S. C.

The May Dancing Class will hold its third session to-night at Delmonico's.

Miss Winifred Holt gave a reception yesterday at her home, 44 East Seventy-eighth Street with music. Among those pouring tea were Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Minturn, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Miss Gilbert, and Miss Charlotte Gilder.

Among those arriving yesterday from Europe on the Olympic were Lord and Lady Beatrice Herbert. Mrs. Morgan Dix, Hermann Oelrichs, Sir W. E. B. and Lady Priestly, and the Comte and Comtesse Stanislas de Castellane, the former a cousin of Count Castellane, who are on their way to Cuba. Lord and Lady Herbert are at the Ritz-Carlton until they start for California to join Lord and Lady Tweedmouth and Lord Alistair, returning here late in March.

WED IN ALL ANGELS' CHURCH.

Miss Anna B. Cozzens the Bride of James D. Dusenberry.

The wedding of Miss Anna Beatrice Cozzens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Broome Cozzens of 207 West Eighty-seventh Street, to James Dudley Dusenberry, son of Charles Dusenberry, Jr., took place last night at All Angels' Church. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancy Townsend performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with rose point lace, with a court train embroidered with pearls and rhinestones. Her tulle veil was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her sister, Miss Estelle Cozzens, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, were the Misses Madeleine Cozzens, Beatrice Kilgore, Marie Kilgore, and Marguerite Radiker.

Richard F. Weeks acted as best man. The ushers were Winfield R. Warwick, Bernon T. Woodle, Thomas S. Woodruff, John S. Sutton, Grant Thorburn, Harold Tobey, Malcolm T. Munkittrick, Arthur J. Donovan, and E. Ballin.

A reception was held afterward at Delmonico's, and the couple left later on their bridal trip. On their return they will reside at the Hendrik Hudson, Riverside Drive and 110th Street.

MISS MARTIN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Martin Married to Henry P. Hoffstot.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Martin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Truman J. Martin, to Henry Phipps Hoffstot, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Hoffstot, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Pennsylvania officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and a tulle veil with a chaplet of orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Nelson Taylor of Buffalo, N. Y., was matron of honor. The other attendants were Mrs. Gerald Bramwell, Mrs. Valentine Pulsifer, and the Misses Grace Bronson, Helen Hoffstot, Grace Jones, and Leucita Squiers Mrs. Taylor was gowned in blue and white, and the other attendants wore costumes of pink and blue.

John G. Hoffstot acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Karl H. Martin and Putnam Morrison of this city, John Robinson of Buffalo, Charles Pearson, Jr., of East Orange, Harry Hammond of Chicago, and C. Holmes Wolfe of Pittsburgh.

A reception followed the ceremony, which was attended by many guests from out of town.

Mr. Hoffstot's father formerly lived in Pittsburgh, and is President of the Pittsburgh Pressed Steel Car Company and largely interested in a number of Pittsburgh's banking institutions.

The couple will leave on the Berlin on Saturday to spend their honeymoon abroad. Upon their return in April they will live in Pittsburgh.

LEDERER—FRIEDMAN.

The engagement is announced of Miss Cecelia F. Lederer, daughter of B. Lederer of 530 West 124th Street, to Lawrence Friedman of this city. A reception will be held at the Hotel Marseilles, 103d Street and Broadway, on Sunday afternoon from 3 to 6. No cards.

Miss Semler to Wed M. A. Seabury.

Mr. and Mrs. George Semler of 118 West Fifty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frida Semler, to Mortimer Ashmead Seabury of Wellesley Hills, Mass. Mr. Seabury is a graduate of Yale, class '09. No date has been set for the wedding.

GILL—TIBBETTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence E. Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James V. Gill of 96 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, to Harland B. Tibbetts of 9 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn. Mr. Tibbetts is a graduate of Cornell, and a lawyer at 27 Wall Street, with a firm of which ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome is a senior member.

SCHMIDT—CHURCH.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Herman Schmidt of Glen Ridge, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Elizabeth Schmidt, to Samuel O. Church of East Orange.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only.
SOLITAIRE RINGS
$50.00 to $1800.00
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

FOUR COUNTRIES BID FOR ISRAELS PICTURE

"Domestic Troubles" Sold for $13,900 to London—America, France, Germany Compete.

$12,000 PAID FOR A DIAZ

"Reapers' Lunch," by Lhermitte, Brings $11,500, and a Jacque $8,100 at Schaus Sale.

Four countries fought for the possession of an Israels painting at the Hermann Schaus sale of pictures by the American Art Association at the Hotel Plaza last night. Several of the prices ran into five figures, and the returns were $117,335. With this the three evenings' sale at the Plaza have brought $154,082. The concluding sale will be held at the American Art Galleries to-night.

Josef Israels's "Domestic Troubles" was the picture of the sale, and America, France, and Germany disputed to get it, but it was carried off by England. It was sold to Wallace & Sons of London for $13,900, the highest price of the sale. It is a picture 38½ by 52, and shows a pretty young Dutch wife sitting sadly before a fireless hearth, while her husband, in fisherman's garb, is sitting in the rear of the room drinking and playing cards with two companions.

The first bid for the picture was $3,000, and there was laughter when the second jumped immediately to $6,000; the third was $10,000, and $12,000 was bid, the bids running on by themselves, before Mr. Kirby took the matter in hand. Knoedler & Co., the Georges Petit Galleries of Paris, and Heinnemann of Munich were the competitors.

"Edge of the Forest," by Diaz, went to W. W. Seaman, agent, for $12,000, and "The Reapers' Lunch," Lhermitte, which brought $11,500, went to A. R. Murry, also acting as agent for a prominent man. The Diaz picture started at $5,000 and ran up by thousands to $9,000, and then by hundreds to the selling price. There was much competition for Emile Jacque's "The Shepherd," which went to A. R. Murry for $8,100, and "Arab Riders," by Schreyer, which went to Henry Schulthies for $5,800, almost sold itself, the bids running up to $5,000 before it went into the hands of the auctioneer.

Among the pictures bringing the higher prices were the following:

Pasture and Cows—Willem Mairs; Knoedler & Co.	$1,675
The Canal Near Baskop — Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; N. A. Groen	650
Moonlight on a Canal—Johan Barthold Jongkind; W. W. Seaman, agent	1,050
Goose and Goslings—Willem Maris; W. W. Seaman	2,900
A Pink on Shore at Scheveningen—Jacob Maris; Knoedler & Co.	$3,400
Landscape with Figures—Jacob Van Ruisdael; A. B. Johnson	600
Public Gardens, Venice, Moonlight—Felix Zelm; A. B. Johnson	1,650
Sheep in the Pasture—Emile Van Marcke; A. B. Johnson	850
Sheep in the Pasture—Constant Troyon; J. Glendining	825
Feeding Time—Charles Emile Jacque; Boussod, Valadon & Co.	650
The Pasture, Evening — Emile Van Marcke; Stollberg & Ilttle	2,100
The Pond—Jules Dupre; Boussod, Valadon & Co.	1,050
Morning—Jules Dupre; Knoedler & Co.	3,900
River Landscape—Harvest Moon, Charles Francois Daubigny; R. C. Vose, Boston.	2,000
Edge of the Forest—Diaz; W. W. Seaman, agent	12,000
The Old Oak—Jules Dupre; Holland Art Gallery	1,150
The Brook—Henri Harpignies; Knoedler & Co.	3,850
The Thaw—Jean Charles Cazin; Knoedler & Co.	1,450
The Shepherd—Charles Emile Jacque; A. R. Murry, agent	8,100
L'Etang de Jobe, Normandie—Marie Dieterle; A. R. Murry	3,600
Arab Riders—Adolf Schreyer; Henry Schulthies	5,800
The Reaper's Lunch—Leon Augustin Lhermitte; A. R. Murry, agent	11,500
Milking Time Near Voorburg—Theophile De Bock; P. W. Rouss	2,500
On the Shore—Weissenbruch; Knoedler & Co.	3,300
Domestic Trouble—Josef Israels; Wallace & Sons, London	13,900
View of Constantinople—Felix Ziem; Georges Patil Galleries	3,500
La Reine du Troupeau—Marie Dieterle; George Smith	2,000

Heinnemann of Munich bought several pictures.

TOLEDO'S ART MUSEUM.

It Marks Ten Years' Effort by Edward D. Libbey and Toledo Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Toledo's new $500,000 museum of art, acknowledged to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world, was dedicated to-day. Hundreds of lovers of art from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the ceremony. Canvases and sculpture from many of the art centres of the world are on exhibition.

Prominent among those in attendance are Chauncey Ryder, Ben Foster, Gardner Symons, Herman A. MacNeil, Harry W. Kent, A. B. Titus, Arthur Dawson, C. W. Kraushaar, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nickerson. A large delegation of New York artists is here.

The opening of the institution marks the completion of ten years of effort by Edward D. Libbey, Director George W. Stevens, and the townspeople to give the city a museum worthy the name. The building is a beautiful white marble Greek Ionic temple of 100 feet frontage, standing in the centre of a small park in the residential section in a grove of live oaks. It has a large sculpture court, two large and four small galleries on the main floor. On the lower floor are clubrooms, a library, and a small auditorium. All the galleries are well proportioned and finely lighted.

The building in the size of its apartments ranks next to the Metropolitan and Boston Museums, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and the Chicago Art Institute. It opens free of debt and with an endowment fund. The cost was about half a million. One-half was given by Edward D. Libbey and the remainder by Toledo citizens in sums of from 10 cents to $15,000.

For the opening, the Rumbull collection was loaned, the pictures, sculpture, and art works shown filling all the galleries, including the one occupied by twenty-six typical works of Dutch masters, owned by the late Josef Israels, shown as a memorial exhibition. There will be memorial exercises to-morrow evening, with an address by Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago.

The large western gallery is filled with examples of the great masters, notably three superb Gainsborough portraits and a Romney double portrait, loaned by Henry E. Huntington of New York; Henry C. Frick's Grees's "Saint Jerome," a Romney portrait loaned by Mr. Ford of Detroit, a Hals and a Rembrandt loaned by Mr. Libbey, three Mauves from A. S. Stephens of Moline, Ill., Mr. Bixby of St. Louis, and Mrs. Tobbey of Detroit, and numerous other superb examples of Baltzer and modern Dutch masters.

In the east and small galleries are 112 examples of the strongest modern American painters, from Alexander to Wyant, comprising the best works shown the public in past years in the galleries of Eastern cities. One panel of nine Whistlers was loaned by Messrs. Freer and Canfield. All schools are represented, and there are ten Sargent portraits.

Mr. Libbey has given the gallery many Egyptian antiquities.

LULU GLASER GETS DIVORCE.

Ralph C. Herz Admits He Ill-Treated His Wife, and Denies Collusion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Ralph C. Herz, known on the stage as Miss Lulu Glaser, received a decree of divorce today from Judge McDonald in the Superior Court. Some weeks ago Miss Glaser told the court that her husband had beaten and choked her a number of times. Judge McDonald ordered the decree prepared, but withheld it on the publication of reports that Herz did not contest the suit for chivalric reasons.

Herz was summoned into court, and there admitted that he had ill-treated his wife, and denied that there was collusion in filing the bill.

HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

The Great Pianist Plays a Programme with Many Easy and Some Hard Pieces

At his second pianoforte recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Harold Bauer offered a programme of considerably less weight than that of his first recital a month ago. The audience was again very large, and listened to the great artist with many manifestations of delight. The programme contained a number of pieces usually regarded as "easy," and within the reach of many amateurs. Not one of the least of the pleasures of Mr. Bauer's performance was the enjoyment of such music raised by a great artist to its highest potency by all the resources of his art and musicianship. He played it all with the greatest gusto and with all the devotion and artistic finish that he would give to music that exacted all a great player can give.

Such were the waltzes by Brahms, Opus 39, which were originally written as piano duets, and are arranged for one player, though the programme, and even the notes for the programme, gave no hint of this. They are probably quite as good of this form of solo pieces—better in one way, for they enable a player of Mr. Bauer's power to fill them with all sorts of delicate shades of poetry, tenderness, graceful humor, and gayety, as he did with entrancing results.

In the same category was a sonata by Mozart, in F, played with the true spirit of Mozart, which so few modern virtuosos possess, for lack of sympathy with his style and lack of attention to productions demanding so little of the exalted technical powers of modern virtuosos. Clarity, sparkle, urbanity, an exquisite sense of rhythm were embodied in this music, that seems so simple and yet has something elusive. Again in the same category was a set of thirteen little pieces by Schumann, called "Kinderscenen," Opus 15; pieces about children rather than for them, full of delicate fancy and a subtle epitome of all the romantic spirit that Schumann embodied in his music for the piano. There are few amateurs but know them, and few, therefore, but could find an unusual pleasure in Mr. Bauer's disclosure of what they may be made to mean.

Music of a very different order was César Franck's "Prelude, Aria, and Finale," which marked the climax of the programme and of Mr. Bauer's performance. It is a composition of magnificent power, an outpouring of Franck's finest eloquence, rich in emotional significance, expressed through some of his most subtle elaborations of dramatic development and harmonic progressions, yet of a singularly spontaneous impression. Mr. Bauer's performance of it had a splendid sweep and stress.

So, too, had his playing of Schumann's toccata and of Chopin's fiery scherzo in C sharp minor, Opus 39, which brought the concert to a close. At the end he added Brahms's transcription of a gavotte by Gluck.

IRISH PLAYERS ARRESTED.

Accused of Giving Immoral Play, But Freed for Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—Every member of the company of Irish Players, now touring this country, and the manager of the Adelphi Theatre, in which they are showing, were arrested to-night, charged with violating the law enacted in 1911, which provides a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for producing an immoral play in this State. All the actors and actresses, and the manager were released on a blanket bail bond of $5,000 to assure their appearance Friday morning.

The warrants were sworn out at the instigation of Joseph Garrity, a local liquor dealer, who was the first man to protest Monday night against the production of "The Playboy of the Western World," and was thrown out of the theatre. Garrity declared that he asked for the warrants on his own initiative because he considered "The Playboy of the Western World" unfit for production in any theatre.

After the bond had been settled the Superintendent of Police informed the Irish players that they might give "The Playboy of the Western World" to-night as scheduled, and that he would have enough police in the audience to insure proper protection. Everything was quiet during the performance to-night. Detectives and policemen were as thick in the house as flies around molasses. There was one arrest, that of a boisterous individual who was in a mood to object to almost anything.

MRS. FISKE, SUFFRAGETTE.

Appears in "Julia France," Gertrude Atherton's First Play.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—"Julia France," the first play to come from the pen of Gertrude Atherton, had its premiere at the Princess Theatre to-night by Mrs. Fiske. The play deals with the development of an awakened universal womanhood and places the usual love motive junior to woman suffrage and other interests of an up-to-date female club.

Mrs. Fiske acted a suffragette. Kathline MacDonnell was one of her support.

Charles Klein Back from London.

Charles Klein, the playwright, returned yesterday on the Olympic from London, where he said he had been to produce three of his plays, "The Gambler," "Maggie Pepper," and "The Third Degree." He added that George Edwardes of the London Gaiety Company, was negotiating for the production of "The Music Master," and that he was now engaged upon a dramatization of Rex Beach's novel, "The Ne'er-do-Well." James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady" and other plays, was also a passenger on the Olympic, accompanied by his wife.

Edna May, Now Mrs. Lewisohn, Here.

Edna May, who is Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn now, arrived last night on the White Star liner Olympic from Southampton, accompanied by her husband, to spend two weeks in New York seeing friends and visiting the theatres, she said. "I do not intend to go upon the stage again either here or in England," said the former actress. "I like the country life over there very much." She added that she was very pleased to hear that Weber & Fields were partners again. There were a number of theatrical friends at the pier to greet Mrs. Lewisohn on her arrival.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mikail Mordkin will add to his series of dances at the Winter Garden next Monday a number based on Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. He will be assisted by Mlle. Pajitzkaia and a corps de ballet that is now being rehearsed by Mr. Mordkin.

Bessie Clayton has been added to the Weber & Fields Jubilee company as premier danseuse. She was associated with the old organization during the Music Hall days. The first New York performance of the new company will be given at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday, Feb. 8. William Collier will end his season at the Fulton Theatre in "Take My Advice" on Jan. 27, so that he and his sister, Helena Collier Garrick, may devote all of their time to rehearsals.

A NEW SECURITY
A landlord wanting security for the payment of the rent on a large business building required the tenant to deposit with him $28,700 worth of our 4½% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates for the term of the lease.
By this means the tenant received interest at 4½% on the security deposited and the landlord got the most certain protection he could have.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

THE SINSHEIMER QUARTET.

Music of Bohemian Composers, Weber and Dvorak, Also Mozart, Played.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave its second concert last evening in Rumford Hall. Its programme brought Bohemian composers to the fore; Miroslaw Weber, represented by a string quartet in B minor, and Dvorak, represented by his piano quartet in E flat; also Mozart's string quartet in G was played. Miroslaw Weber is a name not known to New York concert programmes. He is a modern Bohemian violinist of distinction. His quartet is hardly to be called modern music in the aggressive sense of the term. It has, however, melodious and pleasing qualities, and is effectively written for the instruments. In Dvorak's quartet the pianist was Miss Betty Askenasy, a player of somewhat hard style with few refinements of either technic or tone.

There was an audience of considerable size that was liberal with its applause; yet the playing of the quartet left something to be desired in the matters of correct intonation and beauty of tone.

CARUSO SINGS TURIDDU.

Takes Role in "Cavalleria Rusticana" for First Time in Three Years.

A performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House derived a reason for some comment from the fact that Enrico Caruso appeared as Turiddu for the first time since Dec. 28, 1908. He sang the part with almost his old careless rapture, and as Miss Destinn was singing Santuzza the opera became a very vital thing. Mme. Wickham was an attractive Lola, Mme. Maubourg the Lucia, and Mr. Gilly the Alfio.

Mascagni's opera was preceded by a performance of "Hänsel und Gretel," with Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, and Wickham, and Messrs. Reiss and Goritz. Mr. Hertz conducted the Humperdinck work and Mr. Sturani conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana." The audience was large.

BRIG. GEN. WM. SMITH DEAD.

Retired Officer was Paymaster of Volunteers in the Civil War.

Brig. Gen. William Smith, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday at his home, 435 Fowler Avenue, Pelham Manor, from pneumonia, which followed a cold contracted on New Year's Day. He was 80 years of age. Mr. Smith was made additional Paymaster of Volunteers by President Lincoln in August, 1861, and was mustered out in July, 1866. He was made Major in the Paymaster's Department in 1867, and in September, 1888, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In March, 1890, he was made Brigadier General and Paymaster General by President Harrison.

Gen. Smith later was breveted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers in 1865 for meritorious service during the war. He was retired in March, 1895. While Paymaster, Gen. Smith had many thrilling experiences. In the days following 1861 he had to travel in making his paying trips in a wagon with an escort and the journeys sometimes lasted for months. He was caught in a blizzard on the plains in the Northwest, and narrowly escaped death.

Gen. Smith lived in Washington for many years. During the last seven years he had been a resident of Pelham Manor. He was born in Orwell, Vt., and the interment will be there. He is survived by a widow and two children—William McAllister Smith of New Rochelle and Mrs. Catherine S. Myrick of Pelham Manor.

PAUL TAVES DIES IN ENGLAND

Civil Engineer and Railroad Builder Was Well Known in Brazil.

Paul Taves, a well-known civil engineer and railroad builder of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, died on Sunday of heart disease at Bournemouth, England, a Winter resort, where he was making a short visit previous to a trip to America where he expected to see his son, Dr. Archibald W. Taves, of 77 West Eighty-fifth Street, and his wife and daughter. Mr. Taves had been spending much time in travel. He was known in Rio de Janeiro for his work on harbor improvements, while his biggest contracts were the Tadachy Railroad, which runs through Central Brazil, and the Saude Point Dry Dock.

Mr. Taves was 73 years old, and had spent forty-five years in Brazil as an engineer. Five years ago he retired from business, and since he could not endure the cold of this climate he spent his Winters with friends in either France or England. He is survived by a widow, who lives at 34 West Eighty-fifth Street; a daughter, Jessie R., who lives with her mother, and four sons, Dr. Taves of New York and Edwin, Oscar, and John of Rio de Janeiro. The funeral took place yesterday at Bournemouth.

Mrs. Alfred B. Mason Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason died suddenly early this morning in the Mason residence, 13 East Fifty-fourth Street. Death was caused by angina pectoris, according to Dr. Ludwig Kast of 771 Madison Avenue. Mr. Mason is a broker of 50 Pine Street. Mrs. Mason retired early. About midnight she called a maid and complained of being ill. Mr. Mason immediately called Dr. Kast, who found Mrs. Mason dead when he reached the house. The death accordingly was reported to the Coroner's office. Mrs. Mason was Mary E. Murdoch before her marriage. Her father was the Rev. David Murdoch of New Milford, Conn. She was the author of several books. Besides her husband, Mrs. Mason left one son, McDonald Mason. She was 60 years old.

Ex-Judge Lucian L. Shedden.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Ex-County Judge Lucian L. Shedden died at his home here to-day of pneumonia. He was County Judge of Clinton County for two terms, from 1890 to 1902. He was one of the State Commissioners of Gas and Electricity in 1905, 1906, and 1907. At the time of his death he was one of the regents of the University of the State of New York. His term of office would not have expired until 1916. Judge Shedden was 62 years of age. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Ex-Police Capt. Thomas O'Reilly.

Thomas O'Reilly died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in his home, 40 West 130th Street. He was 72 years old. Mr. O'Reilly retired from the Police Department in 1895, at which time he was a Captain, and for several years had been known as the "Czar of the Tenderloin." Mr. O'Reilly served in the civil war and entered the department in 1866. Mrs. O'Reilly, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Magistrates at E. C. Gilroy's Funeral.

There was a solemn mass of requiem yesterday for the repose of the soul of Magistrate Eugene C. Gilroy at the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Far Rockaway, L. I., by the Very Rev. Dean Farrell. The mass was followed by the Holy Name Society. At the conclusion of the song service the friends and relatives viewed the body, after which it was taken to a private receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery. All the City Magistrates of Brooklyn and Queens attended the services.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM SHALER JOHNSON, at one time editorial writer and historian, died Tuesday at Chester, Penn. He was 75 years old.

JOHN McKEON, who was well known as a breeder of horses, died Monday at his home in Reisenweber's Hotel. He had been for many years in business in this city.

Dr. S. LAGARDE CRANE, 81 years old, and who had been for sixty-five years a practicing dentist in Hartford, Conn., died in that city yesterday. He was a talented musician.

DOMINGO MENDEZ, a manufacturer of cigars and who lived at 462 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in the Long Island Hospital. He was 46 years old and leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. ANN ADELE FULTON, 77 years old, died on Tuesday at her home, 109 West 130th Street. She had lived in Harlem more than fifty years. Her husband, William Fulton, was a well-known contractor, who built the wall around Central Park.

Major JOHN THOMAS HUME, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, but for a number of years past Treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., died there on Monday. He was 48 years old and in the Spanish-American War he went to Cuba as Major of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Regiment.

FREDERICK KOMP, 63 years old, an automobile dealer, died suddenly on Monday in Rutherford, N. J. He had lived in that town eight years. He is survived by a widow and one child.

JOHN AUGUSTUS LAMSON, a retired physician of Boston, died at his home there on Tuesday. He had been for ten years a member of the Boston School Board and had served two terms in the State Legislature. Mr. Lamson was 82 years old.

ALFRED W. CONVERSE, for more than forty years Postmaster at Windsor Locks, Conn., died there on Tuesday. He was 76 years old and a veteran of the Civil War. He was appointed Postmaster by President Johnson and held office continuously except during the two Cleveland Administrations. Mr. Converse died from a wound accidentally received a few days ago while cleaning a revolver.

WILLIAM CHASE MACKEY, son of Capt. Charles W. Mackey of Franklin, Penn., died Tuesday of heart disease in Hongkong, where he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. He was 34 years old and a graduate of Yale, Class of 1900. Mr. Mackey had also spent a year in the Columbia Law School.

The Rev. SAMUEL W. KING, an associate of the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and one of the best known clergymen in the Congregational denomination, died yesterday in a sanitarium at Brentwood, Long Island. Mr. King received an indefinite vacation last May from his church on account of poor health. For fifteen years he was pastor of the Willoughby Avenue Chapel of the Clinton Avenue Church. Mr. King was born in Orient, L. I., fifty years ago.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT, father-in-law of the Rev. Dr. John E. Carson, of the Central Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at the home of Dr. Carson, 258 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. McKnight was in his ninety-third year. He was born in the North of Ireland and came to this country when 19, settling in Philadelphia as a shoe manufacturer. Twenty years ago Mr. McKnight gave up business and went to Brooklyn to live with his son-in-law and daughter. One son and three daughters survive him.

E. W. HUMPHREY, President of the Northern Commercial Telegraph

SAYS BIG FIVE RUNS HARVESTER TRUST

Beef, Sugar, Steel and Oil Trusts and the National City Bank Declares F. J. Lowe.

INQUIRY ALWAYS SHELVED

He Asked Roosevelt's Advice About Prosecution but Got None—Invited to Call, but Didn't, to Learn Why.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Urging the investigation of the International Harvester Company by a special committee of the House, Francis J. Lowe of New York, representing independent manufacturers, told the House Rules Committee to-day that the company was controlled by "the big five," whom he designated as the Beef Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, and the National City Bank, and alleged that 51 per cent. of their stockholders control and dominate the Harvester concern.

Mr. Lowe stated that he had been sent to Chicago some years ago by Charles R. Flint to promote an organization of independent harvester concerns to force down steel prices. He declared that Mr. Flint later turned his affairs over to the Morgan syndicate, after which the United States Steel Corporation became a controlling factor in the international Harvester Company. The original idea was resistance by the smaller independent manufacturers to the demands of the Steel Corporation, but later the larger harvester companies took up the formation of the "harvester combination" and the smaller manufacturers were frozen out.

Mr. Lowe charged that the Steel Corporation gives rebates to the Harvester Company; that the Belt Line Railroad in Chicago places obstacles in the way of shipments by independent concerns; that the Harvester combination makes a profit of 100 per cent. on domestic sales and disposes of harvesting machinery in the export trade almost at cost, and that the Harvester Company, through the National City Bank of New York, can break any independent concern in the United States."

"It is true," testified Mr. Lowe, "that George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Harvester Trust, resigned a few days ago from the Directorate of the National City Bank, but that has not shifted the situation."

Roosevelt Wouldn't Advise.

Mr. Lowe told the committee that he tried last Fall to obtain advice from Col. Theodore Roosevelt as to how best to urge the prosecution of the International Harvester Company, but had been unable to obtain it. He said that Col. Roosevelt had advised him to come around later. Mr. Lowe also said he had received a letter from Col. Roosevelt stating that he could give him no advice on the Harvester Company, and that if he would "drop around any Friday morning" Col. Roosevelt would explain why he could not give such advice.

W. H. Green of Creighton, Neb., a dealer in harvester machinery, told the committee that the Harvester and Steel Trusts, the National City Bank, and great transportation lines were dominated by the same Directorates. He quoted extensively from an interview in which Former Senator Henry Clay Hansbrough of North Dakota described his efforts to bring about an investigation of the Harvester Trust, saying that Hansbrough charged that the influence of the trust defeated his efforts to get an investigation resolution through the Senate a few years ago, while Mr. Bonaparte was Attorney General. He also charged that Assistant Attorney General Townsend, who investigated the trust for the Department of Justice, had been assigned to Western land cases in order to sidetrack his activities in Harvester Trust affairs.

Mr. Green charged that an investigation of the Harvester Trust was made and completed some time ago by the Department of Commerce and Labor, but had been suppressed. He filed with the committee a copy of the Townsend report to the Department of Justice and reviewed prosecutions of the company in various Western States. The Townsend report, he claimed, contained evidence of violation of the Sherman act by the Harvester Company.

Mr. Green read extracts from opinions of the Supreme Court of Kansas declaring the Harvester combination illegal, and also excerpts from evidence taken by the Minnesota Legislature, which investigated operations of the concern in 1907. This legislative committee, he testified, reported its opinion that the Harvester Company was an illegal combination resorting to devious methods of restraining competition in the sale of farm machinery and binding twine. Testimony was also read by Mr. Green from the Lorimer election case, in which the attention of the committee was invited to the suit of Margaret G. Swift against the Harvester Company. In this suit, he declared, the Harvester concern was accused of corrupting Legislatures in Kansas, South Dakota, and Illinois to prevent the establishment of binder twine manufactories in State penitentiaries.

Charges Espionage.

"The purchase of the Keystone Manufacturing Company of Sterling, Ill., and of the D. M. Osborne & Co. Harvester Works of Auburn, N. Y., in 1893, and the operation of these companies as independent concerns violently in opposition to the Harvester Trust," declared Mr. Green, "was as black a page as is written in the commercial history of this Nation.

"Your committee will have disclosed to them a system of espionage, commercial blackmail and intimidation not surpassed in any of Ida M. Tarbell's researches. An investigation into the manufacturing department of the Harvester Company will disclose the fact that the constituent members of this trust were making extraordinary profits prior to the formation of the International Harvester concern.

"An investigation into the selling department of the company will disclose that several thousand traveling and office men were thrown out of employment, thereby adding another saving to the consolidated company. The tightening in credits greatly reduced the loss which was occasioned by a very liberal policy in judging farmers' credits before the organization of the Harvester Trust, and men who have spent many years in the employ of the Harvester Trust estimate the saving in the selling and credit departments as from 20 to 30 per cent. In defiance of all this economical gratuity the Harvester Company has raised its rates from 15 to 20 per cent.

"We stand ready to furnish the evidence that 95 per cent. of the farm papers, 90 per cent. of the trade papers, and a considerable portion of the religious and daily press, and the boiler-plate editorials are subsidized by the extensive advertising contracts, so that no unfavorable reference is ever made to the Harvester Trust."

GREATEST EXPORT YEAR.

Foreign Business in 1911 Exceeded Imports by $559,441,280.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Exports from the United States for the calendar year 1911, amounting to $2,092,373,141, exceeded the total of any preceding year, according to a report made public to-day by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

The value of imports was $1,532,931,861, a larger total than in any year with the exception of 1910, when imports amounted to $1,562,904,151.

The excess of exports over imports was $559,441,280, a larger excess than in any year since 1908, when the total was $636,000,000.

The dutiable imports were $738,481,025 in value, and those free of duty $794,450,836, the share entering duty free being 51.82 per cent. of the total.

105 Per Cent. Dividends in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—At its sixty-second annual meeting the Glens Falls Insurance Company declared an extra dividend of 75 per cent. This, with the regular quarterly dividends of 30 per cent., makes 105 per cent. in dividends for the year.

COTTON MEN HERE MYSTIFIED

Know Nothing of Congressional Plan to Change Trading Methods.

Cotton Exchange men have had no definite word of the intention of Senator Hoke Smith and Representative Bartlett of Georgia to revive the old legislative hostility to the New York Cotton Exchange methods. Dispatches from Washington described the plans of the Georgians as involving a revolution in cotton trading methods through the compulsory delivery on Exchange contracts of the grade of cotton sold.

There are a score of different grades of cotton recognized in the market, but the standard grade of "middling" is the only one represented in Cotton Exchange trading. For this reason Exchange members, to whose attention the Washington dispatches came yesterday, were at a loss to understand just what the talked-of legislation meant.

If it were made compulsory to deliver only "middling" cotton on Exchange contracts, it was pointed out, the planter would immediately suffer for lack of a market for his low grades, and in some years the difficulty of marketing high grades would also be increased.

President George W. Neville of the Cotton Exchange said last night that he had had no word of Senator Hoke Smith's and Congressman Bartlett's legislative intentions except what he had read in print. He explained that published reports were entirely wrong in saying that "dog tail" cotton, as the lower grades are called, were given undue prominence in deliveries on Exchange contracts.

BUTTER SALES FALLING OFF.

As Prices Go Up, the Masses Use Substitutes—Little in Storage.

New York produce men blame the weather conditions of last Summer and this Winter for the prevailing high price of creamery butter, but dispatches from Chicago, published yesterday, sought to place responsibility upon speculators who, it was said, had bought up and were holding large quantities of butter in the cold storage warehouses of this vicinity.

Frank A. Horne of the Merchants' Refrigerator Company, at 161 Chambers Street, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the charge was absolutely untrue and that the amount of butter held today in the cold storage warehouses of New York and vicinity was never so low at this particular time of year, since cold storage came into general use, as it is at present.

"If prices go much higher," said F. N. Barrett, publisher of The American Grocer, to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "sales of butter will automatically diminish. In fact they have already begun to do so and the masses are turning to substitutes, notably peanut butter."

B. Arkell of the Arkell Safety Bag Company, 95 Broad Street, is a peanut butter enthusiast. He said, "more and more the people of the United States are learning to like peanut butter. It costs the consumer about one-quarter the price of creamery butter, and I believe is much more nutritive."

OPPOSE NEW PANAMA RATES.

Secretary Stimson to Give Shippers a Hearing in February.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The proposed increase in rates on westbound traffic carried by the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line will be vigorously opposed by the commercial bodies of important Pacific Coast shipping centres, it was announced to-day by officials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce following the adoption of a resolution authorizing William W. Wheeler, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, to go at once to Washington and take the matter up with the Administration.

It was announced in December that the Panama line, which is owned and operated by the Government, would increase its rates on westbound traffic, but Secretary of War Stimson suspended the proposed advance until Feb. 4 in order to give the protestants a hearing.

OUR ART IMPORTS GROW.

$17,330,829 Worth from Paris in 1911 —Consul General's Comment.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The eighteenth annual dinner and meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris were held in the Hotel Palais d'Orsay to-night.

American Consul General Mason read statistics showing that the exports from the Paris Consular district to the United States in 1911 aggregated $68,924,000, an increase of $4,152,800 over 1910. The striking feature, he said, was that this increase was due to the enormous growth in the export of works of art, under which were included antiquities, paintings, and statuary, admitted free under the tariff of 1909. The total art exports in 1911 amounted to $17,330,829, an increase of more than $8,000,000 over 1910.

Mr. Mason said that the American people had reached a state of material prosperity where the surplus of wealth which could be devoted to the purchase of works of art was greater than that of any other country and the American craving for the highest products of art had grown as rapidly as the means of the American people to gratify it.

Bernard H. Shoninger, President of the Chamber, who with the other officers was re-elected for the year 1912, voiced the Chamber's regret at the departure of the American Ambassador, Robert Bacon. He added that he viewed also with consternation the projected transfer of Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Secretary of the American Embassy, from Paris to Tokio. He could hardly conceive, he said, that the American foreign service would be improved by removing Mr. Bailly-Blanchard from a position for which he was eminently fitted by twenty-eight years' experience.

NO RIGHT TO SUE IN TEXAS.

Supreme Court Holds That Foreign Corporation Has No Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court held to-day that a foreign corporation cannot maintain a suit in the courts of Texas. A Delaware contracting concern sued the Fort Worth Glass and Sand Company on the unpaid balance for the construction of the plant. The lower court held the contract void on the ground that the Delaware company had no permit to transact business in the State.

The Court of Civil Appeals at Fort Worth reversed the case, holding the outside company had a right to collect, and gave judgment for the foreign corporation. The Supreme Court construed the law to mean that a foreign corporation cannot maintain a suit in the courts of Texas, and the judgment of the Court of Civil Appeals is reversed.

The court holds that a contract can be made, but denies the right to enforce such a contract in the Texas courts. Where amounts of $20,000 or over are involved a suit can be brought in the Federal Court.

Cotton Goods Buyers Shy.

The cotton goods market is a little unsettled just now. There are plenty of buyers in town, but reports differ widely as to the volume of their buying. Clarence Whitman, of Clarence Whitman & Co., 39 Leonard Street, manufacturers of many varieties of cotton goods, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"We find that jobbers and department stores are buying very cautiously at present. They want small lots, and we are obliged to accommodate them, of course. They all know that the supply of raw cotton is immense, and that the prevailing style of women's underwear has caused large quantities of cotton goods, purchased in the last buying season, to be left on the shelves of retailers, and there is no prospect of wider models coming back again in the near future.

"Cotton blankets are in brisk demand at present, and it is highly probable that those who wait for better prices in this line will likewise be disappointed. By February they may find that there are no such stocks of goods awaiting their pleasure as they have been led to expect."

LAUNDRYMAN ADMITS HOURS ARE TOO LONG

Work Should Be Distributed Over Six Days, He Tells Investigators.

MIGHT RAISE ALL PRICES

Laundries Have Failed Under the Plan, Other Employers Object—More Women Testify.

The State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration that is investigating the strike of laundry employes heard the owner of a laundry say yesterday that he thought the hours of labor demanded of the employes were too long and the conditions too hard. This owner was E. C. Pewtress of 60 Third Avenue. He was a welcome witness, for the Commissioners want help in seeking the real trouble between masters and servants in order to make suitable suggestions to the Department of Labor. So far the facts show that the employes work too hard and too long three days a week, the work is fair for perhaps another day, and is comparatively easy during the rest of the week.

Mr. Pewtress said that he thought it would be possible to make the hours more regular so as to distribute the labor over the six days. He said his only objection to the union is that as he pays more than the union rate of wages he sees no reason why his employes should be asked to contribute to the union. He thought this would be equivalent to a reduction in pay. Asked about the hand laundries, he said that they were really only distributers and that their chief duty seemed to be to fool the public.

Charles B. Shaw, who owns a laundry in Harlem, told the Commissioners about his troubles with his employes. The wash men get $25 a week, he said, and they had the "softest job" of the lot.

"One of these wash men slapped a girl of mine," he said, "and when I asked him if he had any fault to find with his job, he said no, but he went out because he was sorry for the others. I'll never give into the union. They can have the keys of my shop because I'm not making a nickel. To allow this new scale they want would cost me $139 a week more.

Then came a line of women who told again of their hard life, the long and irregular hours, and the heavy work. Rose McKenna, who said she is 18 years old, works from 53 to 56 hours a week. Her job is shaking up clothing at a mangle and she earns $6 a week. Sanitary arrangements are bad, she said, and when she has to sit down she has only the end of a table or a bundle of clothes to sit on.

Jennie Keenan, another laundry worker, earns $9 and works fifty hours a week, she said. One of the witnesses said that a holiday meant twice as much work the day after.

Jacob Tazelaer, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, asked that owners of some of the hand laundries be called. He said they had been attacked in the testimony of many of the witnesses and he thought it only just that an opportunity be given them to reply. But Chairman Rogers of the committee did'nt care much for the suggestion. He explained that the purpose of the investigation was to amend the laws affecting labor if it should be found that they needed amendment, and to do whatever else seemed needful to improve conditions for all concerned.

The investigation will be resumed to-day.

WOMAN SUES EXCHANGE.

Mrs. Stevens Would Sell Seat of Henry Coolidge, Pawned to Her.

Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court to impress a lien on the Stock Exchange seat of Henry Coolidge.

Mrs. Stevens said Coolidge, who went into bankruptcy on May 15 last, pawned his seat with her for a $28,000 loan. The Stock Exchange, she says, has refused to let her sell the seat to get her money back.

It appears that the Stock Exchange has a rule that when a member fails, his seat shall be held a year and then sold for the benefit of such members of the Exchange as may be his creditors. In her suit to enforce her lien, Mrs. Stevens has named Ransom H. Thomas, President of the Stock Exchange, and William L. Stow, Coolidge's partner, as defendants with Coolidge.

HOME LIFE AGENTS DINE.

Officers of Insurance Company Hosts to the Convention.

The Home Life Agency Association held the final meeting of its three-day convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The sessions were followed by a dinner and reception given by the officers of the Home Life Insurance Company. George P. Ide, President of the Company, presided, and was toastmaster. Among the speakers were C. W. Gladwin, Vice President of the company; William A. Marshall, Actuary; George W. Murray, Superintendent of Agencies, and William Van Sickle, President of the association.

Officers of the association elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, William Van Sickle, Detroit; Vice President, R. M. Simons, New York City; Secretary and Treasurer, E. B. Cantine, Albany; Executive Committee, Clarence A. Wray, Philadelphia, Chairman; T. Johnson Clancy, Louisville; W. A. R. Brunell, Jr., Cincinnati; C. I. Lunsford, Roanoake, Va.; Charles N. Weber, Buffalo, and E. A. Callahan, New Haven, Conn.

STORAGE FIRE LOSS HEAVY.

Two Firemen in Serious Condition as a Result of Big Blaze.

The west end of the Terminal Storage Company's warehouse, which covers the block bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, Twelfth Avenue and Thirteenth Avenue, was a ruin early yesterday morning when Fire Chief Kenlon and his men finally put out a fire which had blazed since midnight, and had occupied the efforts of every fireman and piece of apparatus which are called out by five alarms. The big warehouse is divided into four compartments, two of which are used by John Wanamaker & Co. and Gimbel Brothers as storage rooms for furniture, rugs, pianos, and such merchandise. The property of these firms was destroyed, the loss being estimated at between $600,000 and $800,000.

Firemen Blainy and Brennan of Engine Company 2 were badly injured when a twisting hose knocked them off the roof of the building into one of the upper floors. They were dragged out almost dead from the smoke they had inhaled, and are in a serious condition in the New York Hospital.

ENGLISH LABOR PEACE.

Troubles with Cotton Operatives and Miners Likely Soon to End.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—As a result of a series of meetings between the coal owners and miners at Birmingham the differences between the employers and workers, which are mainly connected with the settlement of a fixed minimum wage, have been narrowed down, particularly as regards the English coal fields, and an early settlement may now be looked for.

Northern Bank to Pay 10 Per Cent.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman signed an order yesterday authorizing the State Banking Department to pay a second dividend of 10 per cent. to the creditors of the Northern Bank.

WESTINGHOUSE PROPOSES.

But a Merger of the Machine and Electric Concerns Isn't in Sight.

George Westinghouse was quoted yesterday as saying that he believed that the controversies which had arisen under the management of the late Robert Mather, as Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, could be terminated by the sale to the electric company of the Westinghouse Machine Company, which transaction would give Mr. Westinghouse, the founder of both companies, that voice in their management which his experience and interest warrant.

"My chief motive in offering to part with my interest in the machine company, which is one of my important assets," said Mr. Westinghouse, "was to bring about a union of the two companies on a basis which would be advantageous to each of them."

The machine company got into financial difficulties in the latter part of 1907, together with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, as a result of overextending itself, and its affairs have since been in the hands of a committee of noteholders. Mr. Westinghouse thinks that an exchange of substantially all of the $7,300,000 stock of the machine company for a like amount of the electric company stock would be fair, and has made an offer in writing to that effect.

A banker, who has been influential in Westinghouse affairs since the receivership, said last night that negotiations had been entered into with a view to acquiring the machine company, but that Mr. Westinghouse was far too sanguine in his estimate of the value of the latter company's stock. In consequence no agreement was in sight.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1911.

Record Calendar Year for General Exports; Imports Big, Too.

A preliminary statement of the total of the foreign trade of the United States in 1911 shows that our commerce exceeded all previous records in total volume. Our imports were $30,000,000 less than in 1910, but our exports were over $130,000,000 more. The latter crossed the two billion mark and exceeded in amount the aggregate of the fiscal year that ended last June, thus making the calendar year 1911 the banner year, fiscal or calendar, for export trade.

The figures indicate a continuation of the growth of our sales to foreign buyers of manufactured goods. But our exports of agricultural products exceeded in value the years 1909 and 1910. Our balance of trade, $559,441,280, is a little under that of 1908, when we sold our products abroad at a sacrifice to raise funds, but is larger than all previous recent years excepting that abnormal one. The figures of our commerce in December and the year, with comparisons, as indicated in the preliminary report, are as follows:

December Commerce.

	Farm Exports.	All Exports.	All Imports.
1906..	$111,417,019	$190,399,977	$134,349,760
1907..	126,238,324	207,119,996	92,241,984
1908..	114,555,791	188,830,907	111,920,502
1909..	88,326,056	172,477,714	138,744,244
1910..	135,517,169	228,602,683	136,709,874
1911..	108,601,021	224,758,631	140,346,633

By Calendar Years.

	Farm Exports.	All Exports.	All Imports.
1906..	$896,860,233	$1,798,243,434	$1,320,501,572
1907..	970,254,174	1,925,426,205	1,423,169,920
1908..	915,065,639	1,752,835,447	1,116,374,087
1909..	837,910,302	1,728,198,645	1,475,520,724
1910..	831,455,298	1,866,258,904	1,562,904,151
1911..	888,623,692	2,092,373,141	1,532,931,861

AWARD BOSTON CITY BONDS.

Estabrook & Co. and R. L. Day & Co. Take $500,000 at 108.23.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—City Treasurer Slattery to-day awarded $500,000 in 4 per cent. bonds of the City of Boston to Estabrook & Co. and R. L. Day & Co. jointly, at 108.23 and interest. The bonds comprise $300,000 Dorchester Tunnel and $200,000 East Boston Tunnel extension. Both lots are dated Jan. 1, and mature in 1957. Following are the bids received for the bonds:

Lee, Higginson & Co. and Blodget & Co. jointly bid 108.089 and interest for all or none; Hornblower & Weeks bid 108.07 and interest for all or none; William A. Read & Co. bid 107.33 and interest for all or none; Estabrook & Co. and R. L. Day & Co. bid 108.23 and interest for all or none; Perry, Coffin & Burr bid 106.30 and interest for all or none; Blake Brothers and Adams & Co. jointly bid 108.17 and interest for all or none.

BANKERS BUY SULPHUR MINE.

New York Syndicate Will Build Model Town in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 17.—A New York syndicate has acquired rights on the west side of the Brazos River at its mouth, which include a sulphur mining industry and the building of an up-to-date town.

M. Swenson & Sons, Wall Street bankers, have concluded the purchase of about 10,000 acres of land, and machinery for mining sulphur is now en route to the fields.

Plans are already under way for a town site, involving docks, warehouses, terminal property for railways, a bank, and a hotel. Congress has made an appropriation to maintain the jetties and to deepen the channel.

In the personnel of the Swenson syndicate are S. M. Swenson & Sons, bankers, of New York; James Stillman, F. A. Vanderlip, Samuel McRoberts, New York; F. Q. Brown of the banking firm of Redmond & Co., New York; R. T. Wilson & Co., bankers, New York; Edwin Hawley; Tighman Brothers, bankers, New York; John Hays Hammond and A. Chester Beatty, mining engineer, New York.

DIRECTORATE CHANGES.

Charles Scribner in Fulton Trust Co. Board—H. S. Fleming in Empire.

These changes in trust company and bank Directorates were made yesterday:

Henry S. Fleming has been elected a Director of the Empire Trust Company.

John H. C. Church, Oswald W. Uhl, and H. S. Clinkunbroomer have been elected Directors of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company to fill vacancies.

Charles Scribner has been elected a Director of the Fulton Trust Company to fill a vacancy in the class of 1914.

Louis Bossert of the lumber firm of Louis Bossert & Son was elected President of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn, to succeed the late Henry Batterman.

GRAND TRUNK'S BOSTON LINE.

Extension to be Built When Rights Are Granted by Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Speaking of the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Boston, Vice President E. H. Fitzhugh said to-day:

"The bill filed last Saturday asking the Massachusetts Legislature to extend and enlarge the corporate powers of the Southern New England Railroad was made in good faith and if the rights asked for are granted we shall undertake immediately the location of the lines and the actual construction of the railway at the earliest possible date.

"The matter of the construction of the road in New Hampshire has also been receiving attention, and the necessary action will be taken to organize a railway company for that purpose in the near future."

Judgment Against Mrs. F. A. Heinze.

A judgment for $1,333 against Mrs. Beatrice Golden Henderson Heinze, wife of F. Augustus Heinze, was filed yesterday in the City Court by Rose B. Marx, a dressmaker. The judgment, which was taken by default, was for gowns supplied to Mrs. Heinze between September, 1910, and July last.

Record Year for German Trade.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Germany's foreign trade for the year 1911 established new records in imports and exports. The imports reached a total value of 9,544,800,000 marks (about $2,386,700,000.) This is an increase over the previous year of 614,000 marks. The exports reached a total value of 8,101,900,000 marks, an increase of 627,200,000 marks.

WANT MINE WORKERS IN SOCIALIST PARTY

Stormy Debate When Leaders Nearly Stampede Convention at Indianapolis.

BITTER ATTACK ON GOMPERS

Denounced as a Reactionary—Resolution Favoring Government Ownership of Industries Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—A stampede in behalf of Socialism occurred at the Mine Workers' Convention this afternoon. An attempt was made to induce the convention to indorse a resolution adopting the Socialist Party as the political party of the working class.

The resolution in its original form was not passed. Neither was a substitute resolution, offered by the Resolutions Committee, which provided that the convention should indorse a policy of workingmen to use their ballots in the interests of organized labor.

Action also was deferred on a resolution providing that the United Mine Workers should withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, condemning the National Civic Federation as an agent of capitalists and sharply criticising Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and other leaders of the Federation of Labor for cooperation with the Civic Federation.

Because the constitution of the United Mine Workers stipulates that it shall be non-political, the Resolutions Committee reported, it nonconcurred in the resolution committing the organization to the Socialist Party, and ordered a substitute, declaring only "it would be well if workers would unite in the political as well as the industrial field."

John Walker, President of the Illinois miners, speaking for the Socialists, intimated that if necessary an effort would be made to amend the constitution so that the National union could indorse the Socialist Party. He said:

"If you will not listen to our pleading, you will pay the cost. The capitalistic parties possess the power to enforce injunctions, and to kill if necessary." He urged that the working class should seek political power so that "if there is need to use the injunction and the bayonet they will be used in defense of your firesides."

Protesting against the campaign of the Socialists in the convention, James Mooney, President of the Missouri miners, declared:

"I have just as much right to force you to join the Democratic or Republican Party as you have to bind me to the Socialist Party."

Samuel Gompers was characterized as a "reactionary" by Thomas L. Lewis, former National President of the miners. "As long as Gompers is at the head of the federation he will oppose the general industrial organization as contrasted with the separate crafts union idea," he said.

One hundred resolutions are awaiting consideration of the Scale Committee proposing demands for wage increases ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. to go into effect April 1 in both the bituminous and anthracite coal fields.

The resolution providing for withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor declared:

"The federation is in the grasp of Judge Gary of the Steel Trust, Andrew Carnegie of Homestead fame, and August Belmont, 'friend' of the interurban railway workers of New York."

NO MANHATTAN BRIDGE LINE.

City's Engineer Will Refuse Sanction as N. Y. Railways is Out of It.

The attitude taken by the new management of the New York Railways Company with reference to the proposed joint street car line across the Manhattan Bridge bids fair to prevent the establishment of a line which would have formed an important means of communication between Manhattan and Brooklyn. The application for a franchise for the new company to operate by an overhead trolley is to come up this morning before the Board of Estimate, but the engineer of the board has recommended that in its final form the application will not be in the interests of the city, though he considers it a matter for the board to decide itself.

The new Interborough management of the old Metropolitan—now the New York Railways—does not see its way to join in, and has refused to grant the use of its tracks on Canal Street. These are on the west side and are necessary for access to the North River. Consequently the application of the North River & Brooklyn is limited to the use of Canal Street east of the Bowery, and it is this which the Board of Estimate's engineer declares is not good enough for the city. He asks that the matter be deferred till the meeting of Feb. 1, and that the report be referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

STILL WORK ON SUBWAY DEAL

Negotiators Meet Again To-day—May Be the Last Conference.

Prepared to continue to work for an agreement with the Interborough on the subway situation to the very last, Chairman Willcox, Borough President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast had another session yesterday afternoon over the figures that pertain to the matters in dispute. A conference will be held this afternoon with Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other negotiators, who represent in part the Interborough, and it would surprise no one if it were the last.

Mr. Rea has won golden opinions from the city officials for his skill as an intermediary. He has impressed them by his reasonableness and his willingness to check any too onerous demand by the Interborough, but he has not been able to affect a settlement. His own attitude toward the matter is expressed by the phrase, "while there is life there is hope," and he is willing to try his best till the actual split comes to reconcile the conflicting interests.

But the Pennsylvania officials have been away from the management of their own affairs for more than two months now, and the limit is nearly reached. If they draw out, the chance of a compromise in private conferences will be over, and the only hope that the Interborough will get part of the new lines is the unlikely probability of its making a bid on the operating contract when it is advertised.

HILL AGAIN WALKS OUT.

When Called in Borough Bank Case He Hands in a Paper.

John Hill, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, who was subpoenaed to testify at the investigation of the closed Borough Bank, again left the hearing yesterday without testifying. When his name was called by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, special counsel to the Banking Department, Mr. Hill walked to the platform where Deputy Supt. of Banks Edward J. Graham was sitting. He handed that official a statement and walked away.

Mr. Mahoney appeared astonished at the conduct of Mr. Hill. He called to him as he was walking away to come back and be sworn in as a witness. Hill refused to do so, and ignored the attorney's demand. Mr. Mahoney reminded him that no statement could be received from him until he was first sworn in as a witness. Hill continued to walk away, and paid no attention to the attorney's remark.

Following the incident Mr. Mahoney announced that he would consult with Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl in the Manhattan office of the Banking Department and then arrange for legal proceedings to compel Hill to testify. The hearings were adjourned yesterday until next Wednesday.

CIVIL ENGINEERS MEET.

Resolution for Standard Rate of Compensation Is Held Over.

Having for its aim the fixing of a standard compensation for civil engineers, a resolution was introduced yesterday at the first session of the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held at the home of the society at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. Percival M. Churchill of Boston, an associate member of the organization, who introduced the resolution, said that the question had been agitated for some time, but regarded suspiciously by the engineers through fear that such an action might be degrading to the profession.

He pointed out, however, that physicians, architects, and other professional men had adopted fixed charges for certain work, and that the condition of the engineering profession demands that similar action be taken. The resolution was referred to the Board of Directors for a report.

Unusual interest was shown in the election of the officers. A total of 2,030 votes were cast, which resulted in the election of the following:

President, John A. Ockerson of St. Louis, Mo.; Vice Presidents, Charles S. Churchill of Norfolk, Va., and Charles D. Marks of San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Joseph M. Knapp of New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sugar Trust Wins Lower Duty on Bags—Other Tariff Decisions.

The American Sugar Refining Company was successful yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers in a claim made for tare on bags containing sugar entered at New Orleans. The importer claimed that there was an overassessment in duty arising from the fact that the Government weighers placed the empty bags in the sun so as to dry out all moisture before weighing the bags. This process, it was alleged, reduced the actual weight of the empty bags, which was not intended nor authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Somerville finds that the preponderance of the testimony favors the importer and renders a verdict accordingly.

The board has taken adverse action on protests filed by several importers regarding the classification of lacquered tin boxes containing paints. The protests were lodged against the assessment of duty at 4 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909 as "containers." The importers claimed that the boxes are properly subject to ad valorem duty as part of the value of their contents. This claim is denied by Judge Fischer, who affirms the action of the Collector in exacting duty on the tins separately. The importers affected include George Borgfeldt & Co., Hawley & Letzerich, Butler Brothers, Thayer & Chandler, Robert B. Ways, the William Koch Importing Company, B. Illfelder & Co., Sanborn, Vail & Co., Habjohn & Morcom, and John H. Boden & Co.

WANTS HER SON OUSTED.

Mrs. Boyle Asks for New Co-executor of Husband's Estate.

An application was made yesterday to Surrogate Ketcham of Brooklyn by Mrs. Phoebe A. D. Boyle of 71 Lefferts Place for an order from the court to oust her son, John H. B. Boyle of 204 West 139th Street, Manhattan, as co-executor of his father's estate. By the terms of the will of John Boyle, husband of the petitioner, who was the head of the leather firm of John Boyle & Co., of 112 Duane Street, Mrs. Boyle was to receive a share in the profits of the company. Mrs. Boyle asserts that at one time her son refused to sign a check for $45,000, her share in the company's profits.

The dead man provided that his leather business should be managed by his son, his widow, and four employes. Mrs. Boyle asks that William F. Randall, the credit man of the concern, be named in the place of her son as co-executor of her husband's estate.

EQUITABLE FIRE VICTIM.

Fireman Dies of Exposure — Fast Clearing Up Wreckage.

Another death was added yesterday to those already caused by the Equitable Building fire. Charles E. Rush, a brother of Battalion Chief John Rush and himself a fireman for several years, succumbed to pneumonia, following a cold caught during his exposure at the fire. He was 35 years old and is survived by a widow and a daughter.

The stock transfer lists of the Harriman railroad lines, which were supposed to have been lost in the fire, were found intact yesterday in the ruins, with other important documents. They were kept in a brick vault, which it had been thought had gone to pieces in the general crash, when portions of the floors fell.

Four hundred men, with 100 wagons, were at work yesterday clearing up the wreckage, melting the ice off the sides of the building with steam, and shoring up the walls. They have been hampered by the extreme cold, but with the moderation of the temperature yesterday they made good progress. Work was practically finished on the first floor, and the upper floors will be attacked to-day. Most of the shoring on the Pine and Cedar Street sides has been done, and the Nassau Street side will be attended to to-day. Building Department officials, who are closely watching the work, say there is little danger now that any of the walls will fall.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have received subscriptions for the relief fund to be established for firemen and policemen to the amount of $10,580. Subscriptions of $1,000 and over are: J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $2,500; First National Bank, $5,000; National City Bank, $5,000; Brown Brothers & Co., $1,000.

Wall Street had a momentary fire scare again yesterday morning when it became known that a lively blaze had started in the Knickerbocker Trust Company Building, 60 Broadway. The fire started in the cutting room connected with the haberdashery store of Weber & Heilbroner, which occupies the ground floor corner at New Street and Exchange Place. This room adjoins the vaults of the trust company, in which millions in cash and securities are stored.

When Deputy Chief Binns reached the place he sent in a second alarm, and after an hour's hard work the fire was brought under control without having spread beyond the store. The loss was $20,000.

TO OPEN NEW MILK STATIONS.

Board of Health's Active Campaign to Reduce Infant Mortality.

Following the successful experiment by which the city established and supervised the conduct of fifteen infants' milk stations in 1911, Health Commissioner Lederle announced yesterday that twenty-eight more stations are to be opened up. At the present time there are twenty-seven stations running, and with the increased number there will be fifty-five stations in the boroughs where mothers can obtain pure milk for their infants. The Board of Health has granted the concessions, and it is believed that by the first of the month all the new stations will be opened for business.

The milk stations are centres for the dissemination to mothers and to those "little mothers" on whose shoulders falls the care of so many of the tenement babies in this city. The Board of Health exercises great care in supervision of the milk used for infant milk stations.

Shoe Men Again Elect C. C. Hoyt.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Charles C. Hoyt was re-elected President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association at the annual meeting in this city to-day. Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston, delivered an address on the port situation. Thomas F. Anderson was chosen secretary and George McConnell treasurer.

United Railways Buys Michigan Road.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17.—Announcement was made this afternoon of the purchase of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Interurban Railway by the United Railways and Light Company of Maine. The purchase includes the entire stock issue of $1,200,000. The road is bonded for $1,500,000 at five per cent.

FORMER MANAGER TURNS ON PACKERS

Ex-Manager of Morris & Co. Will Take the Stand for the Government.

PROFIT ON CATTLE FIGURED

Accountant Estimates Morris Made 77 Cents a Head—How They Fought Local Butchers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—New interest was added to the trial of the Chicago packers to-day when Walter A. Wall, once employed by Morris & Co., arrived here, prepared to take the stand against the defendants as one of the Government's witnesses.

Wall was formerly branch house manager for Morris & Co. at East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo., and is said to have an intimate knowledge of the packers' business methods.

It is expected that he will be put on the stand to-morrow or Friday and be questioned at length by Senator W. S. Kenyon, one of the special counsel for the Government.

Harry A. Timmins, chief accountant for Morris & Co., was on the stand all day.

Concerning a list of car routes, containing 3,200 towns, in which Morris & Co. sold meat directly from the car to retailers, the witness said that in each of these towns the company was in active competition with local butchers, and was obliged to undersell them in order to dispose of the products.

CHARGES PILING UP ON METROPOLITAN

$122,500 Planned to Go to Committeemen Who Engineered the Reorganization.

MASTERS DREW OUT $55,000

Only $500,000 Turned Over to New Company for Working Capital Out of $7,300,000 Fund.

The meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Reorganization Committee, which was expected to be held this week to give formal consideration to the payment of counsel fees and other expenses, has not taken place, and it was declared yesterday on behalf of the committee that no meeting in the near future was now in contemplation. Representatives of bondholders who have interested themselves in the cost of the reorganization, however, have obtained additional figures in the last few days of actual and prospective expenses.

Among these is the proposed compensation of the members of the committee themselves. There are really three committees, one for the 5 per cent. bondholders, one for the 4 per cent. bondholders, and a joint committee made up of members of the others. Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Chairman of the 5 per cent. committee, and the other members are Donald Mackay, Edward H. Ladd, Jr., William P. Dixon, and Henry Evans. Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is Chairman of the 4 per cent. committe, and the other members are Edwin M. Bulkley, Robert Y. Hebden, Otto H. Kahn, and Guy E. Tripp, the new Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Tripp is Chairman of the joint committee, and the other members are Messrs. Dixon, Kahn, Ladd, Hemphill, and Marston.

The compensation for the committeemen that has been tentatively agreed upon is $10,000 each, with $2,500 additional for those who are members of the joint committee, and another $2,500 additional for the several Chairmen. On this basis the aggregate payment to the committeemen will be $122,500.

Each of the tthree committees has one or more counsel. As stated in THE TIMES last week, ex-Senator Spooner, counsel to the 5 per cent. committee, is to get $50,000, and L. C. Krauthoff, counsel to the joint committee, $150,000. Mr. Krauthoff's firm is also counsel for the 4 per cent. committee, in conjunction with Frederick Geller, and it is understood that his fee will include work for the subordinate committee. Mr. Geller's compensation has not yet been decided upon, and the same is true of J. P. Cotton, Jr., who is associated with Mr. Krauthoff as counsel for the joint committee.

Court to Fix Some Fees.

The compensation of the Trustees of the two mortgages, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be fixed by the Circuit Court, and they have not yet made application for their allowances. Each of them is represented by counsel in the case. Davies, Auerbach, Cornell & Winslow, counsel for the former, were to get $175,000, with several additional amounts, for representing subsidiary companies, but it has been agreed that this shall be reduced, to what extent has not been determined. Bronson Winthrop is counsel for the Farmers' Loan, but has not presented his bill.

Counsel for the Trustees, like the Trustees themselves, will look to the court for the allowance of their compensation, which will be paid by the receivers. Naturally, however, these matters will be taken up first with the reorganization committees, representing the bondholders, as opposition from that quarter when the matter reaches the court might result in a reduction by the court. If there were no objection to the amounts, the court would be likely to conclude that they were reasonable.

Similarly, it is expected that the Reorganization Committee will consult on all these points with the officers of the New York Railways Company, the new corporation which has taken over the operation of the Metropolitan system, inasmuch as the reorganization expenses will be paid out of a fund of $7,300,000 in the hands of the committee, the remainder of which, after eliminating certain other elements, is to be paid over to the new company for working capital. These matters have not yet been taken up with the new company, and in any event, the committee has full power to decide what the allowance shall be. Although the new company has been operating the lines since Jan. 1, only $500,000 has been turned over to it so far for working capital.

The ultimate expenses of the receivership will not be determined for some time, but Messrs. Joline and Robinson have drawn $10,000 every four months for the four years of their receivership, making $240,000 up to last Fall, and Masten & Nichols, their counsel, have drawn $12,500 every four months, making $30,000. The receivership is expected to last at least another year, which would add $97,500. These amounts, however, are only by way of drawing accounts and do not fix the rate of compensation, which in the final accounting, when the receivers are discharged, will probably be considerably increased. There is little doubt that this item will be considerably in excess of $500,000. What has been drawn so far has been paid by the receivers out of current funds, and so accounted for to the special master, William L. Turner.

Special Masters to be Paid, Too.

The final compensation of the special masters also remains to be fixed by the court, except in the case of those who have finished their work and have been fully paid. Messrs. Lay, Wadhams, and Coxe were appointed to pass on personal injury and other tort claims, and 5,000 claims have already been disposed of, with a mass of others yet to be heard. Mr. Turner, besides handling some of these claims, has charge of the receivers' accounts and of contract claims. The sums drawn by the masters so far have been fixed by the court and paid by the receivers. Mr. Turner has drawn $35,000, Mr. Lay $9,000, Judge Wadhams $7,500, and Mr. Coxe $3,500. How much additional money will be needed for this purpose can only be guessed at at this time.

It is customary also for the court to make allowances to counsel for creditors, and under this head come O'Brien, Boardman & Platt, representing the Contract Creditors' Committee, and Benjamin S. Catchings, counsel for the Tort Creditors' Committee. No allowances have yet been made to them, but in view of the large number of claims involved, the aggregate is expected to run to a considerable figure.

The interest of the bondholders, or those representing them, in these expenses is obvious, as they come out of the property which is security for the bonds. It is from these sources that the estimate of $1,500,000 in the expense of the entire reorganization has been forthcoming.

Helping Missing Stockholders.

Commissioner Maltbie displayed great solicitude at the hearing before the Public Service Commission yesterday on the Metropolitan reorganization plan for the interests of those stockholders who may not have heard of the reorganization arrangements and consequently have not come in within the period set by the Bondholders' Committee. Charles F. Mathewson, chief counsel of the company, testified that all but $2,685,200 of the stock of the old company out of $52,000,000 had been deposited and would participate in the reorganization. An Underwriting Committee has been formed to take care of this amount of stock. It will pay the $12.90 assessment on each share, and will receive the proportionate amount of new securities.

Commissioner Maltbie asked what steps had been taken to notify stockholders and was informed that the reorganization plan had been extensively advertised. He raised the question of the stockholder living outside the United States, and said:

"some stockholders paid as much as $150 a share, and it would seem a hardship that they should be barred out merely because they were not notified. I cannot, of course, say that it would be wise for them to pay the assessment, but it does appear that the shareholders of record at any rate might have been notified by mail."

Joseph F. Cotton, Jr., assured the Commissioner that the Underwriting Committee had tried to do what was right in the matter, and that already he had been able to satisfy some stockholders, who wished to come in. Mr. Mathewson also pointed out that it was absolutely necessary to assign some limit for the deposit of stock, and that for a month the plan had been advertised almost daily. They were not inclined to consider stockholders, who changed their minds as to coming in only when they found the stock selling well.

J. Aspinwall Hodge on behalf of the Continental Securities Company, which has a case in the Federal Court asking for a dissolution of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, on the ground that it constitutes a monopoly, objected to the reorganization plan. The readjustment bonds, he maintained, were merely preferred stock, and ought to be called by that name.

The hearing was adjourned to Jan. 22, when it is expected that the matter will be wound up.

Proceedings were begun yesterday in the Supreme Court to foreclose the $600,000 mortgage on the Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company, which owns the Grand and Desbrosses Street Ferries Line of the New York Railways Company, by the New York Trust Company. A decree was asked for compelling the New York Railways Company and the Metropolitan Reorganization Committee to make up any deficiency below the face value and interest of the bonds.

THIRD AVENUE PLAN APPROVED.

But Company Is Still Overcapitalized, Service Commission Says.

The reorganization plan of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was approved yesterday by the Public Service Commission, but in doing so the Commission made it plain that it was only obeying the recent opinion of the Court of Appeals and that it merely passed on the validity of the formal steps taken. It stated its belief that the Third Avenue Railway Company, the new corporation, is overcapitalized, and that the evidence afforded it as to net income did not indicate that interest and dividends would be earned on the securities proposed.

In an opinion accompanying its order the Commission pointed out yesterday that it reckoned the liabilities of the company at $73,626,744 and the assets at $44,046,637, showing an excess of liabilities of nearly $30,000,000, which was pared down by further evidence submitted to it by about $1,000,000.

"Even the estimates proposed by the applicants," said the Commission's opinion, "did not show assets equivalent to the total proposed capitalization and obligations. The estimated cost of reproducing the plant in a new condition plus the cash to be provided by assessment upon the stockholders plus current assets amounts to upward of $88,000,000, whereas the total liabilities would exceed approximately $73,500,000.

"In order to reach the total of $68,000,000 it is necessary to accept the estimate supplied by the applicants, which states that the total reproduction cost of the physical property is $58,037,110, and in order to reach this figure the applicants valued the property as if it were entirely new, making no allowance for its present condition, depreciation, obsolescence or inadequacy. There was also included not only items ordinarily covered by such title, but unearned dividends, brokers' commissions and discounts on securities."

Speaking of the decisions of the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, the Commission pointed out that neither directly or indirectly did the opinions consider whether the securities under the plan of reorganization were equivalent to or in excess of the value of the properties and money to be acquired, and nowhere had the Court indicated that the amount of the new capitalization is justified by the value or true earnings of the property. Both Courts disposed of the matter merely as a legal question arising on the construction of the statutes.

Consequently the Commission issued yesterday an order authorizing "in pursuance of said final order and discretion of the Court and in obedience thereto" the issue by the Third Avenue Railway Company of $15,790,000 face value of first refunding mortgage fifty year 4 per cent. gold bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1910; of $22,536,000 face value of adjustment mortgage fifty year 5 per cent. income gold bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1910, and of $16,590,000 face value of stock.

MEET FOREIGN COTTON MEN.

New York Bankers Confer with Visitors on Certification Bureau.

H. Kern, who is Chairman of the Liverpool Cotton Bills of Lading Conference Committee, and J. H. Simpson, Secretary of the European Bankers' Conference on Cotton Bills, met several New York bankers yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and none of the men who attended it would say that anything had been accomplished beyond a furtherance of mutual understanding.

The visitors asked for the conference with the idea of finding out why the Central Bureau for the Certification of Cotton Bills is not more generally used. The question of removing the bureau to Liverpool, as proposed by some of the New York bankers, did not come up.

This morning Messrs. Kern and Simpson, with C. S. Haight, the American representative of the Liverpool Conference, will go on to Memphis, Tenn., where the advantages of the bureau will be explained at a meeting of shippers.

IRON AND STEEL CONDITIONS.

January Business Not Disappointing, According to Trade Reviews.

January business has not been disappointing to the steel makers, according to this week's trade reviews, although The Iron Age points out "it was not to be expected that the December pace would be kept up with new bookings of finished steel at twice the rate of shipments." The same paper lays emphasis on the importance of the movement of the leading independent producers, described THE TIMES last week, to form a joint exporting company to handle foreign business. "This," The Iron Age says, "is significant, as indicating the expectation that surplus production will be a continuing condition. An early meeting of representatives of the large independent companies will be called to further the project."

Commenting on general conditions in the industry the paper says:

In spite of published reports of unexpected quietness, most of the leading steel companies have put as much business on their books this month as came out in shipments, and that with but moderate demand from the railroads. Some have done better, and others, the plate mills in particular, not so well.

The weakest spot in the situation is still the large idle rail capacity, and the promise of tonnage for 1912 is not better than that of a year ago, from to-day's standpoint. The New York Central has given out about 115,000 tons, of which 55,000 to 60,000 tons went to Steel Corporation mills, and most of the remainder to the Lackawanna Steel Company. Most of the order is for open-hearth rails, though a considerable amount of titanium Bessemer rails will be rolled at Buffalo. In the case of the Pennsylvania contract more rigid specifications cause delay, and this is true elsewhere.

Prices of finished steel have not advanced and are not likely to do so.

The Steel Corporation is still exceptional in the amount of capacity it is taking from the idle list. In the past week one McKeesport, one Lorain, one Sharon, and one Gary furnace have been blown in, and the two Columbus (Ohio) furnaces and the connected steel plant have been started up to take care of the demand for sheet and tin plate bars.

There is some holding back of information on new car orders, particularly in the case of Pennsylvania Railroad contracts. The Rock Island has distributed orders for 3,000 freight cars and the Northern Pacific has placed 500 steel gondolas. Orders still pending include 5,000 for the Northern Pacific and 8,000 for the Atchison.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy specifying against contracts, increased furnace and mill activities, especially on the part of the United States Steel Corporation, and a fair amount of new business furnish strong indications that after the lull of the last few weeks, the iron trade is preparing to go forward at a very satisfactory rate throughout the first half of the year.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grain and Coffee Show Substantial Gains—Cotton Advance Checked.

Wheat advanced ½ to 1 cent on strong cables and in sympathy with corn, without awakening export demand. Corn and oats were active and strong, advancing to new high levels with heavy speculative buying and good foreign demand for corn. Provisions were firm, but quiet. Cotton values were firm early on the improved labor situation at home and abroad, but reacted on prospects of a bearish ginning report. Coffee continues irregular, with substantial gains yesterday on European buying and less pressure from weak longs.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was firm all day, closing at about the best. Prices were influenced by strong cables and a strong corn market. Cables showed a general advance in all European markets, the gains being from ½ to 2c a bushel, and the Argentine market was ¼c higher. The advance in Europe started considerable covering of shorts, and the persistent strength of corn added to the general buying interest in the market. The Northwest was strong, due, it was claimed, to covering of shorts put out some days ago on the report of lower freight rates. The trading was rather quiet on the advance, and notwithstanding the strength of the foreign markets there was practically no export interest reported.

The market is in a rather sensitive position at present, and with continued strength abroad or continued strength in corn prices would undoubtedly respond. The weather conditions were somewhat milder through the West, but the snow covering is still excellent. Receipts were about double last week at the interior and in three days have gained about 400,000 bushels. Reports from the Northwest show continued dull flour trade, with demand only sufficient to meet current requirements. The price of flour has been reduced 10 to 20c a barrel the past week without stimulating trade, and the output at three Spring wheat points the past week was 303,000 barrels, against 309,000 the previous week and 361,000 last year. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red, $1.01½; No. 1 Northern, $1.20½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.11, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.14⅝.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market developed decided strength, advancing 1c a bushel, and closed at the best. The advance was in part due to heavy commission house buying, but there was large speculative covering and good demand reported for cash corn. The interior cash markets were ½ to 1c higher. European demand for corn was good, and the sales for export were reported at about thirty loads. The demand came both from the United Kingdom and Continent, and exporters were of the opinion that European consumers had become convinced that the January movement of corn was not likely to materialize in the way expected. Cash corn was higher, with No. 3 quoted at 73c, elevator, export; steamer, 71½c, and No. 2 corn, 71⅞c, free on board.

OATS.—Trading in oats was large, with prices strong and new high levels made for the movement, the market closing at about the best. The advance was stimulated by the strength in corn and wheat and by the continued moderate receipts, although the interior movement has increased somewhat over last week. The decrease compared with last year, however, is about 1,000,000 bushels in three days. Cash oats were firm, with standards and No. 3 whites, 55½c, and No. 2 white, 56c.

PROVISIONS.

Trading was quiet in hog products, with prices steady. Hog receipts were again large, amounting to 150,000, and this tended to check fresh buying. Fair cash demand was reported.

NEW YORK MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.04½	$1.03⅞	$1.04½	$1.03⅝
July	..	..	1.00½	99⅜
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.41@9.50	9.41
January	..	..	9.40@9.53	9.40
March	..	..	9.40@9.63	9.40
May	..	..	9.70@9.79	9.70

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.00¼	99⅜	$1.00⅝	99⅝
July	95¼	94⅜	95¼	94⅝
September	93½	93¼	93½	93
Corn—				
January	..	..	63¼	62½
May	66⅝	65⅜	66½	65⅝
July	66⅞	65¾	66¼	65½
September	66½	65⅝	66½	65½
Oats—				
May	50	49½	49⅞	49¼
July	45½	45	45½	45
September	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40⅜
Lard—				
January	9.35	9.27½	9.35	9.32½
May	9.65	9.47½	9.52½	9.55
July	9.65	9.60	9.65	9.65
September	..	..	9.77½	9.77½
Ribs—				
January	8.57½	8.50	8.57½	8.57½
May	8.82½	8.75	8.82½	8.80
July	8.87½	8.80	8.87½	8.85
Pork—				
January	..	..	15.85	15.80
May	16.37½	16.22½	16.35	16.30
July	16.50	16.37½	16.47½	16.42½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The list closed at substantial declines, with weakness greatest in the near positions. January tenders aggregated to about 2,000, and there seemed to be no particular desire on the part of large refiners to accept these deliveries. Profit taking, partly credited to Western sources, was in evidence, and support lacked the decisiveness of recent date. Crude was steady, with hedge pressure limited, and it will be interesting to note the effect of the decline in futures inasmuch as some authorities have recently asserted that a reaction would inspire freer offerings at the South rather than an upturn. Southwestern crude quoted at 4.34 to 4.40, with prices ½c higher in Texas.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.25	5.35
January	5.40	5.28	5.28	5.42
February	5.50	5.44	5.40	5.52
March	5.55	5.47	5.40	5.55
April	....	....	5.50	5.58
May	5.64	5.57	5.58	5.64
June	....	....	5.58	5.66
July	5.73	5.70	5.69	5.73

COTTON.

But moderate fluctuations were witnessed during yesterday's session, and during most of the day the undertone was very steady, although in the final dealings prices sagged so as to result only in inconsequential net gains. Prior to this there were gains of from 5 to 10 points, due largely to the fair support from spot interests, while the absorption by Wall Street was also in sufficient volume to restrict important bear pressure. The Southern selling was not impressively heavy, although the tenor of spot advices is still suggestive of farmers being quite willing to accept prevailing quotations for at least part of their holdings, with business restricted by the impassable condition of many roads. Milder weather was noted through the cotton territory, but there were official predictions of rain or snow for many sections, and the retarded movement, with the liberal exports, is resulting in some reduction of stocks at the principal points. The into-sight for the week will probably be comparatively bullish.

The showing of the Census Bureau on ginning to Jan. 16 with this report scheduled for the 23d inst., is expected to be rather bearish, despite the unpropitious climatic conditions. The trade is being prepared for a liberal amount of ginning for the period, however, by private estimates and rumors. Weld & Co.'s advices indicated 14,615,000 bales ginned to Jan. 16, or 327,000 bales for the period, while reports circulated that the early returns to the National Ginners' Association indicated 275,000 bales from Jan. 1 to Jan. 16. These figures are higher than previous years, with the exception of 1907 and 1906, when there were 388,000 and 435,000 bales ginned, respectively. Possibilities of a bearish report was regarded as a factor in the closing reaction.

The view taken of the Lancashire strike situation was more sanguine, and an agreement was again confidently predicted on Friday with mill reopenings expected on Monday. The strike has been costly to all concerned and devoid of permanent results. The public cables from Liverpool are not discouraging to holders with the volume of spot business amounting to 10,000 or more bales daily. The Manchester official cable stated that yarns were in good demand, while India was a liberal buyer of cloth. Meanwhile the American trade situation is believed to be undergoing slow but gradual improvement with a hardening of prices noted in several descriptions of dry goods. Moreover, a further improved labor situation was noted at Lawrence, Mass.

Southern spot markets were officially quoted ¼ higher, to ⅛c decline. The local market was unchanged with middlings at 9.60c. It was understood that prominent spot concerns were again disseminating bullish advices on the decline. Sentiment in speculative quarters is very much mixed, and the attitude of the South with the advent of more favorable weather is being closely followed, while it will be interesting to note the willingness of spinners, particularly foreign, to follow an upturn.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	9.40	9.32	9.32@9.33	9.31
February	9.38	9.38	9.35@9.35	9.32
March	9.53	9.44	9.44@9.45	9.43
April	..	..	9.50@9.52	9.49
May	9.68	9.59	9.60@9.61	9.57
June	..	..	9.63@9.65	9.62
July	9.78	9.69	9.70@9.71	9.68
August	9.78	9.72	9.72@9.73	9.69
September	9.80	9.74	9.77@9.79	9.72
October	9.90	9.81	9.82@9.83	9.80
November	..	..	9.84@9.86	9.82
December	..	..	9.88@9.89	9.86

COFFEE.

Coffee bulls again had the upper hand and prices advanced 16 to 31 points, with sales of 77,750 bags. Europe was a good buyer here. The undertone was nervous. Havre closed at a net advance of 16@14f, while Hamburg was 1¼@2 pfennigs higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were somewhat irregular, but generally firmer. Prices in Rio were unchanged, while Santos was unchanged to 50 reis lower. Spot coffee, 14c for Rio 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Closs.
January	....	....	12.58@12.60	12.40
February	....	....	12.59@12.60	12.43
March	12.61	12.52	12.61@12.62	12.46
April	....	....	12.59@12.60	12.30
May	12.58	12.46	12.57@12.58	12.40
June	....	....	12.57@12.58	12.26
July	12.50	12.49	12.57@12.58	12.29
August	....	....	12.57@12.58	12.29
September	12.58	12.49	12.59@12.60	12.32
October	....	....	12.52@12.54	12.27
November	....	....	12.51@12.53	12.25
December	12.51	12.40	12.50@12.51	12.29

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE EASTER REALTY COMPANY.—The Easter Realty Company which owns a five story apartment house at 2,468 and 2,470 Seventh Avenue and an inn at Bernardsville, N. J., filed a petition in New Jersey on Tuesday, and Alfred B. Van Liew of Newark was appointed receiver. Yesterday Judge Hough appointed Mr. Van Liew receiver for the property in this city. The liabilities are $99,135 and assets $155,283.

EDWARD MADOW.—A petition has been filed against Edward Madow, jeweler, of 115 Avenue A, by these creditors: Spiro & Hirsch, $468; Simon Spiro, $502, and Adolph Bardoness, $210. The liabilities are $7,000 and assets $2,000.

ALBERT J. KINSKY.—A petition has been filed against Albert J. Kinsky, jeweler, of 1,368 St. Nicholas Avenue, by these creditors: Herman Mendelsohn, $390; Lane Clock and Novelty Company, $150, and John R. Jones, $12.

MILLET & RADER.—A petition has been filed against Max Millet, trading as Millet & Rader, dealer in stationery and toys, at 151 Park Row, by these creditors: Louis Wolf & Co., of Boston, $2,587; Japanese Tissue Mills, $90, and the Rose Company, $35. The liabilities are $6,000 and assets estimated at $3,000.

MILLET & RADER.—A petition has also been filed against Max Millet and Esther Rader as Millet & Rader.

ERNEST ROCII, clerk, of 49 West Twelfth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,978 to two creditors and no assets.

DAVID BROWN, clothing dealer, of 671 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $6,231 and assets $2,800.

SIMON SCHNEIDER.—Schedules of Simon Schneider, dealer in umbrellas and canes, at 80 Lenox Avenue, show liabilities $8,785 and assets $2,039.

SIMON EPSTEIN & SONS.—Schedules of Simon Epstein & Sons, waists, 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, show liabilities $32,887 and nominal assets $13,407. There are 125 creditors.

BLATT, HOTCHKISS & CO.—Schedules of Blatt, Hotchkiss & Co., cloak manufacturers, 16 East Thirty-second Street, and Red Bank, N. J., show liabilities $20,998 and nominal assets $22,708. There are 107 creditors, the largest being Edward M. Connell & Co., $2,546, and Michael & Krieger, $2,403.

GRIFFIN'S.—Schedules of Griffin's, (corporation,) dealer in women's wear at 32 West Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $19,411 and nominal assets of $18,517. There are seventy-seven creditors, the largest being J. & W. Seligman & Co., $10,190.

MARGARET MURTHA.—Judge Hough has appointed Morris Simar receiver for Margaret Murtha, maker of gowns and dresses at 543 Fifth Avenue, bond, $10,000, with authority to continue business fifteen days. It was stated that the liabilities are about $55,000, nominal assets $40,000, and actual assets $20,000.

THE ELITE GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO., manufacture at 2803 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Theodore H. Friend, Jr.

NEW YORK SQUARE BED COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Winters has received an execution for $1,021 against the New York Square Bed Company, manufacturer of brass and iron bedsteads at 625 Grand Street, in favor of Sobel Brothers. The Sheriff has made a levy on the stock, materials, and machinery in the place and set down the sale for to-morrow.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anopal, Walter—D. Zoglin, $2,017.
Allison, James M.—L. S. White, $115.
Bustanoby, Andre—J. H. F. Magnus, $290.
Beirn, Olin C.—W. Pond, $292.
Babell, Victor—F. L. Martin, $178.
Birkett, Clarence T.—Vechten Waring Co., $232.
Black, Louis & Herman—Mutual Alliance Trust Co., $528.
Cecil, Morris—National Umbrella Frame Works, $277.
Cooper, Nathan—Majestic Mfg. Co., $110.
Davis, Chas. B.—L. O. Koven, & Bro., $671.
Ettlinger, Louis—T. Kruger, $401.
Elster, Benjamin—H. L. Hunter et al., $349.
Fischel, Dora—Holly Realty Co., $141.
Gifford, Robert R.—C. W. Williams, $121.
Griffin, Robert R.—L. Pugh, $147.
Grimwood, Victor R.—H. W. Jenkins, $757.
Glintenkamp, Charles—C. F. Gennerich & Co., $374.
Goldman, Becky—J. Flax, $205.
Guthrie, Alfred P.—S. S. Palmer, costs, $119.
Harris, Max—X. W. Simon, $305.
Hershaft, Max & Henry—F. Gens, $1,095.
Hughes, Albert—M. B. Sentner, $171.
Hendel, Louis—J. L. Lazarony et al., $183.
Hambidge, Jay—Newcomb Macklin Co., $229.
Isaacs, Phil & Ritchie (not summoned)—D. M. Bonn, et al., $132.
Jacobs, Christian—H. Green, $423.
Kobser, Julius, and Samuel Weber—M. L. & C. E. Ernst, $323.
Kouri, Antoine—Harding, Whitman & Co., $1,409.
Kombis, Peter—S. Blunfeld, $164.
Lefkowitz, Ray—J. O'Connor, $463.
Liebling, Hyman, Louis Flaxman, and Rachel Flaxman—M. Goldberg et al., $286.
Liebholz, Martin—Metropolitan Electric Protective Co., $119.
Meyers, Edward—A. H. Mittlesmann, $154.
Meisel, Adolph—H. Meisel, costs, $157.
Manning, Henry G.—A. B. Henry Co., $165.
Monson, Sara C.—H. Bendri et al., $1,282.
McKeown, John—John H. Parker Co., $126.
Mendel, Joseph W.—H. Gillhaus, $780.
Monahan, Catherine, admx.—City of New York, costs, $112.
Rogenham, Joseph—W. B. Leonard, $340.
O'Donnell, James H.—Northern Bank, $347.
Orr, Mary W., executrix, and Frank Orr—H. S. Orr, costs, $135.
Patterson, Robert S., Frederick Grassmuck, and Bond Stanbury, (News,) not summoned—Hydrogen Furnace and Fuel Co., $522.
Polsky, Abraham, and Philip Sashofsky—M. Marcuson, $125.
Restel, Frank or John F.—H. C. Wetherau & Co., $144.
Rowe, William H.—B. Shulich, $155.
Sherman, Isaac—T. Zeltner, $153.
Stocker, F. William—Redfield Brothers, Inc., $111.
Steinberg, Annie and Hyman—I. Steinberg, $477.
Smethurst, Harold T.—Spencer Wire Co., $331.
Schack, Jeanette—Mutual Alliance Trust Co., $1,568.
Schoen, Simon—P. Lesser et al., $114.
Sandell, Giuseppe—T. Prinze, $248.
Strohmonger, Mathias—R. Barrett, $932.
Rosenberg, Louis—D. S. Lande, $600.
Schoenwald, Martin B.—S. Kahn, $115.
Schmitt, Jacob—B. W. Greene, Jr., Co., $199.
Slack, Henry—F. D. Langdon, $6,470.
Simpson, Robert H.; Arthur W. Pierce, and Richard Cristiani—Sherman National Bank, $110.
Uhlfelder, Simon, and Abraham Weinberger—H. Goldman, $322.
Van Cleve, Herman B.—W. C. Phillips, $727.
Weik, Anna—J. D. Cornell Co., $192.
Weinblatt, Charles, and Max Rosenthal—S. Garaboys, $274.
Zabramsky, William, (not summoned,) and John Morgan—Julius Kessler & Co., $192.
Waltzer, Abraham, and Isidor Cohn—J. Bogart et al., $522.
Poldow Construction Co.—H. Well et al., $2,135.
Sigmund Krauter, Inc.—M. Petranich, $885.
S. Bonewcur, Inc.—L. Solomon, $163.
Greenwich Cold Storage Co.—M. F. Smith, $592.
Maccabaen Magazine, Louis Lipsky, Bernard C. Richards, and Abraham Ungar, (not summoned)—M. Jarmulowsky, $328.
Rountree Realty Construction Co.—Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum, $536.
Zipkes Construction Co.—Henry Zipkes, and Maximilian Zipkes—Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum, $481.
Fenichel & Streicher Co.—Pardi & Zurla Tile Co., $194.
Walker & Bennet Manufacturing Co.—I. B. Owens, $775.
Manhattan Real Estate Co.—G. R. Bristor, $913.
White's Express Co.—J. Ringler, $2,400.
Elias, Henry, Brewing Co.—G. Durante, $1,283.
Mendelowitz & Addle Co.—R. Arkush, $900.
Woodcock, Daniel, & Co.—Port Arthur Insurance and Vellse Agency, Ltd., $435.
Alligro & Spallone Construction Co.—P. Reddy, $283.
General Lumber Co.—L. Knapp, $397.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Ifearst, Wm. R.—L. C. Howard, Dec. 14, 1906, $123.
Vigorito, Maria—A. M. Rohrs et al., Jan. 3, 1911, $108.
Werner, Samuel—M. D. Foley, Dec. 2, 1911, $1,127.
Kalman, Nathan S.—I. Colle, Feb. 11, 1908, released, $520.
Bleistiff, Abram S.—A. Sokolsky et al., Dec. 16, 1911, $424.
Berger, Isaac—T. J. Morgan, Jan. 11, 1912, $293.
Johannessen, Andrew B.—A. M. Johannessen, Feb. 27, 1911, $171.
Pack, Wm. M.—G. Wackerhagen, Jan. 10, 1905, $344.
Woodhouse, Vasconsellos—S. C. Jones, Oct. 28, 1911, $113.
Trenholm, Wm. D. S.—J., W. Harrison et al., July 12, 1901, $278.
Kissam, Ella—M. F. Hough, June 6, 1911, $621.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS CO.

A regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of United States Metal Products Company, payable February 10th, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1st, 1912.

W. SEYMOUR RUNK, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO MINES LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extra quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the capital stock of the Buffalo Mines, Limited, will be paid February 15th, 1912, to shareholders of record on February 5th, 1912. Stock books will close at the close of business on February 5th, 1912, and reopen for transfer on February 16th, 1912. GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.
January 8, 1912.

FIVE MILLION DOLLAR "HOLD-UP"

Announcement To Customers of

Safe Deposit Companies

We have just been requested to issue a FIVE MILLION DOLLAR hold-up and robbery policy for one of the large New York banking institutions covering transportation of the securities from Equitable ruins to another location.

PROTECT YOURSELF against loss by Hold-up or Burglary while your securities are being conveyed through the streets to a new safe deposit box.

For rates

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DIVIDENDS.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1912, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business Thursday, February 1, 1912.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 17, 1912.

Charles Warner Co. of Delaware

First and Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 36.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths (1¾%) Per Cent. on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared, payable January 25th, 1912, to stockholders of record December 30, 1911. Checks will be mailed. A. D. WARNER, Jr., Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on February 28th, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1912.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 17th, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after February 1st next. The transfer books will be closed to February 1st, 1912.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Chambers and Hudson Streets.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held on the 17th of January, 1912, the following gentlemen, whose terms of office expire to-day, were unanimously re-elected Directors of the Company for the terms ending respectively

January, 1915:

William H. Barnard,	Henry Kroger,
James Butler,	Gerrish H. Milliken,
Samuel S. Conover,	John M. Mossman,
Hugh Gaffney,	George H. Sargent,
Lee Kohns,	James G. Cannon.

January, 1913:

Frank A. Horne and Vincent S. Mulford.

The following gentlemen were appointed Inspectors of Election to serve for one year and until and during the next meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors: Messrs. James D. Johnson, William Fellowes Morgan, and Isaac S. Vought.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:

Samuel S. Conover, President.
William H. Barnard, Vice President.
John W. Nix, Vice President.
Andrew H. Mars was reappointed Secretary.
Stephen L. Viele was reappointed Asst. Secretary.
Arthur W. Mellen was reappointed Asst. Secretary and reappointed Trust Officer.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1912.

The Corn Exchange Bank

New York, January 17, 1912.

At the annual election held on the 16th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

David Bingham,	William F. Havemeyer,
Thomas T. Barr,	Henry Schaefer,
William A. Nash,	Jacob Langeloth,
Howland Davis,	Charles W. McCutchen
Clarence H. Kelsey,	Andrew Mills,
William R. Stewart,	Philip Lehman,
William H. Nichols,	Henry B. Vaughan,
Walter E. Frew,	Robert A. Drysdale.

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New York

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Personal attention given to your order regardless of the amount.

Our market letter is of particular value to you and contains the current news. Sent free on request. Also a condensed pocket manual. This booklet is brimful of useful data and with it you are well and profitably informed. It answers one thousand questions. Write us to-day.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

75 Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
99 Lackawanna R. R. of N. J. Stock
125 American Coal Products Com. Stock
50 Borden's Milk Com. Stock
100 Internat. Silver Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 City Investing Com. Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
31 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com. Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
75 American Stogie Pfd. Stock
200 Aeolian-Weber P. & O. Com. Stock
300 American Cigar Pfd. Stock
50 American Snuff Com. Stock
100 Federal Sugar Pfd. Stock
100 Pay-As-You-Enter Pfd. Stock
25 Knapp Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Republic Ry. & Light Com. Stock
25 New York State Railways Com. Stock
100 Computing-Tabulating-Record. Stock
100 Phenix Silk Mfg. Pfd. Stock
25 Producers Oil Stock
50 Standard Coupler Com. Stock
50 Porto Rican-Amer. Tobacco Stock
25 Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Stock
50 Geo. W. Helme Com. Stock
25 Tol., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
$10,000 Central Iron & Coal 6s
$20,000 Eastern Steel 1st 5s
$20,000 National Starch Deb. 5s
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

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55 WALL ST. NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Narrow Movements in Most Active Stocks; Sharp Gains in Some Less Active Issues.

CASH INFLOW CONTINUES

Gold Taken for South America—Large Orders Still Reaching Steel Manufacturers—Our Foreign Trade.

In none of the principal active issues did the net changes resulting from yesterday's transactions exceed small fractions, but elsewhere in the list substantial movements, mostly in the direction of higher prices were recorded. This was particularly true of the Tobacco shares, which in this respect retained the position of prominence they took in Tuesday's trading. The dealings which accompanied the advances in these stocks were in no case really large with the exception of the preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company, which has long been more widely distributed than the common stock of the old company was or the stocks of the new companies now are. Trading in the bonds of this group continued on a large scale with advancing prices. The significance of such movements is lessened in the proportion to which they can be brought about by a relatively insignificant volume of trading, as the transactions of the last two days have clearly shown to be the case with most of these Tobacco shares. None the less, however, it is interesting that even this soon after the breaking up of the Tobacco combination much is being heard of the increased competition which the independent interests in the trade have been encountering at the hands of the companies into which the "trust" has been divided.

Current information from the steel trade bears out earlier indications that the inflow of orders, while much below the scale maintained toward the close of the year has been sufficient on the average to replace on the books of the steel manufacturers the orders filled by current operations of the mills. This means in some cases that the mills are receiving orders to their full capacity, although the average production is still considerably under capacity. The Iron Age pointed yesterday to the large idle rail capacity of the steel works as the weakest element in the present steel situation. This organ of the trade adds that the promise of rail tonnage for 1912 is no better than that of a year ago. This statement is made from to-day's standpoint in the light of the general indisposition of the railroads to order any more heavily than their immediate requirements call for. The price situation remains somewhat irregular, though in general the advances established in December seem to be well held. Some manufacturers are looking for further advances in the near future, wire and pipe being the products which are regarded as having the best chance to command better than present prices.

The banks here continue to receive currency on a liberal scale from the interior and to make gains from the Sub-Treasury. The time money market is offering no ready outlet for the employment of the large surplus funds of the banks, and there continues under way a substantial buying movement, partly of bonds, but principally of short-time securities, by banking institutions. The same ease in money is facilitating arrangements with foreign banks for shipments of gold from this centre, and yesterday announcement was made of the taking of $500,000 for export to Argentina. London is also feeling the demand for gold and discount rates there showed continued firmness yesterday. The Imperial Bank of Germany made an excellent report for the week, and the general tone on the Boerse was firm. Higher prices for steel, which have been one of the satisfactory incidents of our own recent experience, is at present exerting favorable influence in the German market.

The full returns of the country's foreign commerce in 1911 made available in figures published yesterday show that the balance of trade in favor of this country was larger last year than in any of the last ten years with the exception of 1908, when low prices caused by the 1907 disturbances abnormally stimulated exports, while our purchases of foreign merchandise were greatly reduced. The imports for the year fell $30,000,000 short of the record imports of 1910, but our exports last year exceeded all previous totals.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Dominion Coal Co. for dividend on preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Companies for dividend on common.
Minneapolis General Electric Co. for dividend on common and preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Eureka Pipe Line Co.
Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines Co.
Toledo Railways and Light Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for five and six months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for the year.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities, with the ruling rate 4 per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $324,336,103; balances, $18,229,085; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,666,294.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3 11-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3¼ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3¼ per cent., unchanged.

The local banks have gained $5,074,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8730; demand, $4.8685.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½; check, 5.18¼ minus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 1-16 plus 1-32; check, 95 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.19⅝ minus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 4033; check, 4030.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.20⅝ minus 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8360; 90 days, $4.8225.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅜; 90 days, $4.82.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ minus 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.23⅛.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94½; 90 days, 94⅛.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅝ minus 1-32; 90 days, 94 1-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ½d lower in London, at 25 11-16d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 55¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Lake Shore Not Going Begging.

It may be, as a high official of the New York Central has been quoted as saying, that the proposed merger with the Lake Shore can go through without reference to the $4,000,000 of minority stock outstanding, and that the company has no special desire to acquire the small amount of stock not already owned, but this fact has apparently not lessened the value of the shares in the minds of the owners. Since the publication of the statement above referred to, no sale of Lake Shore has been reported, but the Stock Exchange marked the bid price, which had been 350, up to 400 yesterday. There was no asked price quoted.

***

Miners' Wages Here and Abroad.

Although the three years' agreement which the coal miners have kept with the operators expires on April 15, leading anthracite interests say that they have as yet received no intimation of what terms the miners will offer for a renewal of the agreement. Some of the union leaders have made no secret of the fact that the old demands for recognition of the union, shorter hours and other concessions which have been refused, will be insisted upon, and a refusal met by a general strike. Great Britain is facing a similar situation, with this difference, that her strike threatens to begin two months earlier. A conference has been called for to-day in Birmingham, at which 200 delegates from the various mining districts will make their reports on a ballot taken to see whether or not the miners would strike if the minimum wage for a day's work, regardless of the ability of the worker, is not granted. Most of the operators have gone on record against this principle, and if the sentiment of the miners throughout the United Kingdom is as strongly in favor of the minimum wage as early returns indicate, a general strike will result. The situation is unusual in that two of the most popular union leaders side with the proprietors in opposing the adoption of this principle.

***

A Scarcity of Puddlers.

British railways have brought about an unexpected demand for wrought iron with curious results. It appears that their engineers have come to the belief that for many purposes in car building iron is preferable to steel, and the suddenly awakened demand for wrought iron called for in their specifications has made it necessary to reopen a number of puddling furnaces which have been closed for years. An advance in the price of wrought iron has made manufacturers anxious to get this business, but they have discovered that it is impossible to get enough puddlers to man the mills. Puddling has been almost abandoned as a pursuit for a livelihood, for it has afforded a bare living for the workmen during the last decade, because of the instability of the demand for wrought iron.

***

What Might Happen Here.

Commenting on the peculiar situation which has arisen in Great Britain, The Iron Trade Review calls attention to the fact that the same thing may happen here. If wrought iron should suddenly return to favor in fields now occupied by steel it would be impossible to find puddlers to man the few old mills throughout the country which might be utilized to supply a sudden large demand. The old puddle mill hands have died off, and as long ago as a dozen or twenty years the young men who came forward to fill their places were advised to seek some other occupation. A skilled puddler is a rare workman to-day.

***

More Steel Activity.

Reports from Sharon of the Steel Corporation's intention of putting its plant there in full operation on Monday are interesting, as indicating the extent of the recent increase in operations. This plant, which has one blast furnace, six open-hearth furnaces, a blooming mill, and an angle mill, has been idle for about two years. Further, it is the last idle mill in the Pittsburgh, New Castle, or Sharon districts, according to trade authorities.

***

Cutting Down Waste.

According to the best available statistics the value of the recoverable contents of coal lost during its conversion into coke in beehive ovens amounted in 1910 to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. In the same year the average yield from retort ovens, including the value of by-products, was $8,213 an oven, and it is estimated that the value of gas recovered from the by-products ovens amounted on an average to $770 in 1910. By Sept. 1 next the $15,000,000 Lehigh Coke Company, which has close affiliations with the Bethlehem Steel Company, expects to have in operation 300 of these by-product ovens, such as have been successfully used in Belgium. This plant reverses the usual order of coking the coal at the mines, and, although the heavier coal costs more than coke to transport, the saving through the use of the hot gases in the operation of open-hearth furnaces and for boiler heating purposes in the adjacent steel plant is counted on to more than make up for this difference.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After a moderate display of firmness early in the day, Union Pacific turned decidedly soft, its weakness exerting a sympathetic influence upon the entire market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There was no special explanation for the selling movement, but nevertheless it encouraged bearish operations in other quarters of the list, with the lending rates for the half-weekly carryover at the end of the day indicating an extensive outstanding short interest in most of the leading stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
760	Amal. Copper	65⅛	65⅜	64⅞	65⅛
20	Am. Can	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	Am. Can pf	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
10	Am. Car & F.	53	53	53	53
30	Am. Ice	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Am. Malt	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
430	Am. Smelting	71⅛	71⅝	70½	70⅝
20	Am. T. & T.	142	142	142	142
10	Anaconda	36	36	36	36
10	At., T. & S. F.	105	105	105	105
280	Brooklyn R. T.	78½	78½	77¾	78⅛
50	Can. Pacific	231⅝	231⅝	231	231
210	C., M. & St. P.	107⅝	108⅜	107½	108¼
30	Consol. Gas	142¼	142¼	142⅜	142⅜
60	Corn Products	10⅜	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
200	Erie	31⅜	31⅝	30½	30⅝
40	Great Nor. pf.	126½	127	126½	127
180	Inter.-Met.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
200	In.-Met. pf., old	54½	55	53½	54½
2,000	Lehigh Valley	184⅞	185⅛	184½	184⅝
20	Mo., K. & Tex.	28	28	28	28
410	Mo. Pacific	39¾	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜
10	N. Y. Central	106¾	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
10	N. Y., O. & W.	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
10	Norf. & West.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
90	Pacific Mail.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31½
13,200	Reading	154¼	154½	153⅝	154
60	Rock Island	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
140	So. Pacific	109⅜	110	109½	109½
20	So. Railway	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
60	Third Ave.	46½	46⅞	46¼	46¼
40	Texas Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
11,650	Union Pacific	167⅞	168¼	166⅞	167¼
9,070	U. S. Steel	67	67⅛	66¼	66¼
20	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
100	Utah Copper	56⅝	56⅞	56	56
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
10	Wabash	7	7	7	7
20	Wabash pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18
130	West. Union	83	85	83⅜	84⅜
39,760					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
100	Belmont	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
400	El Paso	.74	.74	.74	.74
1,000	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
300	Jim Butler	.35	.35	.35	.35
1,200	McNamara	.26	.26	.25½	.25½
200	Mercedith	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
200	Nevada Hills	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
200	Tonopah Ext.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
200	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73
4,300					

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Many Issues Score Gains in Wednesday's Trading and a Better Feeling Obtains.

CHICAGO STOCKS ADVANCE

Booth Fisheries, Western Stone, and Diamond Match Exceptions to the Rule.

There was a good advance in many issues dealt in in the out-of-town exchanges yesterday.

The bond market in Baltimore again took a spurt, with United Railway and Pennsylvania Water and Power 5s leading in the demand. There was less activity in stocks, with no material price changes.

Centennial and Allouez were strong on the Boston board; each of them gained 2 points. Old Colony was the most active of the coppers, and was strong also. Hancock went up to 35½. Mayflower was not as active as it has been lately. Trinity was firm. Telephone was strong.

Another advance of several points in the price of Quaker Oats common and a similar decline in Booth Fisheries common were features of the day's trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange, which gave it a rather irregular appearance. Oats common at the opening sold at 226, and the final sale was at 230, compared with 225 last night. Booth Fisheries common sold at 45 before the close, compared with 50 some time ago. Illinois Brick added more than a point, closing at 59. Announcement concerning the dividend policy is expected to be made at the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Feb. 5. Another of the stronger issues was Sears-Roebuck, which rose more than a point, while there were fractional gains in People's Gas and Pneumatic Tool. Western Stone, at 10, showed a loss of 2. Diamond Match receded a fraction.

Bonds were strong and active, with sales of Commonwealth Edison 5s at 103⅛, City Railway 5s at 102¾, Chicago Railways 5s at 100¾, Pneumatic Tool 5s at 93, and Metropolitan 4s at 85¾.

Metropolitan extension 4s were active, rising from 82¾ to 83.

The profit-taking movement which set in Tuesday in Philadelphia Electric was continued yesterday morning, and the result was a further set back in the price of the stock. In the afternoon, however, a new influx of buying orders appeared and the price recovered to 17¾. The announcement that the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, through the Union Traction Company, would issue $4,000,000 of bonds in the Spring took the Street somewhat by surprise, as it had been figured that the company would not put out more than $2,000,000 many one year, except with the consent of the Union Traction Board. This apparently has either been received or the company will await until the Spring of the present fiscal year, June 30, before issuing the second $2,000,000.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Balt. Brick Co. com.	2½	2½	2½
45	Baltimore Trust	167	167	167
210	C. G., E. L. & P. pf.	104¾	104⅝	104¾
130	Cons. Coal Co.	101	100½	100⅝
110	Fair., Cl. Tr. pf.	84½	84	84½
20	Fidelity Dep. & Tr.	149½	149½	149½
293	Houston Oil ctfs.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	70½	70½	70½
10	Md. Trust Co. com.	94	94	94
2	Merc. Trust Co.	151	151	151
9	Northern Central	128½	128	128½
200	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	63	63	63
21	U. S. Fid. & G. Co.	180	180	180

BONDS.

$1,100	Atl. C. L. com. deb. 4s	101½	101⅜	101½
1,000	Balt. T., N.B. Div. 5s	111	111	111
2,200	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
11,500	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
200	Balt. City 3½s, 1980	90¼	90¼	90¼
20,000	C. E. L. & P. 4½s	89⅞	89	89⅞
2,000	Charles. C. El. 5s	97	97	97
4,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Det. United 4½s	79	79	79
1,000	Fair. & Cl. Tr. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	Florida & Sou. 4s	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3,000	Milwaukee ref. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼
6,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	89	89	89
4,000	Norf. & Atl. Ter. 5s	94½	94½	94½
3,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	100¼	100¼	100½
35,000	Penna. W. & P. 5s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
22,000	United Ry. inc.	63	62¾	62¾
3,000	U. Ry. 3-yr. 5s notes.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
22,100	Un. Ry. fdg. 5s	87	86½	87
6,000	United Ry. 4s	86¼	86¼	86⅛

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Boston Elevated	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
20	Boston & Albany	220½	220½	220½
137	Boston & Maine	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	C. C. R. & S. Y. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
110	Mass. Electric	22½	22½	22½
188	Mass. Electric pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95½
151	Mass. Elec. pf. st'ped	82	81½	81⅝
15	Mass. Elec. pf. war.	79⅜	79	79
2,400	Mass. Elec. pf. frac. warrants	20c	20c	20c
107	N. Y., N. H. & H.	139	138⅝	139
160	Union Pacific	167	167	167
65	West End	87½	87	87½
15	West End pf.	101½	101½	101½

TELEPHONES.

662	American	141⅞	141½	141⅝
10	Cumberland	159½	158½	159
10	Mexican pf.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5	New England	158	158	158

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agri. Chem.	61	61	61
61	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	101½	101	101½
65	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100	100
33	Am. Pneu. Service	5	4¾	4¾
160	Am. Pneu. Serv. 2d pf	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
103	Am. Sugar	115¼	115	115¼
55	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116
8	Am. Woolen pf.	89	88¼	88¼
620	East Boston Land	12	11⅜	11⅜
70	General Electric	159¾	159	159¾
25	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	170	170	170
120	Mass. Gas	91½	91½	91½
180	Mass. Gas pf.	94⅞	94½	94⅞
7	McElwaine Co. 1st pf.	106	106	106
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn.	105	105	105
2	North Texas Elec.	98½	98½	98½
25	Portland Elec.	72½	72½	72½
38	Pullman	160	159½	160
5	Reece Buttonhole	14	14	14
200	Reece Fold. Machine	4½	4½	4½
65	Seattle Elec.	112	111	111
29	Seattle Elec. pf.	102	102	102
26	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100	100
42	United Fruit	184	183	183⅝
306	United Shoe Machine	47⅞	46¾	47⅜
78	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	28	27⅞	27⅞
494	U. S. Steel	67	66¾	66¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾
400	Western Union	85⅛	84	85⅛

MINING.

65	Adventure	6	6	6
495	Algomah	5¼	4¾	5
35	Allouez	44	43	43
195	Amalgamated	65¼	65	65¼
19	Anaconda	35¾	35¾	35¾
140	Arizona Com. ctfs.	3½	3½	3½
25	Arnold	1	1	1
500	Boston & Corbin	9	8½	8½
210	Butte Balaklala	4½	4½	4½
85	Butte Coalition	22⅝	22	22⅝
235	Calumet & Arizona	62	61½	62
7	Calumet & Hecla	441	440	440
390	Centennial	22½	20	22
210	Chino	25½	25⅜	25½
600	Con. Mercur	8c	7c	8c
126	Copper Range	54	53¼	53¼
220	East Butte	12⅝	12½	12½
150	Elm River	80c	75c	75c
175	Franklin	12	11½	11⅝
105	Giroux	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝
45	Granby Con.	38	38	38
155	Greene-Cananea	8⅝	8½	8½
1,765	Hancock	35½	34½	35
10	Helvetia	1⅝	1⅝	1½
135	Indiana	13	12½	12½
4,613	Inspiration	10¼	10	10¼
210	Island Creek	41	40½	40½
25	Isle Royale	22	22	22
200	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
85	Lake	36¾	36	36
50	La Salle	5½	5¼	5¼
260	Live Oak	41	40½	41
75	Mason Valley	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
75	Mass. Con.	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	Mayflower	7	6½	6½
210	Miami	24½	24¼	24¼
150	Michigan	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
15	Nevada Con.	19½	19¼	19¼
25	New Arcadian	4	4	4
55	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼
90	North Butte	27⅜	27	27
35	North Lake	6	6	6
1,720	Ojibway	6 7-16	6	6¼
5,975	Old Colony	6	5½	5⅝
140	Osceola	110	109½	109½
15	Quincy	76	75	75
520	Ray Con.	18⅛	18	18
100	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
75	Shannon	10¼	10	10
2,215	South Utah	85c	69c	85c
110	St. Mary's Land	54	53½	54
60	Superior	29	29	29
455	Superior & Boston	4½	4⅜	4⅜
15	Tamarack	31¾	31¼	31¼
1,880	Trinity	6⅝	6	6⅝
100	Tuolumne	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
305	U. S. Smelting	34¾	34¼	34½
69	U. S. Smelting pf.	48	48	48
250	Utah Apex	3	3	3
50	Utah Con.	10	10	10
290	Utah Copper	56¼	56	56¼
50	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
20	Winona	5½	5½	5½
20	Wolverine	100	100	100
150	Wyandotte	2½	2¼	2¾

BONDS.

$23,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90¼	90⅜	90¼
2,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91¾	91⅝	91⅞
1,000	A., G. & W. I. SS. 5s	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
51,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s	98	97¼	98
5,000	Chino 6s	120¼	120⅛	120⅛
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98¼	96⅝	98⅛
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	97½	97½	97½
6,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1,000	United Fruit 4½s, 1925	96	96	96
1,000	West. Elec. cv. 5s	94½	94	94⅛
2,000	Western Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	99⅞	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	12	12	12
200	American Can pf.	92¼	92	92¼
135	Booth Fisheries	45¼	45	45
200	Chicago Pneu. Tool	48	47⅞	48
110	Chi. Rys., Series 2	37	37	37
632	Com. Edison	138	137⅞	138
55	Diamond Match	110¾	110	110
235	Illinois Brick	59	58	59
15	Kansas City Ry. & Lt.	20	20	20
90	McCrum-Howell pf.	91½	91½	91½
100	National Biscuit	148	148	148
62	People's Gas	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
95	Quaker Oats	230	226	230
10	Quaker Oats pf.	100¼	100¼	100½
10	Sears-Roebuck	141½	141½	141½
50	Sears-Roebuck pf.	122¼	122½	122½
156	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100¼	100¼
490	United Boxboard	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	U. S. Steel	67	66⅜	66⅝
50	Western Stone	10	10	10
22	Hart S. & M. pf.	101½	101½	101½

BONDS.

$5,000	Chicago Pneu. Tool 5s	93	93	93
10,000	Com. Edison 5s	103½	103½	103¼
21,000	Met. El. ext. 4s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
10,000	Met. El. ext. 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1,000	Met. El. ext. 4s	83	83	83
2,000	Armour & Co. 4½s	92	92	92
2,000	Chicago Rys. 5s A	96¼	96¼	96¼
9,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Chicago City Rys. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
30,000	Chicago City Rys. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
300	Diam'd Match deb. 6s	109½	109½	109½
2,000	Met. El. gold 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Railways	45½	45½	45½
12	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103½	103¼	103¼
10	Cambria Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
30	Cent. C. & C.	78	78	78
10	Con. Tr. N. J.	75	75	75
12	Elec. Co. of Am.	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Frankford Pas. Tran.	7⅝	7	7⅝
52	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22	21⅞	22
25	Int. Powder	16	16	16
24	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	89½	89½	89½
491	Lehigh Valley	92¾	92¼	92¼
100	Lehigh Valley Tran. pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	P. R. T.	23½	23½	23½
685	P. R. T. tr. ctfs.	23⅝	23½	23½
444	Penn. R. R.	61¾	61 9-16	61⅝
15	Phila. Co. pf.	44	44	44
7,741	Phila. Electric	17⅝	17½	17⅝
37	Phila. Traction	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1,088	Reading	77 3-16	76 13-16	77
10	Reading 1st pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
230	Tonopah Belmont	8	8	8
568	U. G. I.	88	87⅜	87½

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1912.

Total sales Jan. 17, 1912..... 328,012
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 5,019,959
Same period last year..... 6,138,044

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65	65⅛	6,450	Amalgamated Copper	65	65¼	64¼	65⅛	...
60¾	61	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	...
57	57¼	700	Am. Beet Sugar	57	57⅝	57	57	— ¼
11⅞	12	1,700	Am. Can	12	12	11⅞	12	...
91⅞	92	1,800	Am. Can pf	92	92¼	92	92	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	200	Am. Car & Foundry	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
46	46⅜	500	Am. Cotton Oil	46¼	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	— ¼
205	210	100	Am. Express	206½	209½	209½	209½	+1½
18¼	18¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
6½	6⅝	650	Am. Malt	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
47	48	1,500	Am. Malt pf	46	48¼	46	47	+2
70¾	70⅝	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71½	71⅝	70⅝	71	— ⅛
107	108½	200	Am. Snuff pf	104⅜	107	104⅜	107	+4½
31¾	33	100	Am. Steel Foundries	32	32	32	32	—1
141½	141⅝	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	141⅝	141⅞	141⅝	141⅝	+ ¼
106½	107⅛	8,900	Am. Tobacco pf	104½	107	104½	107	+3
106½	107⅛	2,220	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r	104½	107	104½	107	+2⅝
104½	104⅝	15,033	Am. Tobacco pf. new	101¾	105	101⅝	104⅝	+3
35½	36	700	Anaconda Copper Co	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	— ⅜
105	105½	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	105½	105¾	105	105½	...
102⅜	104⅜	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅜
133⅝	134½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	134¼	134½	134	134	+ ¼
103	103½	36	Baldwin Loco. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	...
104⅛	104⅜	500	Baltimore & Ohio	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ¼
78⅝	78½	2,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78½	78⅝	77⅞	78½	+ ⅛
140	141½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	140¼	140¾	140½	140¾	—1½
29¼	30⅛	110	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	—1½
231½	231½	1,800	Canadian Pacific	231¾	231⅝	231	231¼	— ⅛
...	...	1,000	Can. Pacific rights	7 15-16	7 15-16	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
86⅞	87¼	50	Cent. Leather Co. pf	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	...
330	350	100	Central R. R. of N. J	337	337	337	337	+4
72¼	72½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	72⅜	72⅝	72¼	72¼	— ½
18	20	100	Chicago & Alton	18	18	18	18	...
18	18¼	400	Chicago Gt. Western	18	18	18	18	— ¼
108¼	108½	1,575	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107⅞	108⅝	107⅝	108¼	+ ⅜
140½	141	500	Chi. & Northwestern	141½	141⅞	141	141	— ½
25¼	25⅝	800	Chino Copper	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	...
142⅛	142½	510	Consolidated Gas	142	142⅝	141⅞	142	— ⅝
11	11⅛	1,200	Corn Products Ref	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
79	80	700	Corn Products Ref. pf	78½	79¾	78½	79¾	+1½
169	171	100	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171	...
21¼	22	100	Denver & Rio Grande	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	100	Distillers' Securities	31	31	31	31	...
31	31¼	4,250	Erie	31½	31⅝	31	31¼	— ⅛
150½	150⅞	850	General Electric	158½	159¾	158¼	159⅝	+ ⅞
33⅜	35¼	200	General Motors	34	34	34	34	...
4½	4⅝	50	Goldfield Consol	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
126½	127	1,300	Great Northern pf	127⅛	127¼	126⅜	127	...
39⅞	40	1,200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	40	40¾	40	40	...
139½	140½	1,100	Illinois Central	140	140	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
17¼	17⅝	2,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	16⅞	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
53½	55¼	3,200	Inter.-Met. pf	54¼	55⅞	53½	55¼	+1
53½	54	600	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs	53	53¾	53	53¾	...
9½	10	150	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
46½	47	100	Int. Paper pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
31½	32	100	Int. Steam Pump	31½	31½	31½	31½	+½
83	84	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	83	83	83	83	...
27	28¾	50	Kansas City South	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
63¼	64	100	Kan. City South. pf	63⅝	63¾	63⅝	63¾	+⅜
40	50	24	Keokuk & Des M. pf	40	40	40	40	...
106½	107	550	Laclede Gas	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
184⅜	185⅛	21,300	Lehigh Valley	184⅜	185¼	184½	185	+⅝
166½	168	500	Liggett & Myers	168	168	166	167	+2
111¼	111⅜	2,800	Liggitt & Myers pf	110	111½	110	111⅜	+2⅝
154⅜	155¼	1,100	Louisville & Nash	155	155	154⅝	154⅝	— ⅛
77½	80	100	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
21¼	22	100	Mercantile Marine pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	24½	2,377	Miami Copper	24	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
132⅜	133⅛	995	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	131½	133	131½	133	+1½
88⅜	80⅞	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.1.	88⅛	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	+1¼
28	28⅜	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	28	28	28	28	...
40⅜	40⅝	4,800	Missouri Pacific	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	+i
148	148½	1,300	Nat. Biscuit Co	145½	148	143½	148	+4
...	...	10	Nat. City Bank	425	425	425	425	...
14	14⅜	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	14½	14½	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
53	53¼	400	Nat. Lead Co	53½	53½	53	53	— ⅛
35⅜	35½	500	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	35⅜	65½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
107	107⅛	500	N. Y. Central	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
138½	139	36	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	139	139	139	139	...
109	109⅛	300	Norfolk & Western	103	109	109	100	— ⅛
115⅜	116⅛	1,293	Northern Pacific	115⅞	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛	+ ⅛
32	32¼	200	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅛
49¾	50	1,615	Pacific Tel. & Tel	49¼	50	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
123⅝	123⅞	800	Pennsylvania R. R	123⅜	123½	123⅜	123½	...
105¾	106	250	People's Gas, Chicago	105½	105¾	105½	105⅝	...
175	176	1,000	P. Lorillard	175½	176	175	176	+ ½
112⅞	113	2,300	P. Lorillard pf	113½	113¼	111¼	112¾	+1¾
18	18⅛	500	Ray Con. Copper	18	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
30	32	200	R'way Steel Spring	30½	30½	30½	30¾	— ⅛
153¾	153⅞	75,000	Reading	154½	154⅜	153½	153⅞	— ¼
90½	92½	300	Reading 1st pf	91⅞	92	91¾	92	+ ⅝
96⅝	97⅜	600	Reading 2d pf	97	97¾	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	140	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85	85	85	85	...
24⅛	24⅞	300	Rock Island Co	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
50½	51	800	Rock Island Co. pf	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	+1
...	...	120	Rutland pf	50	50	50	50	+5
41⅜	42	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41	41½	41	41½	+1⅝
68	69	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ½
109¾	110	670	Southern Pacific	109⅞	110	109⅝	109⅝	...
28	28⅛	1,500	Southern R'way ext	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	...
37¼	38¼	100	Tennessee Copper	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
81	84⅜	300	Texas Co	81	81	81	81	...
22	22⅛	100	Texas & Pacific	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Third Av. 2d inst. pd	39	39	39	39	—1
47⅛	47¼	1,400	Third Av. w. i	46½	47⅛	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅛
12½	13	300	Toledo, St. L. & W	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
33	33¾	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	33⅜	...
101	102	100	Underwood Typewrit	102	102	102	102	...
167¼	167⅞	59,800	Union Pacific	167¾	168⅛	166½	167⅞	— ⅝
105	106	100	United Dry Goods pf	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
31½	33	143	United Rys. Invest	31½	31½	31½	31½	—1
59	59¼	100	United Rys. Invest. pf	59	59	59	59	...
66¼	66⅞	33,200	U. S. Steel	66⅞	67	66⅛	66¼	— ⅛
110¾	110⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
55⅞	56	8,950	Utah Copper	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56	— ⅜
53⅜	54⅜	500	Va.-Carolina Chem	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅜	+ ⅛
18	18	120	Vulcan Detinning	15	15	15	15	+2
74	77	210	Vulcan Detinning pf	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	...
7	7¼	1,200	Wabash	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	400	Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	—1⅛
84⅜	85	12,925	Western Union Tel	83⅜	85⅛	83⅜	84⅜	+1⅜
73½	74	600	Westinghouse E. & M	74	74	73½	73¼	— ¼
3⅞	4¼	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
13⅜	13⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 17, 1912..... $4,920,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 59,213,500
Same period last year..... 47,745,500

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid 2,000 ... 94
Jap Gov 4½s, 2 l 1,000 ... 92½
2d Series 5,000 ... 92
Rep of Cuba 5s 6,000 ... 103
U S of Mex 5s 1,000 ... 96⅜
N Y State 4s, 1961 24,000 ... 102½
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 5,000 ... 102⅝
N Y City 4s, 1938 16,000 ... 100
15,000 ... 99⅞
N Y City 4½s 23,000 ... 102⅜
4½s, 1957 20,000 ... 107⅜

Allis-Chalmers 5s 1,000 ... 54½
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 12,000 ... 102¼
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 ... 99⅞
Am Smelt Secur 6s 4,000 ... 102⅜
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 ... 90⅝
Amn Tobacco 4s 5,000 ... 120¼
3,000 ... 120⅜
20,000 ... 120½
15,000 ... 121⅜
Am Tobacco 4s 23,000 ... 93⅞
50,000 ... 94
9,000 ... 94⅛
1,000 ... 94
1,000 ... 94⅛
20,000 ... 94¼
Tr Co ctfs of dep 50,000 ... 94¼
1,000 ... 94⅛
Armour & Co 4½s 10,000 ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 92
5,000 ... 91⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s 10,000 ... 99¼
10,000 ... 99⅛
4,000 20f ... 99⅛
adjustment 4s 2,000 ... 92
convertible 4s 2,000 ... 106½
1,000 ... 106
conv 4s, 1960 5,000 ... 100½
77,000 ... 100⅜
Atl Coast Line 4s 6,000 ... 95½
Lou & N col 4s 17,000 ... 95
1,000 s10f ... 94½
28,000 ... 95
B & O prior ln 3½s 10,000 ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 91⅜
40,000 ... 91⅞
gold 4s 500 ... 98½
10,000 ... 98¼
Peo, Lake Erie & West Va 4s 1,000 ... 91½
Bethlehem Steel 5s 10,000 ... 94
5,000 ... 93⅞
3,000 ... 94
B R T ref conv 4s 12,000 ... 85⅝
20,000 ... 85½
Bush Terminal 5s 3,000 ... 98½
1,000 ... 98⅞
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 2,000 ... 93
Canada So 1st 1,000 ... 101½
5,000 ... 101⅝
C of Ga Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ... 113⅜
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 ... 111⅛
general 4½s 5,000 ... 101½
convertible 4½s 1,000 ... 93
R & A Div 1st con 4s 20,000 ... 93½
Chi & Alton 3s 1,000 ... 71
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 ... 65⅜
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000 ... 96¼
6,000 ... 96⅞
deb 5s 5,000 ... 101
joint 4s 20,000 ... 97⅝

80,000 ... 97½
5,000 ... 97⅝
27,000 ... 97½
64,000 ... 97⅝
67,000 ... 97⅜
30,000 ... 97⅞
1,000 ... 97⅝
10,000 ... 97¼
1,000 ... 98
17,000 ... 97⅝
75,000 ... 98
10,000 ... 97⅞
registered 1,000 ... 97½
Ill Div 3½s 3,000 ... 87½
Nebr ext 4s 4,000 ... 90
2,000 s10f ... 98½
Chi & East Ill ref & tmp 4s 1,000 ... 80⅝
Chi Gt Westn 4s 1,000 ... 82½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 6,000 ... 99
Chi & N W gen 4s 1,000 ... 98¼
deb 5s, 1921 2,000 ... 104⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ... 96
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 10,000 ... 90½
1,000 ... 90⅜
13,000 ... 90⅛
3,000 ... 90¼
C, R I & P R R 4s 21,000 ... 72
10,000 ... 71⅝
5,000 ... 71⅞
2,000 ... 71⅝
Chino Copper 6s 3,000 ... 120
Col Industrial 5s 14,000 ... 75
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 ... 96
Del & Hud conv 4s 1,000 ... 98⅜
1,000 ... 96½
9,000 ... 98⅜
4,000 ... 98¼
1st & ref 4s 3,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 98⅝
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 20,000 ... 87½
30,000 ... 87⅝
2,000 ... 87½
9,000 ... 87⅜
51,000 ... 87½
Dist Secur Corp 5s 8,000 ... 75½
2,000 ... 75⅝
Erie 1st con 4s 7,000 ... 89¼
Fla E C R 1st 4½s 2,000 ... 97½
Ft W & D C 1st 6s 2,000 ... 112½
Gt Northn ref 4½s 5,000 ... 101
Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000 ... 96½
Inter-Met 4½s 4,000 ... 81½
2,000 ... 81⅝
4,000 ... 81½
31,000 ... 81⅝
100,000 ... 81½
1,000 ... 81⅝
40,000 ... 81½
10,000 ... 81⅝
50,000 ... 81½
4,000 ... 81½
Int Rapid Tran 5s 2,000 ... 104
39,000 ... 103⅞
Internatnl Nav 5s 1,000 ... 80
Int Paper conv 5s 1,000 ... 88½
1,000 ... 89⅞
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s 9,000 ... 102
Jastwn, F & Cl 4s 1,000 ... 94½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 9,000 ... 80⅜
Kansas City So 3s 6,000 ... 73⅜
Kansas City So 5s 2,000 ... 100¼
Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped, gtd 1,000 ... 84½
Lack Steel 5s, 1923 4,000 ... 96½
1950 20,000 ... 81
Lacl G Lgt of St L ref & ext 5s 1,000 ... 101½
L S & Mich So 3½s 2,000 ... 89¾
1,000 ... 89⅞
4s, 1931 20,000 ... 93⅜

Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 21,000 ... 120⅜
5,000 ... 120½
3,000 ... 120⅜
27,000 ... 120½
2,000 ... 120⅜
3,000 ... 120⅞
1,000 ... 121
5,000 ... 120⅜
5,000 ... 120⅞
30,000 ... 121
1,000 ... 121½
5s, temp bonds 59,000 ... 91½
6,000 ... 91⅝
50,000 ... 91⅜
46,000 ... 92
10,000 ... 92½
15,000 ... 92
12,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 92¼
5,000 ... 92½
1,000 ... 92¾
35,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 92
10,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 92¼
3,000 ... 92½
17,000 ... 92½
4,000 ... 92⅝
5,000 ... 92½
7,000 ... 92⅜
6,000 ... 92½
31,000 ... 92⅜
5,000 ... 92½
61,000 ... 92
105,000 ... 91⅞
4,000 ... 92
180,000 ... 91⅞
10,000 ... 92
12,000 ... 92½
130,000 ... 92¼
7,000 ... 92⅜
5,000 ... 92½
25,000 ... 92⅝
Long Isl ref 4s 1,000 ... 95½
Lou & N gen 6s 1,000 ... 116
unified 4s 8,000 ... 99½
5,000 ... 99⅜
Atl, K & C 4s 2,000 ... 92⅝
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 4,000 ... 67½
Met St Ry adj mtg income 5s, w i 30,000 ... 58½
5,000 ... 58⅝
5,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58¾
16,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58¾
28,000 ... 58¼
ref 4s, Trust Co ctfs, stamped 10,000 ... 61
16,000 ... 60½
ref 4s, w i 22,000 ... 81
27,000 ... 80¾
5,000 ... 80⅝
5,000 ... 80¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000 ... 96⅞
s f 4½s 4,000 ... 89
1st & ref 4s 4,000 ... 80¼
ext 5s 3,000 ... 102
Mo Pac conv 5s 8,000 ... 89½
Nassau Elec R R 4s 1,000 ... 79⅜
N Rys of M pr 1st 4½s 10,000 ... 92⅜
N Y Cent gen 3½s 13,000 ... 87½
1,000 ... 87⅝
4,000 ... 87⅜
deb 4s, 1934 22,000 ... 92½
1,000 ... 92⅜
10,000 ... 93
5,000 ... 93½
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s 23,000 ... 102⅞
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 8,000 ... 132⅜
5,000 ... 132½
N Y Telephone 4½s 5,000 ... 100½
3,000 ... 100½
1,000 ... 100½
15,000 ... 100⅜
Nor & Wn con 4s 1,000 ... 93½
Northn Pacific 4s 15,000 ... 100½
5,000 3d ... 100½
34,000 ... 100½
2,000 ... 100½
18,000 ... 100⅜
registered 10,000 ... 93½
500 ... 98
Northn Pacific 3s 7,000 ... 69⅜

Ore S L 1st con 5s 5,000 ... 111⅞
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s 2,000 ... 92⅜
3,000 ... 93¼
5,000 ... 92⅜
1,000 ... 92½
3,000 ... 92⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 27,000 ... 99½
2,000 ... 99⅜
31,000 ... 99½
Penn conv 3½s, 1912 7,000 ... 99⅝
1915 88,000 ... 97
Peo & E 1st 4s 11,000 ... 91½
Peoples G & C of Chi ref 5s 1,000 ... 102½
P Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds 3,000 ... 121½
2,000 ... 121⅝
8,000 ... 121½
11,000 ... 121⅝
15,000 ... 121⅝
88,000 ... 122
2,000 ... 121⅞
2,000 ... 121¾
19,000 ... 122
1,000 ... 122½
2,000 ... 122⅓
5s, temp bonds 10,000 ... 92⅜
14,000 ... 92½
3,000 ... 92⅞
83,000 ... 93
5,000 ... 93½
15,000 ... 93½
3,000 ... 93½
14,000 ... 93½
17,000 ... 93½
10,000 ... 93⅝
5,000 ... 93½
2,000 ... 93½
11,000 ... 93⅝
3,000 ... 93¾
500 ... 93⅝
26,000 ... 93½
Reading general 4s 5,000 ... 98½
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s 2,000 ... 85
St L, Iron Mt & So unify & ref 4s 1,000 ... 82½
St L & San Fran Ry gen 6s 2,000 ... 108
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s 1,000 ... 80⅜
5,000 ... 80½
2,000 ... 80⅜
general 5s 2,000 ... 88¼
St L S Wn con 4s 4,000 ... 79⅜
2,000 ... 79⅜
11,000 ... 79¾
34,000 ... 79⅞
20,000 ... 80
5,000 ... 80¼
10,000 ... 80½
8,000 ... 80
Seab A L gold 4s, stamped 11,000 ... 89
refunding 4s 1,000 ... 82⅜
So Pac col 4s 6,000 ... 91⅜
convertible 4s 10,000 ... 96½
1st ref 4s 3,000 ... 95½
San Fr Term 4s 2,000 ... 91½
Southn Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ... 107⅜
general 4s 8,000 ... 79
11,000 ... 78⅛
M & O col 4s 5,000 ... 85⅞
Tenn Coal, Iron & Ry gen 5s 2,000 ... 108
Texas Co conv 6s 10,000 ... 94⅜
15,000 ... 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ... 109½
Third Av con 4s, Trust Co ctfs 1,000 ... 81
ref 4s, w i 1,000 ... 85¼
5,000 ... 85⅛
1,000 ... 85
1,000 ... 85½
39,000 ... 85
10,000 ... 85½
adj 5s, w i 27,000 ... 79⅛
2,000 ... 79
85,000 ... 79½
10,000 ... 79
15,000 ... 78⅞
11,000 ... 78
34,000 ... 102⅝
53,000 ... 102⅜
20,000 ... 103
2,000 ... 102⅞
3,000 ... 103
11,000 ... 103½
12,000 ... 103⅝
2,000 ... 103⅜
registered 3,000 ... 103
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 1,000 ... 100
4,000 ... 100¼
Va Iron, C & C 5s 2,000 ... 98
Wab ref & ext 4s 21,000 ... 57⅜
23,000 ... 57⅞
8,000 ... 57⅝
West Shore 4s, reg 1,000 ... 98
Westn Maryld 4s 20,000 ... 88
W U Tel col tr 5s 1,000 ... 102½
fund & real est 4½s 10,000 s10f ... 98½
3,000 ... 99
conv 4s, Ser A 20,000 ... 104⅝
Westing El & M 1st conv s f 5s 7,000 ... 94

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100	100½
2s, c., 1930	100	100⅜
3s, r., 1918	101½	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101½	102¼
4s, r., 1924	113	113¼
4s, c., 1925	113¼	114
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100	...

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	198	203
Alb. & Sus	265½	...
Alle. & W	128	...
Allis-Ch.	1	1¼
Allis-C. pf	6	7
A. A. C. pf	101	102
A. B. S. pf.	98½	99
Am. B. S. & F. pf.	91	92¾
Am. B. S. & F. pf.	131	132
Am. & Atl. pf.	115½	116¾
Am. Coal	75	95
A. C. O. pf.	94	...
A. H. & L.	3½	3¾
Am. H. & L. pf.	20	22½
A. Lln. Co.	10½	20
A. L. C. pf.	32	33
Am. Loco.	33¼	35
A. Loco. pf.	103	105
A. S. pf. B.	86¾	87½
Am. S. & R. pf.	102⅜	102⅞
Am. Sug. R.	115	115¼
A. S. R. pf.	115½	116
Am. T. & C.	80¼	80¾
A. Wool. C.	27½	29
A. M. C. pf	88½	89½
A. W. P. pf.	25	25½
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Ar. pf.	60	85
Asso. Real.	106	107½
Asso. Oil	...	90
B. & O. pf.	88	90
Bat. Mining.	1¼	1⅝
Beth. Steel.	30½	31
Beth. S. pf.	60⅜	61⅝
Bruns. T.	7¾	9
B., R. & P.	100	103
Buff., R. & P. pf.	129	150
Canada So.	64	72¼
Cent. Leath.	19	19½
Cent. S. A. Tel.	116¾	118
C. & A. pf.	35	...
C. G. W. pf.	35½	36½
Chi., Ind & Louis pf.	50	90
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	143	147½
C. & N. pf.	190	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	137	141
C., S. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	160
C. U. T. cfs. sta.	1⅜	2
C. U. T. pf. cfs. sta.	5	5½
C., C. C. & St. L.	52	30
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	100
C. & Pitts.	163½	...
C. & P. spe.	95	...
Col. F. & I.	28	27½
Col. South.	44	48
C. S. 1st pf.	70	77
C. S. 2d pf.	65	75
Crex Carpet	71	75
Cub.-A. S.	...	45
C.-A. S. pf.	94½	96½
D., L. & W.	535	550
Den. & R. G. pf.	44	45
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	...
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	...
Det. & Mac.	110	...
D. & M. pf.	100

CASH FOR SANTO DOMINGO.

$300,000 American Currency to be Put in Circulation There.

The New York agents of the National Bank of Santo Domingo have drawn $300,000 from the Sub-Treasury in connection with the payment of the capital stock of the bank, which was recently formed. The sum was made up of various denominations and will be put into circulation, American currency being generally used in Santo Domingo.

The bank has an authorized capital of $2,000,000, of which $500,000 has been paid in to enable it to become a bank of issue.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

7,923. TENDERS FOR DREDGES, ENGINES, AND SUPPLIES.—Separate tenders addressed to Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, will be received until Feb. 26 for the following: (1) The construction of one or two steel single screw bucket dredges, to be delivered at Sorel. (2) The construction of a steel single screw hopper barge, to be delivered at Sorel. (3) The construction of one set of compound steam engines to develop 450 indicated horse power for Dredge 37, to be delivered at Sorel. (4) The furnishing of fifty steel rock-digging buckets, cast steel links, and manganese bucket pins, to be delivered at Sorel.

7,924. RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—An American Consul reports that tenders will be received by a foreign Government until March 20 for the supply of the following railway materials: Ten switches, 750 tons of steel rails, weight 15 kilograms per meter; 34,000 metal ties, closed at the ends, necessary fixtures for same to be 2 per cent. in excess of requirements; 6,000 pairs of points, 26,000 screws for points.

7,925. CONCRETE MACHINERY.—An American Consul in the Far East reports that the local market for concrete machinery is not large, but a firm of builders and contractors wish to secure a complete outfit of concrete machinery, provided the set can be secured for $400 to $600. The machinery must be able to do any kind of concrete work from making bricks to making molds of all descriptions for outside decoration.

7,926. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.—A Canadian publication states that the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal will ask authority from the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session to borrow $500,000 by the issue of bonds in order to build new schools and to improve and enlarge those already existing.

7,927. LUBRICATING OILS.—An American Consul in France reports that a long-established firm in his district dealing in lubricating oils is desirous of negotiating with American manufacturers of such products for importation into that region.

7,928. STRAWBOARD.—A business man in a Mediterranean country desires to represent American manufacturers of cardboard made of straw, known in the United States as strawboard. There is a large consumption of this article in the country in question, and considerable of the better quality is imported at present from the Netherlands. This merchant desires samples and prices, cost, insurance, and freight, certain city.

7,929. SAFES FOR A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—An American Consul reports that tenders will be received until March 25 by a foreign Government for the supply of twenty safes of different sizes and varieties for the use of certain Government officers. Tenders must be in accordance with specifications and conditions, copies of which can be secured from the Bureau of Manufactures.

7,930. COAL.—A European business man engaged in the coal trade and associated with a banking house has informed an American Consular officer that in his opinion American coal would find a very remunerative market in the country in which he is engaged in business. He also believes that it would be possible for him to secure large orders from the local Government for supplies to be used on the railroads and steamboats.

7,931. STAMPED PAPER FOR CHILEAN GOVERNMENT.—The American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has forwarded copies of specifications and samples of paper covering bids for the supply of the stamped paper needed by the Chilean Government for the years 1913 and 1914. Tenders for these supplies will be received until Feb. 20. Copies of the specifications and samples can be secured from the Bureau of Manufactures.

7,932. ANILINE DYES FOR COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOL YARNS.—An American Consular officer reports that a business firm in his district is anxious to correspond with American manufacturers of aniline dyes for cotton, linen, and wool yarns and prints. A similar request from this firm, published some time ago, elicited no response from firms in the United States.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

425—NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, will receive bids until Jan. 30 for the following supplies: Firms interested therein should make application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, giving the schedules desired by number: Schedule 4,255—Dark red brick, Virginia pine culls, high-speed twist drills, pneumatic hammers, hydraulic leather, seven-eighths-inch steel hoisting rope, brass globe valves. Schedule 4,253—Liquid compasses. Schedule 4,252—Mechanical operating device, bronze door fittings, millwork, graphite paint, steel sashes, trolley tracks, medium angle steel. Schedule 4,248—Ascetylene generating and compressing equipment. Schedule 4,247—Electric blueprint machine. Schedule 4,249—300-kilowatt generating sets. Schedule 4,250—Wireless telegraph sets. Schedule 4,256—Bar nickel steel, structural steel angles, structural steel and boiler plates, structural steel plates. Tenders are invited by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts until Feb. 13 for furnishing steam capstan, steam and hand-steering engine, Schedule 4,251.

426—LOCOMOTIVE CRANE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing one locomotive crane will be received at the office of the Mississippi River Commission, First and Second Districts, United States Engineer's Office, Memphis, Tenn., until Feb. 8. Information on application to Clarke S. Smith, Major, Engineers.

427—PIER CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until Feb. 10, for a pile and reinforced concrete pier at the navy yard, Philadelphia. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the bureau or to the commandant of the navy yard named.

428—ALUMINUM CANTEENS AND CUPS.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, until Jan. 21 for furnishing 62,678 aluminum canteens and cups. Specifications and other particulars can be obtained from the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

429—MAILING PLATFORM AND HYDRAULIC FREIGHT LIFT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Jan. 31, for an extension of the mailing platform and the installation of a hydraulic freight lift, &c., in the United States Post Office at Burlington, Iowa, in accordance with specifications and drawing, copies of which may be had at the office of the custodian at Burlington, Iowa, or at the office of the Supervising Architect.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 114 East 16th St.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.) 42 Franklin

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods and hats; Miss Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth.
Capwell, H. C., Co., Oakland; Mrs. McKinness, cloaks and suits; 1,201 B'way.
Bailey Co., Cleveland; Mr. Runner, dress goods and silks; 114 5th Av.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco; A. Boettcher, house furn. goods, upholstery, and blankets; J. V. Costello, cloaks, suits, and furs; 114 5th Av.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh; L. M. Hayward, silks, velvets, wash and dress goods; 214 Church.
Finch, Van Sylck & McConville, St. Paul; T. Sharp, underwear; 51 Leonard.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit; D. Scheyer, white goods, laces, notions, fancy goods, silks, linens, and ladies' neckwear; 51 Leonard.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; 454 Broome.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle; A. B. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 2 Walker; Prince George.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence; D. Smart, laces and embroideries; C. Morrison, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo; W. A. Stoeckel, knit goods and muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading; J. G. Carmany, linings and velvets; 2 Walker.
Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, and embroideries; 2 Walker.
Root & McBride Co., Cleveland; S. M. Bond, prints; 72 Leonard.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago; Mrs. S. Cox, suits; Mrs. Graves, suits; 104 Worth.
Coulter D. G. Co., Los Angeles; Miss L. McGuire, neckwear; 69 5th Av.
Goldenberg, M., Washington; H. Cohenbaum, domestics, dress goods, and silks; C. Dillac.
Miller, D., Co., Baltimore; J. D. Albers, rugs; D. B. Miller, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard.
Conrad & Co., Boston; Miss A. M. Doyle, misses', infants, and children's wear; 114 5th Av.
Giddings Bros., Colorado Springs; E. Rathbun, cloaks, suits, dress goods, and silks; 16 E. 18.
Starr, L., Co., Boston; Miss F. Prescott, millinery and women's garments; Miss G. Chesleigh, waists; 11 W. 17th; Broztell.
Meachum, H. C., Co., Fort Worth; H. C. Meachum, notions and cloaks; Imperial.
Parker & Thomas Co., Portland; E. E. Brewer, dress goods and silks; Murray Hill.
Herbert, W. P., & Co., Troy; W. P. Herbert, cloaks and suits; Broztell.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia; L. Englander, ladies' and misses' coats and dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
Rosenberg, L., & Son, Cincinnati; L. Rosenberg, coats and suits; Broztell.
Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co., St. Joseph; R. L. Campbell, wash goods; O. Teagarden, dress goods; 75 Leonard.
Wallace Co., Schenectady; C. Stroh, cloaks and suits; Elks.
Baker-Hanna Co., Quanah; F. W. Kennerly, clothing; 350 Broadway.
McHugh, J., Tacoma; Mrs. B. H. Graham, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville; Miss L. Watson, books; 2 Walker; Pierrepont.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester; R. G. Powers, books; 454 Broome; Pierrepont.
Witz, M., & Co., Philadelphia; M. Witz, piece goods; Pierrepont.
Cantor Bros., Philadelphia; S. Cantor, waists; Pierrepont.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco; Mrs. Fall, suits; 114 5th Av.; Herald Square.
Kahn Bros., Oakland; S. S. Kahn, cloaks, suits, and waists; P. P. Manheim, dry goods; 377 Bway.
Hanger & Thompson, Walla Walla; T. M. Hanger, dry goods; 41 Union Square.
Crews, Beggs D. G. Co., Pueblo; L. N. Hart, cloaks and suits; L. H. Vanarsdale, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 2 Walker; Woodstock.
Filenes, Wm., Sons Co., Boston; F. M. Spear, children's coats; Miss Fitzgibbon, misses' suits; Miss Horan, petticoats; 4 W. 22.
Thalheimer Bros., Richmond; Miss J. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 129 W. 27.
Thomas, A. S., Meriden; J. C. Thomas, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 220 5th Av.
Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co., Wichita; F. M. Howe, domestics, dress goods, silks, and laces; 51 Leonard.
Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines; H. Frankel, cloaks, suits, and waists; 41 Union Square.
Farwell, J. V. Co., Chicago; W. E. Rice, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
Naylor, John S., & Co., Wheeling; A. G. Naylor, hosiery, knit underwear, cloaks, and suits; H. L. Henderson, upholstery goods; 101 Franklin.
Wolf & Marx Co., San Antonia; A. Prall, cloaks, underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; 148 W. 23d.
Lowenstein, B., & Brots., Memphis; A. C. Herzberg, suits, waists, and skirts; 22 E. 17th.
Anderson, C. C., & Co., Boise; C. C. Anderson, notions and ladies' garments; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.
Feldenheimer D. G. Co., Maberly; M. Feldenheimer, dry goods; Mrs. B. Snyder, ladies' wear; Wellington.
Holmes, H., & Son, Troy; H. E. Holmes, collars; 18 E. 17th.
Silverman, M. & Son, Philadelphia; W. Silverman, domestics; 18 W. 27th, Latham.
Holmes, D. H. Co., New Orleans; N. L. Clark, silverware and crockery; 20 E. 20th; Latham.
Porteous, Mitchell & Brown Co., Portland; W. D. Lakeman, cloaks and suits; 55 White.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago; F. W. Pomeroy, rugs; 104 Worth.
Sollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, dry goods; Grand.
Phillipson, S. & Co., Chicago; B. L. Sloan, notions, millinery and furnishing goods; L. Morris, hosiery and underwear; Grand.
White, J. B. & Co., Augusta; W. S. Butler, cloaks, infant's wear and muslin underwear; 214 Church; Latham.
Trio Waist Co., Philadelphia; H. Kessler, waists; Pierrepont.
Kleinhaus Co., Buffalo; E. L. Kleinhaus, clothing; Holland.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis; F. A. Krim, ready to wear; 114 5th Ave.
Sisson Bros. & Welden Co., Binghamton; Miss D. Finley, white goods and hdkfs.; Grand.
Tinsley Millinery Co., Nashville; W. H. Jetton, millinery; Navarre.
Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas; J. A. Maier, clothing, 306 B'way; Navarre.
Dismukes Hat Co., Nashville; M. Dismukes, hats; R. Huddleston, hats; Cadillac.
Axe B. & Co., Philadelphia; B. Harks, waists; Pierrepont.
Folsom, F. D., Co., Portland; F. E. Folsom, dry goods; Herald Square.
Mann & Anker, Albany; B. A. Mann, cloaks and suits; Collingwood.
Corbin, F. A., New Haven; woolens; Collingwood.
Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden; G. W. McCune, furnishing goods and hosiery; 72 Leonard; Gregorian.
Willson-Chase Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.; E. B. Willson, ladies' ready to wear; Breslin.
Getz, G., Hartford; cloaks and suits; Herald Square.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons Co., Memphis; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; Miss J. Crowell, cloaks and suits; M. Kremer, millinery; Miss M. Pannell, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Herald Square.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore; G. Cator, millinery 921 Broadway; Waldorf.
Nachman & Mercfief, Montgomery; J. Nachman, dress goods, cloaks, suits and waists; 114 5th Av.; Netherland.
Grunsfeld Bros., Albuquerque; A. Grunsfeld, furnishing goods; Imperial.
Finch, Van Slych & McConville, St. Paul;
Sherman Finch, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard; Vanderbilt.
Chandler & Co., Boston; A. E. Beck, dress goods, silks and woollens; Imperial.
Kaufman, C. A. Co., New Orleans; L. Lanan, cloaks and suits; 258 Church.
Brittain, John, S. D. & Co., St. Joseph; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway.
Hager & Bro., Lancaster; C. E. Snyder, clothing; 15 Spring; Breslin.
Watt, Retiew & Clay, Norfolk; A. Clay, dry goods; 214 Church.
Scott-Griggs Co., Cleveland; W. Bayne, linens and handkerchiefs; Miss E. Nook, jewelry; 43 Leonard.
Jasper Bros., Worcester; B. Jasper, woolens; Albert.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence; V. A. Rice, cloaks and suits; 114 5th Av.; Broztell.
Doody, W. A., Co., Macon; J. T. Redding, dry goods; 69 5th Av.; Broztell.

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Minnehaha, Jan. 20, 10:00 A. M. | Cedric, Jan. 24, 12:00 Noon

American Line Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
St. Louis.....Jan. 20 | New York.....Feb. 3
Philadelphia...Jan. 27 | †Oceanic..Feb. 10, noon
†White Star Line Steamer, Pier 50.

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct, Pier 59, N. R.
Minnehaha..Jan. 20, 10 AM | Minneapolis..Feb. 10
Min'waska..Jan. 27, 11 AM | Minnetonka...Feb. 17

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Lapland (new)..Jan. 24 | Finland.....Feb. 7
Kroonland.....Jan. 31 | Vaderland.....Feb. 14

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
*St. Louis..Jan. 20, 9:30 AM | *Phila'phia..Jan. 27
Olympic (new) Jn. 24 noon | *New York..Feb. 3
*American Line Steamer. Pier 62.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic.....Feb. 1, noon | Celtic.....Feb. 29
Baltic.....Feb. 15, noon | Baltic.....Mar. 14

NEW YORK & RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
BOSTON
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
Cedric.....Jan. 24, noon | Adriatic.....Feb. 21
Canopic..Feb. 3, 10 AM | Cedric.....Mar. 6

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CARMANIA JAN. 27, 10 A. M. MAY 18, 10 A. M. CAMPANIA FEB. 14, 10 A. M. MAR. 6, 1 A. M.
Commencing February 28th, the "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander, instead of 9 A. M. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.
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Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
a FRANCONIA....Jan. 20 | b CARONIA.....Feb. 20
a LACONIA.....Feb. 3 | b CARMANIA....Mar. 2
c IVERNIA.....Mar. 28
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Loft Structure to Replace the Earle Dwelling at 12 East Fifty-seventh Street—Investors Buying Harlem Property—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

Another addition to the upper Fifth Avenue art centre is about to be made in the erection of a twelve-story loft to replace the old dwelling at 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, reported sold a few days ago through Frank D Veiller for the estate of Elizabeth P. Earle The buyer of the property, as announced yesterday, is the Durand-Ruel art firm, now located at 5 West Thirty-eighth Street, which is to be improved with a new loft structure.

The Fifty-seventh Street plot is 25 by 100.5, and building operations on the new improvement will begin at once. It will be the first big business structure to be erected in the block, although several changes of a commercial character have lately been made there, among them being the purchase by a dressmaking firm of Commissioner Willcox's former home at 10 East Fifty-seventh Street. It is but a few doors east of the Huntington mansion on the Fifth Avenue corner.

Sales in Old Shipping District.

Another deal in the old east side shipping district, where there has been considerable activity during the last few months, was reported yesterday by Herbert A. Sherman, who sold for Henry W. Hayden, as executor, 32 South Street. The structure is a five-story mercantile building, on a plot 23.4 by 86.6.

Last week the five-story building at 205 Front Street was purchased by A. P. Browning of the New York Propeller Company.

Deal Pending for 69th St. Dwelling.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of 107 East Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.5, by Albert J. Milbank. The property, which is owned by G. Trowbridge Hollister, is located 125 feet east of Park Avenue.

Investors Buying on 125th Street.

The four-story and basement business building at 29 West 125th Street has been sold by Arthur Pulas to an investor. The building covers a plot 20 by 100. D. H. Scully & Co. were the brokers. Another deal on the same block, involving a plot about 100 feet square, is reported pending.

Herbert L. Pratt Buys L. I. Acreage.

Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, has purchased, through W. Burling Cocks and Samuel Willets, a tract of land in the Piping Rock section of Long Island, comprising about 150 acres.

The property includes the William H. Hegeman estate and the farms of James Casey, Mary K. Underhill, and Conrad Graf. It is understood that Mr. Pratt will erect a residence on the property and improve the place generally.

Bronx.

William H. Mitchell has sold to an investor, through John A. Steinmetz, the northwest corner of 179th Street and Bronx Street, a plot 51 by 63. A two-family house covers the property. This is the first transfer in over thirty years.

Porter & Co. have sold for R. J. Moorehead the five-story apartment, with store, located at the northeast corner of Boston Road and 164th Street, size 27 by 118.

Platt & Albert have sold to the Thomas Construction Company, for John Schreyer, a building plot 78 feet south of 170th Street, on the east side of Third Avenue, 80 by 119. The company will erect two five-story apartment houses, with stores.

The vacant plot 50 by 50 feet on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 171st Street has been sold by Marvin D. Stoken for the Concourse Building Company to the Taxpayers' Realty Company, represented by Jacob Freeman, attorney. The buyers will improve the plot with a five-story commercial structure.

Brooklyn.

The Wood-Harmon Company has sold at Rugby one lot on Albany Avenue, near Church Avenue, to Samuel F. Moffett; one lot on Linden Avenue, near Albany Avenue, to Louis W. Pitzer; two lots at the northeast corner of Linden and Schenectady Avenues to Shively Ryder; two lots at the southwest corner of Snyder and Schenectady Avenues to David E. Brightwell; two lots at the southeast corner of Linden Avenue and East Thirty-eighth Street to Alexander R. Crouse. At East Midwood—Two lots on Bedford Avenu, near Avenue I, to S. Emma Smith; two lots on Bedford Avenue, near Avenue I, to Alfred L. Wolfe, Jr., and a lot and a half on Delamere Place, near Avenue K, to Carter B. Oliver.

Long Island.

A plot of ground 40 by 110, fronting the Boardwalk at Long Beach, L. I., and running through to Front Street, near the Long Beach Hotel property, has been sold through Frederick P. Jones to the Investors' Long Island Realty Company. Joseph Thompson of Atlantic City, the seller, takes in part payment about twenty lots at Freeport, L. I.

Suburban.

Walter M. Bannett has purchased from George L. Slawson a plot of about four acres on Old Church Road, Greenwich, Conn. The buyer will errect a dwelling for his own occupancy. Thomas N. Cooke negotiated the sale.

Miss Jennie Poole of New York City has purchased Hill Top Acre house at Mountain Lakes, Boonton, N. J.

Private Dwellings Leased.

J. B. English has leased for Ella Craig the dwelling 152 West Forty-eighth Street, also for Frances A. Cohen the four-story dwelling 244 West Fifty-second Street, also for Alice M. Conway the four-story dwelling 129 West Sixty-first Street, and also for J. H. Browning 203 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Leases.

The Clinton Iron and Steel Company, producers of pig iron, has leased through L. J. Phillips & Co. new offices at 350 and 352 Broadway, corner of Leonard Street. The company is now located at 24 Broad Street.

August Belmont & Co., who were partially burned out in the Equitable Building fire, and have since occupied the former quarters of the Carnegie Trust Company in the United States Realty Building, have closed a permanent lease for space in the Wall Street Exchange Building, 43 to 47 Exchange Place.

The lease is for a long term of years, and involves about 6,000 square feet of space directly above the old quarters of the National Bank of North America, now used by Spencer Trask & Co.

The Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company has leased for the Robarts Company 24 West Fortieth Street, a four-story dwelling, to John Wallace Brett for business purposes.

Realty Salesmen to Organize.

A meeting for the purpose of formally organizing the New York Real Estate Salesmen's Association will be held Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at 1,358 Broadway.

At a preliminary meeting, held Monday evening, the following committee was appointed to prepare a set of by-laws: Thomas P. A. Kelly, Chairman; M. Arno Frind, Secretary-Treasurer; R. O. Whitford, W. C. Wilson, Jens P. Christensen, S. Dunbar, Jr., F. Roth, William G. Logemann, George Cummings, and F. Markley.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By J. H. Mayer.

72d St, 246 East, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Windsor Trust Company, $11,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

97th St, 108 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. J. Mahony, $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison St, 390, e s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 24.10x95.8x25x95.8, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adam Muller, $25,067.

Bryant Av, 801, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x95, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. G. De Haven, $7,400.

Bryant Av, 807, w s, 175 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Hahnemann Hospital, $7,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

3d St, 3 East, for a brick wall, 45 ft high; Wendel estate, 175 Broadway, owner; A. Gibble, architect; cost, $12,000.

55th St, 232 West, for a four-story warehouse, 20.2x96.9; M. A. Fitzgerald, 62 Cedar St, owner; J. Riggs, architect; cost, $15,000.

Blackwell's Island, for a four-story dormitory, 83x33, and a three-story dormitory, 100x32; Department of Public Charities, owner; F. J. Hausle, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $150,000.

Bancroft St, s s, from Hoe Av to Falie St, for four five-story brick tenements, 40x98.6 and 60x98.6; W. O. Construction Co., (William Oppenheim, 773 Westchester Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; total cost, $315,000.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 100 ft s of Westchester Av, for one-story brick stores and amusement hall, 80x112.10; Mercury Realty Co., (Samuel Brewer, 550 Prospect Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $35,000.

140th St, n s, 317 ft e of Willis Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18x37; St. Peter's Church, (the Rev. H. Steinneger, 374 East 141st St, rastor,) owner; Louis Allmeudinger, architect; cost, $4,500.

Morris Park Av, 582, for a two-story frame stable, 25x18; Caroline Schleyer, on premises, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 326 to 330, s e s, 30.3 ft s w of Worth St, runs s e 100x n e 30 to s s of Worth St (94 to 98) x s e 75x s w 180 to n s of Pearl St (52) x n w 25x n e 75x n w 150 to Broadway x n e 75 to beginning; Augustus D. Juilliard and others, executors, &c., of Joseph H. Weller, to James N. Jarvie, Montclair, N. J., one-quarter part, Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $125,000

BROADWAY, 326 to 330, s e s, 30.3 ft s w of Worth St, runs s e 100x n e 30 to s s of Worth St (94 to 98) x s e 75x s w 180 to n s of Pearl St (52) x n w 25x n e 75x n w 150 to Broadway x n e 75 to beginning; Whiting Arnold, executor, &c., of Elizabeth Arnold, to James N. Jarvie, Montclair, N. J., one-half part, Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

BROADWAY, 326 to 330, s e s, 30.3 ft s w of Worth St, runs s e 100x n e 30 to s s of Worth St (94 to 98) x s e 75x s w 180 to n s of Pearl St (52) x n w 25x n e 75x n w 150 to Broadway x n e 75 to beginning; Lillian W. Tompkins and others, heirs, &c., of Joseph H. Weller, to James N. Jarvie, Montclair, N. J., one-quarter part, Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, 326 to 330, s e s, 30.3 ft s w of Worth St, runs s e 100x n e 30 to s s of Worth St (94 to 98) x s e 75x s w 180 to n s of Pearl St (52) x n w 25x n e 75x n w 150 to Broadway x n e 75 to beginning; Tefft-Weller Co. to James N. Jarvie, Montclair, N. J., all right, title, and interest to one-quarter part and all title in whole, Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

BROADWAY, n e s corner of 144th St, 90.11x100; Blervie Hall Co to Morris Schinasi, 35 Riverside Drive, (mtg $185,000,) Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

DELANCEY ST, 120, n s, 25x irregular; Otto H. Albanesius to Paul F. Stohn, Jersey City, all title, &c., & Dec. 9, 1911; attorney, Marshall Van Winkle, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City..... omitted

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 94.11x irregular; Hanover Estates to Saranac Construction Co., 500 West 147th St, (mtg $60,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 178th St, 127.8x.00; Annie Moss to Harry Goodstein Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $210,000,) Jan. 11; attorneys, Weschler & R., 135 Broadway $100

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 169th St, 73.11x127.8x71.7x109.2; Hanover Estates to Matthew M. Edelman, 1,737 Madison Av, (mtg $27,000 and all liens,) Dec. 18; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $100

HENRY ST, 204, s s, 23.9x100; Jos. Barsky to Rachel Goldman, 220 Henry St, (mtg $16,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

LENOX AV, 456, e s, 25x84; Josephine Dunsbach to Fortunato D. Onofrio, 158 West 119th St, Dec. 15, 1909, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e cor 127th St, 86.6x146.3x146.11x100; Harry B. Davis to Hanover Estates, 39 Cortlandt St, (mtg $260,000,) Dec. 1 .....$100

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Cannon St, 50x100; Stephen C. Clark to Abraham Michelson, ¼ part, Nov. 24, 1911; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Cannon St, 50x100; Edw. S. Clark and others to Abr. Michelson, Coytesville, N. J., B. and S., Nov. 24, 1911; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64, w s, 21.8x105.3x21.7x103.9; Frederick F. Graham to Lottie E. De Milt, Bay Shore, L. I.; Ella D. Ten Broeck, 409 Essex Av, Orange, N. J., and Alda R. De Milt, 15 East 10th St, (mtg $50,000,) Jan. 15; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 229 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, 171, w s, 25x100; Saverio Aiello to Laurina Aiello, 171 West End Av, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, John T. Loew, 280 Broadway $100

WOOSTER ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8x100; Geron Construction Co. to Brown-Weiss Realties, a corporation, 63 Park Row, (mtg $135,000,) Jan. 17; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row.....$1

7TH AV, w s, 67.5 ft n of 111th St, 33.6x100, (mtg $50,000;) 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100, (mtg $51,000;) 138th St, 635 East, 37.6x100, (mtg $31,000;) 138th St, s e corner of Cypress Av, 40.2x100, (mtg $46,500;) Harry Goodstein to Harry Goodstein Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 10; attorneys, Wechsler & R., 135 Broadway $100

45TH ST, 229 East, n s, 25x100.5; Seal Realty Co to Etta Lazarus, 110 East 116th St, all liens, Jan. 12; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$100

46TH ST, 46 West, s s, 20x100.5; Sarah J. Allen to Arthur Brisbane, 53 West 9th St, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $1

49TH ST, 356 West, s s, 25x100.5; Ralph E. Kempner to Irving I. Kempner, 44 East 74th Street, ½ part, (mtg $20,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway.$1

74TH ST, 412 East, s s, 25x102.2; Hyman L. Kuhl and others to Jacob Roth, 1,182 Washington Av, (mtg $26,450,) Jan. 15; attorney, Isidore Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.....$100

77TH ST, 64 East, 12.8x—; Mary T. Best to Annie L. Carroll, 64 East 77th St, Aug. 1, 1911; attorney, Lauren Carroll, 2 Wall St.$100

81ST ST, 311 East, n s, 25x102.2; Lodema A. A. Budlong to John H. Wynn, 686 Sackett St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,250 and all liens,) Jan. 16; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

97TH ST, 108 East, s s, 25x100.11; William R. De Lano, referee, to John J. Mahoney, 51 West 94th St, foreclosed and drawn Jan. 17; attorney, P. L. Mullaby, 49 Wall St..$28,000

103D ST, 222 East, 25x100.9; Jennie Karlinsky to Rebecca Kessles, at Newark, N. J., Jan. 12, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, William Greenfield, 880 Broad St, Newark, N. J.....$1

113TH ST, 526 West, s s, 16.8x100.11; Francis M. Jencks to Jessie M. Parker, 326 West 113th St, C. A. G., Jan. 8; attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; Deana G. Epstein to Sarah Rothman, 70 West 114th St, (mtg $23,325,) Jan. 16; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 132 Nassau St.....$1

121ST ST, n s, 289 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.11, (foreclosed June 22, 1899;) John Hunter, referee, to Central Trust Co of N. Y., trustee of Catherine Farrington, now Standish, under will of James H. Lanier, R. S., $12., June 22, 1899; attorneys, Joline, L. & A., Wall St.....$12,000

131ST ST, s s, 200.11 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11; Rockwell Construction Co. to Stephen McCormack, 2,030 Madison Av, (mtg $6,500,) Jan. 15 .....$100

179TH ST, 714 West, s s, 50x92.6, (mtg $55,000 and all liens;) Fort Washington Av, n w corner of 177th St, 127.8x100, (mtg $210,000 and all liens;) Hargood Realty and Construction Co. and others to Harry Goodstein Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 10; attorneys, Weschler & R., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

LOT 270, map of Lohbauer Park; Sidney B. Hickox to Patrick Manning, 1,872 East 177th St, Jan. 13; attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester $100

LOT 517 and 518, map of Gleason property; People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn, trustee to Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, Dec. 12, attorneys, Wingate & C., 20 Nassau St $800

LOTS 958, 959, 986, 987, 1007 1010, 1011, 1014, 1015, 1129, 1121, 1126 to 1129, 1227, and 1240, map of Gleason Property; People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn, trustee, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, Dec. 11; attorneys, Wingate & C., 20 Nassau St.....$1,506

LOTS 682, 683, and 701, map of Gleason property; William Heinrich to Elizabeth C. Fonda, 1,419 Parker Av, Jan. 16; attorney, George Costar, Tremont Av, near Public Place $100

LOT AV, n s, 80 ft. e of Parker Av, 25x100; George Costar to Minnie Smith, 1,846 East 177th St, Jan. 15, (mtg $5,000;) address, 1,922 East 177th St.....$100

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 144th St, 126.11x—; Blanche B. Terrill to Patrick Dempsey, 443 Willis Av, Jan. 15; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,094, e s, 85x100; Kovacs Construction Co. to Kellwood Realty Co., 815 Hunt's Point Road, quitclaim, Jan. 15; attorneys, A. & H.-Bloch, 99 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Kellwood Realty Co. to Charles Ley, 1,178 Clay Av, (mtg $34,000,) Jan. 15; same attorneys.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,282, s e s, 26.5x132.10; Otto H. Albanesium to Paul F. Stohn, Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 9, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Marshall Van Winkle, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.....Omitted

THERIOT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Ludlow Av, 200x100; Raymond Page to M. M. Nichols, Inc., 220 Broadway, Jan. 13; attorney, A. G. Schaffner, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1

UNION AV, 619, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Abraham Steinan and others, executors of Simon E. Bernheimer, to Jacob Gottlieb and another, both at 64 East 104th St, ½ part, (mtg $7,500,) Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$5,375

SAME PROPERTY; Max E. Bernheimer to same, ½ part, (mtg $7,500,) Jan. 16; same attorney $100

UNION AV, n e corner of 166th St, 40x100; Lombardy Realty Co. to Max Hofman, 412 West 148th St, Jan. 5, (mtg $52,000;) attorneys, Cahn & Nordlinger, 160 Broadway..$100

VERIO AV, n e corner of 235th St, 110.2x88.10; Brown-Weiss Realties to Geron Construction Co., 32 Union Square, Jan. 17, (mtg $42,600;) attorney, W. B. Vanse, 15 Broad St.....$100

12TH ST, s s, Lot 300, map of Unionport, 100x216; Cecilbert Realty Co. to Hugo H. Ohmeis, 57 East 123d St, Dec. 20, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Hy. A. Eberhardt, 30 Broad St.....$100

136TH ST, 339 East, 15.11x50; John M. Mooring to Emma L. Mooring, 339 East 136th St, Dec. 30; attorney, Edw. W. Davidson, New Rochelle, N. Y. $1

138TH ST, 683 to 691 East, 125x100; Port Morris Realty and Construction Co. to Harry Goodstein Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 10, (mtg $137,000;) attorneys, Weschler & R., 135 Broadway $100

162D ST, 425 East, n s, 37.6x100; John J. Fellner to Benjamin Benenson, 407 East 153d St, (mtg $39,000,) Jan. 15.....$100

167TH ST, s e s, 94.1 ft s w of Tiffany St, 50x100; Mary Leventhal and others to Lillian Simon and others, Dec. 31, 1909; attorney, B. Bernstein, 40 West 17th St.....$1

168TH ST, 802 East, 80x21; E. Miller to E. Miller, 334 West 46th St, Jan. 16, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, O. J. Kalt, 15 Broad St....$1

220TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of White Plains Av, 50x114; Mary A. Hallock to Charles H. Hallock and another, Nov. 2, 1905, (mtg $1,500;) attorney, Charles H. Hallock, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 172, w s, 26.6x87.6; Isaac Langer to Louisa Langer, 114 1st St, Jan. 16, 3 years; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$1,000

BROADWAY, n w cor 162d St, 42.5x176.11; Comfort Realty Co. to Frederick Saland, 243 East 5th St., Brooklyn, (prior mtg $187,000,) installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.....$5,000

CANNON ST, s e corner of Rivington St, 100x50; Abraham Michelson to Edward S. Clark and others, Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 24, due Jan. 17, 1913, interest as per bond; attorneys, Ver Planck, P. & F., 149 Broadway..$40,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 276.5 ft s of Northern Av, 113.2x253.8x120x244.10; Guide Realty Co. to Henry W. Boettger, 234th St, between Independence and Palisades Avs, Jan. 16, 5 years; attorneys, Bandler & H., 42 Broadway $40,000

HENRY ST, 204, s s, 23.9x100; Rachel Goldman to Joseph Barsky, 106 Hewes St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $6,000, Jan. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Sarasohn, 309 Broadway $9,000

HOUSTON ST, s w cor Wooster St, 50x95; Fluri Const. Co. to Edgar N. Sidman, South Orange, N. J., Jan. 16, (prior mtg $175,000,) due July 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e cor 127th St, 86.3x146.3; Hanover Estates to Harry B. Davis, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 1, (prior mtg $245,550,) due March 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; address 52 Broadway $23,500

7TH ST, 301 and 303 East, 39.1x79.8; Gussie Raynes and another to Goodman Edelstein, 81 Borden Av, Borough of Queens, 2 years, 6 p. c., Jan. 16; attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway $2,000

27TH ST, 34 and 38 West, 68.6x98.9; Realty Holding Co. to Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al, 771 Madison Av, Jan. 17, (prior mtg $325,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway.....$45,000

56TH ST, 235 West, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Lapaix to Mary R. Murphy, 15 West 46th St, prior mtg $51,000, Jan 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

46TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Arthur Brisbane to Viola A. Duryea, 46 West 46th St, Jan. 11, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$70,000

95TH ST, 122 West, 20x100.9; Equitable Realty Co. to Marie A. Clark, 359 East 21st St, Jan. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, George S. Billings, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$2,000

106TH ST, s s, 61 ft e of Riverside Drive, 39x30.11; Ward Brower to Marion J. Barkley, 22 East 47th St, prior mtg $29,000, Jan. 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, C. B. Barkley, 149 Broadway.....$1,000

109TH ST, 220 East, 18.7x100.10; Anna M. Cefola to Abraham Cohen, 14 East 97th St, Jan. 12, prior mtg $8,300, due as per bond; attorney, Nathan M. Hutner, 280 Broadway, $266

113TH ST, 326 West, 16.8x100.11; Jessie M. Parker to Frances M. Jencks, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway.....$9,000

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Scheer-Ginsberg Realty and Construction Co. to Title Insurance Co., 185 Broadway, Jan. 16, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 185 Broadway.....$12,000

131ST ST, s s, 476.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x90.11; Noah Chertoff to N. Y. Life Ins. Co, 346 Broadway, Jan. 17, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $26,000

140TH ST, 271 West, 25x99.11; Lena Erts to Edward J. Lutz, 302 Nichols Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., prior mtg $20,000, Jan. 16, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William A. Gans, 2 Rector St.....$5,000

142D ST, 102 to 108 West, 100x99.11; 2 mtgs, each $50,000; 142d St and Lenox Av Co. to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

147TH ST, 510 and 512 West, 56x99.11; Reginald P. Bolton to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 16, 3 years; address, 135 Broadway $50,000

163D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 110x99.11; Comfort Realty Co. to Fred Saland, 243 East 5th St, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $154,000,) Jan. 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway $5,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 144.1x48.10; George W. Howie to Herman E. Klappert, 873 West End Av, Jan. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$1,500

BRONXWOOD AV, s w corner of 218th St, 114x105; Stanislawa H. Wazeter to Polonia Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 109 7th St, Jan. 17, due Jan. 2, 1913, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. X. Wazeter, 346 Broadway..$6,500

HOUGHTON AV, part of Lot 108, map of Unionport, 33.4x66.1; Edward A. Schill and another to Dora L. Schreiber, 1,033 Madison St, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y. $2,500

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Weller-Meeker Realty Co. to Joseph Rice, 2,191 Ryer Av, Jan. 9, prior mtg $24,000, due April 1, 1912; attorney, S. T. Stern, 41 Park Row.....$1,400

LOTS 517 and 518, map of Gleason property; Matthew W. Del Gaudio to People's Trust Co., trustee, 181 Montague St., Brooklyn, Dec. 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Wingate & Cullen, 20 Nassau St.....$480

LOTS 9, 10, 11, and 11A, map of Van Nest Park; Ursuline Realty Co. to John H. Paradise, 288 East 207th St, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Agnes Pusch, 88 Central Park West; prior mtg $7,000, Jan. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney same.....$2,000

LOT 149, map of 369 lots, Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Ella F. Dixon to Mary A. Ehardt, 1,380 Prospect Av, July 1, 3 years; attorneys, Thornton & E., 38 Park Row.....$1,700

LOTS 147 and 148, same map; same to same, 2 mtgs, each $900, July 1, 1914, July 1, 1911; attorneys same $1,800

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 144th St, 126.11x—; Patrick Dempsey to Anna J. Fulton, 561 West 147th St, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av..$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Louis Huber, 104 Morningside Av, due as per bond, Jan. 15; attorney same.....$2,000

THERIOT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Ludlow Av, 200x100; M. M. Michels, Inc., to Augusta F. Kornahrens, 205 Park Place, Jan. 13, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, A. G. Schaffner, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1,500

UNION AV, 613, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Jacob Gottlieb and Herman Rubin to Max E. Bernheimer, 39 West 42d St, prior mtg $7,500, Jan. 16, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,850

VYSE AV, w s, 48 ft s of 180th St, 38.6x103.8x38.6x102; Fulton Realty Co. to Julius E. Woldt, 242 3d Av, Jan. 6, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

WEST ST, s e corner of Horatio St, 109.7x125x irregular; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Joseph D. Caughey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

86TH ST, 453 East; Emma M. Kropf against Christian Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

112TH ST, 245 East; Alberto De Pompeis against Clementina De Luisi, (action to declare lien;) attorney, L. Schafran.

141ST ST, 552 and 554 West; Minnie Rubenstein against John F. Schreyer, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Bergman.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 203; Yettie Salzman to Demarco Casper, 208 Avenue A, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorneys, Barraento & Rizco, 424 East 13th St $1,440

AVENUE B, 153, stoop floor and basement; Belle Everson to Simon D. Ehrlich, 133 Avenue D, 2 years from Aug. 1, 1911; address, 133 Avenue D.....$480

BOWERY, 374, all; Wm. H. Blain and another, executors, to Morris Simon, 374 Bowery, 4 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1911; attorney, M. Simon, 374 Bowery.....$1,200

GRAND ST, 292½, all; Max Fertig to Louis Lehman and another, 292½ Grand St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Moses Morris, 150 Nassau St.....$2,190

TREMONT AV, 300 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x200; the Benfra Realty and Holding Co. to Charles A. Goldreyer, 947 East 156th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, J. T. Greenspan, 599 Sutter Av, Brooklyn...$2,500

3D AV, 2,491, store and rooms on first floor; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Harry Golding, 2 West 120th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 261 1st Av.....$720

7TH AV, 983, and 25th St, 171 West, store and cellar; Emma E. Horn and another to James McCann, 171 West 25th St, 1 9-12 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.....$3,500

19TH ST, 142 West, store and basement; John McCann to Dedrich Dede, 108 Bay 28th St, Brooklyn, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorneys, Theiss & Co., 314 Madison Av....$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100; Sydney J. Friedin against Latham Realty Co., owner and contractor; Anthony Schwoerer, Jr., contractor.....$635

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Simons et al. against same.....$2,680

BURKE ST, n e corner of Wallace Av, 100x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Madison Construction Co., owner; Alexander Basso, contractor $1,089

CLARKE ST, 16 and 18; J. Wesly Johnson against Lillian Keller, owner; James C. Kuhn and Julius Muller, contractors.....$363

SAME PROPERTY; same against Lillian Keller, owner; James C. Kuhn and John A. Kaneen, contractors $775

FRONT ST, 67 and 69; Long Island Heating Co. against Freferred City Real Estate Co., owner; A. Musica & Son, contractors....$775

LA FONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Taddilo & Izzo against Weller & Meeker Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$133

MADISON AV, n e corner of 66th St, 100.5x100; William Eckenfelder against Park View Co., owner, (renewal).....$6,831

MORTON ST, 38 and 40; Louis Newman against Marcus Rosenthal, owner; John Giannonto, contractor $71

VICTOR ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Park Av, 25x95; Muglers Iron Works against Conti Brothers, owners and contractors.....$166

3D AV, 875; H. M. Susswein & Co. against Joseph P. Groll, owner; Barr & Gruber, Inc., contractors $187

44TH ST, 307 West; Nathan Goldstein against Thedford Coal Company, owner; Public Service Building Co., contractor.....$60

114TH ST, 349 East; E. M. Magnetti against Lougi & Madalena Fummo, contractors...$35

112TH ST, 101 to 105 West; Herman Moskowitz against Llewellyn Realty Co., owner and contractor $350

171ST ST, n s, 100.2 ft e of 3d Av, 55x120; Davis Brothers against Charles Bjorkegreu, Inc., owner and contractor.....$590

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 156th St; Frank Morrell Co. against Audubon Improvement Co. and others, Aug. 21, 1911....$3,650

SAME PROPERTY; Canton Steel Ceiling Co. against Audubon Improvement Co. and others, Aug. 24, 1911.....$215

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 156th St; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co. against Audubon Improvement Co. and others, Aug. 23, 1911.....$6,110

SAME PROPERTY; Guarantee Electric Co. against Audubon Improvement Co. and others, Aug. 23, 1911.....$292

MARTHA AV, n w corner of 238th St; R. Vecchiono & Co. against Philip Melillo and others, Jan. 12, 1912 .....$275

TREMONT AV, n w corner of 3d Av; Colwell Lead Co. against Charles H. Barsom and others, Jan. 10, 1912.....$268

WALES AV, 672 to 678; Jarcho Brothers against Sarah B. Hirschberg and others, Dec. 15, 1910, (by deposit).....$121

3D AV, w s, 281 ft n of 181st St; Colwell Lead Co. against Valentine Construction Co. and others, Jan. 10, 1912.....$98

10TH AV, s w corner of Emerson St; John Trainor against William N. Walker and others, Feb. 24, 1911.....$105

34TH ST, 163 West; Purcell & Gilfeather against William L. Sutphin and others, April 27, 1911.....$33

SAME PROPERTY; John F. Barry against William L. Sutphin and others, Oct. 20, 1911 .....$452

34TH ST, 163 West; John F. Barry against E. L. Sutphin and others, Oct. 20, 1911..$33

55TH ST, 123 East; Michael J. Coleman against Stuyvesant Wainwright and others, Dec. 21, 1911, (canceled).....$613

78TH ST, 52 East; William A. Thomas Co. against D. J. Comyn & Co. and others, Jan. 10, 1912.....$194

86TH ST, 68 and 70 East; Frank Cheesman and others against Putnam Construction Co. and others, Jan. 2, 1912, (canceled).....$60

99TH ST, 101 West; Max Balik against Jacob Selig and others, Nov. 15, 1911.....$150

LIS PENDENS.

CATHARINE ST, e s, Lots 101, 102, and 103, map of South Washingtonville; Lillian G. Sullivan against Maxberg Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mort

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

773—James Hooker et al., &c., appellants, vs. Martin A. Knapp et al., &c., and

774—Eagle White Lead Company et al., appellants, vs. Inter-State Commerce Commission et al. Leave granted to file supplemental brief for appellants.

158—St. Louis, I. M. & S. Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Grace Watson, administratrix, &c. Passed for settlement.

708—United States Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Minnesota. Argument continued for the defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

292—Salvatore L. Rocca, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Thompson. Argument commenced.

Day call for Jan. 18: Nos. 292, 68, 112, (and 113,) 65, 150, 152, 153, 156, (and 167,) 159, and 160.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 381—People v. Hartman. 386—Calhoun v. Commonwealth Trust Co. 397—Conroy v. Goldsmith. 354—People's Nat Bank v. Rice. 379—People v. Dory. 403—Pakas v. Harley. 404—Miles v. Terry & Tench Co. 405—Caporali v. Santangelo. 406—Quereau v. Computing Scale Co. 407—Drummond v. A E Norton Co. 409—People v. Scannavino.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gerard, J. Litigated motions. 1—In re Cohn. 2—Hall v. Hall. 3—Anderson v. Lisman. 4—Anderson v. Lisman. 5—Same v. same. 6, 7, 8—Trotter v. Lisman. 9—Hart v. Cont Eng Co. 10—Goodian v. Goodian. 11—City N Y v. Cohen. 12—In re Bamberger. 13—Schweiger v. Black. 14—Miller v. Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. 15—Tully v. Frothingham. 16—Reinecke v. Feldman. 17—Botsler v. Frank. 18—Payne v. McDonald R T Subway Const Co. 19—Lockwood v. Great Western Ins Co. 20—De Graffenried v. Butler. 21 to 33—In re Marcus. 34—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. 35—N Y White Cross Milk Co v. Huntington. 36—Carlson v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 37—Gomez v. Southern Pacific Co. 38—Forster v. Barson. 39—Keller v. Stadler. 40—In re Hungarian-American Bank. 41—Rogers v. Samuel. 42—Kilsheimer v. Eckert. 43—Mechanics' American Nat Bank of St. Louis v. Gmiller. 44—Keeler v. D'Ambre. 45—Larkin v. Sands. 46—Trabold v. Trabold. 47—Nassau v. Miller. 48—Davis v. Van Orden Const Co. 49—Boreas Realty Co v. American Bonding Co. 50—In re Meyer. 51—Jamin v. Jamin. 52—Hochstim v. Sonntag. 53—Orlando v. Conn. 54—People v. Weiss. 55—Bohemian Am Sharpshooters v. Bohemian Star Realty Assn. 56—Little v. Little. 57—N Y Life Ins Co v. Kobbe. 58—Hahn v. Mildorf. 59—Levene v. Abrams. 60—Levene v. Abrams. 61—Riley v. Briee. 62—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Sabine. 63—City N Y v. Mahoney. 64—People v. Watson. 65—Abrams v. Abrams. 66—Clodio v. Schuchardt. 67—Bancker v. N Y Hippodrome. 68—In re Zeller. 68½—In re 45 East 50th St. 69—Venuta v. Lizzo. 70—In re Hock. 71—Baptist Temple v. Battle. 72—In re Silfa. 73—Swanson v. Cox

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Motions. Preferred causes. 4580—Fischel v. Steiner. 4583—Elimont Realty Co v. Ramilana R Co. 4299—East Bay Land & Imp Co v. Piza. General calendar. 3684—Cerussi v. Briggs Av Realty Co. 3608—Lake v. Hammerschlag. 3762—Eells v. Eells. 3773—Berg v. Sammis. 3797—Miller v. Burke & Sons Co. 3581—Averbeck v. Elliot. 1847—Middebrook v. Owen. 465—Miller v. Miller. 2944—Bisker v. N Y Finance Co. 2701—Hellman v. Schiff. 2934—Kalt Lumber Co v. Dupinac. 658—Rosenbaum v. N Y Edison Co. 445—Newman v. Smith. 1367—Bernheimer & Schwarz v. Pilsner Brewing Co v. Merino. 1384—Chapman v. L E Waterman Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Platzek, J. 4248—Friend v. Purdy. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Part V.—McCall, J. Case on. Part VII., Giegerich, J. Case on. Part VIII.—Delany, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—(Criminal Term.) 1—Noah Loder, (3.) 2—David Cohen, (2.) 3—Allan Black, (2.) 4—William A. Hayes. 5—Frances E. Baker, (3.) Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. 5858—Gainsforth v. Brannan. 5849—Hawkins v. Littebrandt. 5741—Vickers v. Board of Education. 5808—Van Den Berg v. Pittsburg & Susq R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Guy, J. 508—Shull v. Linch. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Brady, J. 3488—Diamond Special v. Mugler. 3617—Perkins v. Saks & Co. 3624½—White v. Huber. 3634—Benyak v. Lehigh Coal, &c, Co. 3640—Economidy v. Vlasto. 3418—Sabatino v. Degnon Const Co. 3644—Levy v. Pursch. 3415—Resnick v. Central Park Taxicab Co. 3635—Fraser v. City of N Y. 2772—McMahon v. City of N Y. 3274—Becker v. Joseph. 3287—Levystein v. Nash. 2896—Talbot v. Patterson. 3257—Aldrich v. Hones. 2851½—Joyce v. Convent Av Constr Co. 3231—Makitonen v. American Ice Co. 3637—McMahon v. Fox Amusement Co. 3357—Martens v. Reinhardt. 3506—Thompson v. Beedy Elev Co. 2622—Weinstein v. Goldberg. 2076—Kaplan v. Mendetz. 3541—Chapman v. Courtney. 3613—Gabrilowitz v. Rose. 2345—Eukome v. Buckler. 175—Davidson v. Met Bridge & Const Co. 3177—Economopulos v. N Y Transp Co. 1573—Tighe v. N Y Cont Co. 1558—City of New York v. N Y C & H R R R. 1299—Holstrom v. Ward. 1316—S Kolnick v. Meyer. 2810—Keller v. Harris. 423—Jenkins v. Phoenix Const Co. 2897—Clute v. Graham. 2947—Wishner v. Faile. 2207—Bierman v. Fargo. 2826—Duckett v. Hofferberth. 2901, 2902—Roach v. Monarch Motor Co. 2877—Dowd v. Schirmer. 2898—Prass v. Fishel. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Case on. Part V., Erlanger, J.—Case on. Part VI., Tompkins, J.—Case on. Part VII., Dugro, J.—Clear. Part IX., Amend, J.—Case on. Part X., Newburger, J.—Case on. Part XI., Page, J.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bijur, J. Inquest, 3914—Zinsser v. Schmidt & Schwanenflugel. Inquest, 4202—Brockway v. Shattuck. Inquest, 4207—Hallenbeck v. Barton. 2128—Little v. Martin. 890—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 4318—Travis v. Disosway. 4234—Gordon v. Meade. 185—Coughey v. Lewis. 698—Simonson v. Byles. 699—Simonson v. Byles. 1986—Byles v. Simonson. 2175—Hamburger v. Blair. 2136—Adams v. Blair. 3229—Heilman v. Adams. 1268—Tooker v. Reynolds. 4310—Mitchell v. Slattery. 1470—Bothwell v. Ebling Brew Co. 3926—Maltz v. U S Grand Lodge I O S B. 3012—Merc Nat Bank v. Heinze. 1153—Cammann v. Mittenthal. 748—Atkins v. Brownbridge. 1817—Belt v. Hartman. 3899—Whitney v. Robinson. 4211—Hiepe v. Kennedy. 2093 v. Bancker v. N Y Hippodrome. 2032—Ungerer & Co v. Cailler. 1283—Hein v. Honduras Synd. 531—Freeman v. Harmon. 4342—Nowak v. Levy. 4234—Western Elec Co v. Springer. 1328—Shelah v. W. S. Kinsey & Co. 3237—Kalich v. Pirie. 3251—Fromme v. Davidow. 427—Schoencelt v. Martin. 1398—Sexton v. Block Light Co. 1399—Same v. Fensterer. 3191—Gaudy v. Brady. 5672—City of N Y v Cont Asphalt Pav Co. 3690—Vietor v. Kelly. 2910—Mayer v. Brown. 1717—Bessell v. Cram. 5089—Ball v. Shepard. 3853—Donohue v. Layton. 3877—Conron Bros Co v. Cummings. 3888—Armour v. Sound Shore v. Martin. 1398—Sexton v. Co. 3902—Mayberry v. Aldrich. 3906—Messner v. Boettger. 3909—Kelsey & Laughlin v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cohalan, J.—Case on. Part XIII., Ford J.—Case on. Part XV., Gavegan, J.—Case on. Part XVI., Pendleton, J.—Case on. Part XVII., Devendorf, J.—Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estates of Maria L Campbell, Henrick Geus, Julian F Burke, Margaret Burke, James Carr, Edmund L Cocks, Mary F Kelly, Anna L Mooney, Mary Miller, Diedrich Eilens, Sarah J Henneberger, Cornelia A Lamson, John M Lobse, Mary W. Parkin, Charles Scheidecher, Catharin E Person, Joseph Stilger, David W Murtha, Solomon Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Lynch, J. Clear. Part III., Delehanty, J. Case on. Part IV., Smith, J. Case on. Part V., Scimuck, J. Case on. Part VI., McAvoy, J. Clear. Part VII., Finelite, J. Clear. Part VIII., Donnelly, J. Case on. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M.

5574—Drucker v. Greenpoint, &c, Co. 2592—Resnick v. Hammerstein. 5430—Essig v. Drake. 5387—Nat Cash Register Co v. Klein. 5418—Kelly v. B H R R. 5547—Prince v. Int R T Co. 5524—Mirsky v. Samstag. 5608—Pennamacoor v. Price. 5612—Lyons v. McNulty. 2076—Oetting v. Nassau Elec R R. 5216—Murphy Lumber Co v. Prager. 4754—Duntley Mfg Co v. Welford. 3622½—Brooks v. Discount Sec Co. 3623½—Corcoran v. same. 5438—Eagle v. Nassau Ferry Co. 5343—Rashkow v. Brennglass. 5487—Brinley v. Doebler. 4504—Blair v. Vogel. 3895—Elliott v. H M Weill Co. 2504—Kane v. Morris. 374—Degener v. Goldstone. 5250—Menken v. Frank. 5320—Katz v. Male. 5490—Black v. Patten. 5613—Rubino v. Schenck & Schlichte. 5619—Cummings v. O'Rourke. 5623—Fish v. Lyons. 5624—Marron v. Capobianco. 5625—Abrahams v. German Fire Ins Co. 5626—Marcots v. Degnon Cont Co. 5629—Guttentag v. Guttentag. 5630—Broido v. Western Cloak, &c, Co. 5632—Reilly v. Bendheim Const Co. 5637—J W Thompson Co v. Helm. 5639—Nielson v. Knoburn Corp. 5642—Hammersmith v. Spaulpaugh. 5643—Goldstein v. Int R T Co. 5644½—Fox v. Fox. 5651—Haber v. Nassau Elec R R. 5652—Wexler v. Wolarsky. 5653—Segal v. Segal. 5654—Kline v. Kletzky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II., Green, J. 3917—N T Heyeman Co v. W J Rich Dey Co. 3872—Petigor v. Colamoras. 3806—Sosenko v. Lerner. 3901—Hall v. Ferraro. 3905—Hanke v. Lasky. 3909—Haines v. Levy. 3921—Falb v. Goodfeld. 3925—Morse v. Hoyt R & L Co. 3927—H E Boucher Mfg Co v. Marvel Auto Machine Co. 3932—Jaffe v. Boss. 3933—Wolff v. Matthes. 3908—Bluestein v. Lederer. 3468—Kaplan v. Wadler. 3919—Kaltner v. Greenberg v. 3940—Slawson v. Mayer. 3941—State Bank v. Lehman. 3945—Liberman v. Weinman. Case on. 3811—Bornstein v. Lowenstein. 3888—Gordon v. Larkin. 3795—Lombardi v. D'Amora. 3943—Brauer v. Cook. 3944—Roth v. McDonald. 3782—Saulson v. Brooks. 3859—Carrington v. Acker. 3890—Silberberg v. Feldman. 3797—Sacks v. Sugarman. 3906—Lewis v. Lipper. 3907—Sugarman v. Stelling. 3937—Goldstein v. Moll. 3938—Pugh v. Lamar. 3946—Burhenne v. More. 3947—Bonomo v. Goldman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Prospect Inv. Co. v. F. T. Const. Co.—Devereux Milburn, Willets v. Lentin—Benno Lowinson, Greenbaum v. Berkowitz—Paul L. Kiernan.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. In re Cummings—Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. American Woolen Co. v. Harry Goldberg—Worden E. Winne.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J. Mary O'Connell v. William O'Brien—Robert W. Maloney, Julius Berkowitz v. Raimiana Realty Co.—John P. Dunn. Joseph Rosenberg v. Isidor Groab—Michael J. Horan.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 101—O'Malley v. Morse Dry Dock Co. 102—Norton v. Valentine. 110—Tichborne Press v. Andrews. 111—Norwegian Trinity Church v. Kreisovitch. 112—Dinkel v. R C Church of Saint Teresa. 113—Molinski v. Burnett. 114—McCorry v. Wiarda & Co. 116—Lang v. Mueller. 117—Walker v. City of N Y. 118—Sheehan v. Somerville. 119—Johnson v. City of N Y. 120—Sutphin v. MacMulkin. 121—Voorhees v. Unger. 122—Frieze v. Alabama R R. 124—Farley v. Gordon. 125—Smith v. May. 126—Gurrie v. North Shore Trac Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Stapleton, J. 1346—Newton Co v. Erickson. 1344—Carney v. Birch. 1490—Gainsburg v. Miller. 1044—Hamelberg v. Hamelberg. 1511—Domschke v. Domschke. 1747—Fielding v. Close, Graham & Scully. 1514—Isaacson v. Isaacson. 1519—McGrath v. City of N Y. 1516—Cook v. Schlesinger. 1520—Small v. Unterberg. 1521—Durst v. Sarkisian. 1522—Farney v. Farney. 1524—Eggers v. Davis. 1526—Higginbotham v. Higginbotham. 1527—Maloney v. Smith. 1532—Donnell v. Cole. 1556—Bird v. N Y, O & W R R. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1556.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Blackmar, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J. 1609—Sumner v. White. 6183—Tontorio v. N Y Contracting Co. 5952—Colelli v. Turner. 1208—Stulgatt v. International Cork Co. 1937—Livingston v. Fox. 3013—Carollo v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 3021—Smith v. Auditore. 3031—Same v. Devoe & Co. 3035, 5570—Zloczower v. Kovacs, Jr. 3038—Kakoben v. B H R R. 3046—McKenzie v. same. 3048, 3049—Samuels v. same. 3055—Strong v. Kuh. 3069—Douglass v. Long Island R R. 3070—Thompson v. B H R R. 3079—Purdy v. Nassau R R. 3089—Surdin v. City of N Y. 3088—Kostrowski v. Interborough R. T. 3093—Herrity v. Tutty et al. 3099—Cowley v. Nassau R R. 3100—Theurer v. B H R R. 3102—McGovern v. Barrett. 3103—Scarry v. B H R R. 3104—Elmendorf v. same. 3108—Balsamo v. Costello. 3109—Wistinetz v. Goldman. 3111—Taglin v. Bright Steel Chase Co. 3112—Hyatt v. B H R R. 3118—Boerage v. Seelig. 3119—Denton v. B H R R. 3124—Zarbosky v. same. 3125—Hall v. Transit Dev Co. 5732—Daniels v. Green. 5993—Hess v. Hess. 4519—Wegman v. Kress. 5709—Koch v. McLaughlin et al. 6060—Rosenson v. Halpern. 2018—Meehan v. Hayes.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5617—Friedland v. Friedland. 2904—Polstein v. Mooney. 1105—Wetzel v. Bklyn El R R. 2223—McKeown v. Nassau R R. 1554—Santacroce v. Solfanelli. 1286—Meagher v. Sperry & Beale Co. 1657—Huttle v. Carter's Ink Co. 6205—Jacobs v. Ciancimino. 2414—Fletcher v. Schratweiser Fireproof Co. 6186, 6187—MacRae v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 1940—McKeever v. B H R R. 6011—Newton v. Jagger. 2967—Cummings v. Fuller & O'Connor Const Co. 880, 5536—Eginton v. B H R R. 1022—Schmidt v. Deinhardt. 6198—Leap v. Multi Seal Mfg Co. 1646 to 1648—Mack & Dutcher v. Wanamaker. 2676—McCann v. Bennett & Son. 2363—Firing v. Oliver. 2340—Lafayette Trust Co v. Toback. 6022—Manhattan Beach Estates v. City of N Y. 6196—Faren v. Schablowsky. 2892—Tuozzo v. Jackson Bros. 2329—Saracino v. Rinelli. 2527—O'Keeffe v. Dept of Health. 898—Einhorn v. Herschman. 1459—Crzmielska v. Hahewicz. 3126—Bernstein v. Empire Bridge Co. 3127—Livingston v. City of N Y. 3128—Buschman v. Coney Isl & B R R. 3129—Turner v. B H R R. 3131—Carey v. same. 3132—Schlereth v. Sigleeto. 3133—McMillan v. Nassau R R. 3136—Shultz v. German-American Ins Co. 3137—Spurber v. Liebovitz. 3138—Weir v. Bardes. 3141—Ancess v. Schwartz. 3142—La Porta v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 3143—Hupf v. Masbach. 3148—Dempsey v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 3152—Bishop v. D. L. & W R R. 3153—McVeigh v. Nassau R R. 3154—Larkin v. same. 3155—Wexler v. same. 3156—Cashman v. City of New York. 3158—Calacino v. Metal Package Co. 3160—Falconer v. Nassau R R. 3161—White v. Collins. 3162—Hart v. B H R R. 3164—Swanson v. Robbins & Co. 3167—Parlati v. Auditori & ano. 3168—Palmquist v. Hedden Const Co. 3173—Miller v. Pierce Co. 3176—Romer v. Liebfried. 3177—Flad v. B H R R. 3178—Greenberg v. Nassau R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 3178.

COUNTY COURT—Part III., Parsons, J.; Part IV., Thornton, J. 1066—Christenson v. Bklyn Union Elevated R R Co. 1221—Emanuel v. Feldman. 1448—Sussman v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1487—Jackson v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1020—Okoshken v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 873—McYoon v. Antoniello. 776—Holmes v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 802—Durack v. Hill. 1274—Creaver v. Chatterton. 1577—Bredner v. Lurie. 1579—Klings v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 932—Lichtenberg v. Brush Terminal Co. 1216—Guggenheim v. Brush. 1584—Doran v. Rodriquez.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1585—Williams v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 1588—Handelsmann v. Wechsler. 1589—Gaynair v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1590—Walker v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1592—Kline v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1593—Lowery v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1595—Brozzelwith v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1596—Jennings v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 665—Kopman v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 1597—Murphy v. Maguire. 1598, 1599—Ehrlich v. Burstein. 1600—Sfard v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1619—Addusinalo v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1620—Gomer v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 165—Berry v. McIntyre.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J.—Motions. 1—Cohen v. City of N Y. 2—Minden v. Grasman. 3—Whipple v. Whipple. 4—Drucker v. Engineering Waterproof Co et al. 5—Sullivan v. Witz. 6—Geipel v. Steinway R R Co of L I City. 7—Levey v. Michaels. 8—Adler v. Adler. 9—People v. Sweeney. 10—Dunlop v. Sagar et al. 11—Hoople v. same. 12—Matter of Page. (McCarthy.) 13—Sutton v. Sutton. 14—Phillips v. Phillips. 15—Dushkind v. Goldfogle. 16—People ex rel Jones v. Creelman et al. 17—Kehoe v. Bush Terminal Co. 18—Markowitz v. Markowitz. 19—Well v. Isaacson et al. 20—Moses v. Interrante et al. 21—Gualson et al v. Keller. 22—Van Gelder v. Schryver. 23—Matter of Thatford Av-Osborn St. 24—Matter of Avenue U. 25—Matter of Chester Av. 26—Matter of West 28th, 29th, and 31st Sts. 27—Matter of West 32d, 33d, 35th, and 36th Sts. 28—Matter of Bay 10th St-Cropsey Av. 29—Matter of Church Av. 30—Kearney v. Shepherd et al. 31—Machat v. Bromberg. 32—Schweikert v. Hermann et al. 33—Wickes v. Acker et al.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. 347—Massimo and another v. Binns and another. 348, 349—Smith v. Smith. 352—Loughlin, Treasurer, &c, v. Wocker and another. 353—Howard Estate Dev Co v. Valentine. 367—Sullivan v. Zickmeyer. 370—Bayside National Bank v. Walsh. 329—Smith v. Weiss and another. 375—Abele v. Janes. 378—Schlegel v. Carlin. 380—Vossnack v. Vossnack. 237—Halloran v. Wise. 264—Smith v. Young. 287—Old Mill Land & Imp Co v. Springdale Realty Co. 170—Craftsman Housebuilding Co v. Preston. Balance of calendar passed until Jan. 19, 1912.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J. 494—Ticknor v. B H R R Co. 496—Norolin v. same. 512—Ferris v. L I R R Co. 514—Rice v. Bklyn Union Elev R R Co. 518—Dealey v. Colgate & Co. 521—Klein, as executor, v. L I R R Co. 522—Parker v. McHarg-Barton Co. 523—Raymond v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 526—Homestead v. B H R R Co. 527A—Cooley v. Coney Island & B R R Co. 528—Wiley v. B H R R Co. 532—Reeves & Co. v. Edgewood Terrace Realty Co. 535—Crowley, an infant, v. American Druggist Syndicate. 536—Hoffman v. Whitley and another. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 180—Goetz, as administratrix, v. Duffy, individually and as executor. 191—Loewe, administratrix, v. same. 537—Voska, Foelsch, and another v. Fort Washington Const Co. 540—Betsch v. B H R R Co. 542—Bermel v. Huner. 544—Bolognini v. N Y Asbestos Mfg Co. 545—Napricrac v. Nichols Copper Co. 166A—Scanlon v. Hinckley. 332—Harper, an infant, v. Newell Holding Co and another. 546—Whelan v. Empire Shipping and Forwarding Co. 547—Griffith v. B H R R Co. 548—Breisacher v. Feace and another. 549—Potano v. B H R R Co. 550—Heck v. same. 554—Heineman v. same. Highest number reached on calendar in its regular order, 554.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. 113—Carabelli v. Basciani. 117—Cburczyk v. Butenas and another. 111—Rutz v. Heeb. 96—Lopowicz v. Dunning and another. 116—Crowley v. Coney Island & B Ry Co. 3—Drew, an infant, v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. 42—Murphy v. Yonkers Savings Bank. 152—Burns v. Burns. 124—Husted Co. v. Bliss. 129—Odell v. Odell. 126—Richards v. Romeo. 145—Di Barry v. Genuaro. 151—Orsino v. Orsino. 150—De Revre v. Clarkson. 27—Townsend v. Townsend. 144—Meyers v. Harlow. 84—Aiello v. Gallariadi.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Wm. Simmons. People v. Tony Labato.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Mills, J. 137—Rizzulli v. N Y Suburbs Co. 3—Malloy v. Village of Briarcliff Manor. 373—Springsteel v. Purdy. 329—Forbes v. Sweet. 381—Butler v. Steers. 385—Jurgens v. Colonial Life Ins Co. 223—Mortimer v. Friedman. 350—Hawkins v. N Y, P & B R R Co. 352—McRae v. same. 37—Droogan v. Westchester Light Co. 295—Farley v. Gaillard. 307—New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co v. Lepore. 338—Chester Hill Improvement Co v. Xavier. 390—Blumberg v. Handwerger. 398—Flanagan v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 378—Atkinson v. Young.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 524—Oglesby v. Cunneen. 140—Heliwigas v. Becker. 262—Johnson v. Jackson. 280—Christensen v. Abendroth Brothers. 38—Stuckle v. Abbach. 349—Farley v. Winans. 388—Gerrity v. Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co. 374—Gore v. Joline. 399—Neely v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 520—Turner Lumber Co. v. Nolte. 551—Same v. Noble. 401—Forbes v. Sweet. 402—Pisco v. Tommeta. 404—Johnson v. Putnam Foundry and Machine Co. 406—Cunningham v. Otis Elevator Co. 406½—R. Young Bros Co v. Mack Paving Co. 409—Fallon v. Hickey. 410—Kay v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 411—Jacobson v. Ebling Brewing Co. 413—Fairs v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 415—First Nat Bank of Yonkers v. Dean. 416—Cypher v. R. Young Bros Lumber Co. 417—Kaskowitz v. N Y & Stamford Railway Co. 420—Jacoby v. Lynch.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The temperature has risen decidedly east of the Mississippi Valley. It is considerably colder over the North Rocky Mountain region, but without any unusually low temperatures.

An extensive area of low barometric pressure extends from the Mexican border to the Great Lakes and has caused snows in northern districts and rain or snow in the Ohio Valley. Snow flurries are also reported from New England and Western New York.

The indications are that the Southwest storm will move northward and cause rain or snow in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valley, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States Thursday, while on Friday there will be snow or rain in Northern and rain in Southern States east from the Mississippi River, while west of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair.

The weather will be warmer Thursday in the Atlantic States.

A change to considerably colder weather will overspread the Mississippi Valley Thursday or Thursday night and the Atlantic States Friday afternoon or night.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk south and southwest winds, unsettled weather, with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain in south; rain or snow in north portion; warmer Thursday; Friday, rain or snow; moderate south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain, warmer Thursday; Friday, rain or snow and colder; moderate south winds.

Southern New England—Unsettled weather, but probably rain and warmer Thursday; Friday, rain or snow; moderate south winds.

Northern New England—Snow Thursday and probably Friday; warmer Thursday; moderate south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M. 18	15	4 P. M. 25		25
6 A. M. 19	14	6 P. M. 25		27
9 A. M. 19	16	9 P. M. 22		27
12 M. 20	20	12 P. M. 20		27

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 22; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 12; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature 28 degrees at 7:30 P. M., minimum 11 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—491 Amsterdam Av.; R. M. Bach.	Trifling
12:15—617-621 W. 27th St. and 618-620 W. 28th St.; John Wanamaker	$600,000
12:40—1,332 1st Av.; Harry Cohen	$100
1:27—316 W. 20th St.; Frank P. Lane	Trifling
2:15—1,841 Park Av.; C. Sanalanti	Trifling
3:25—381 E. 10th St.; P. Spellholz	$500
3:25—39 New St.; Weber & Heilbroner	$5,000
4:50—162 Morningside Av.; John Spelburg	$50
7:00—594 E. 139th St.; Morris Buecker	None
7:15—165 Fulton St.; United Cigar Co.	None
7:15—215 E. 237th St.; Richard Spall	$50
7:40—209-211 7th St.; Harry Tenner	Slight
9:00—14 Lispenard St.; O'Rourke Construction Co.	$50
10:30—1,758 Bathgate Av.; H. Schecht	$100
11:10—1,232 Simpson St.; Mrs. G. Meyer	$200
P. M.	
12:30—436 E. 13th St.; Charles Cali	None
12:50—254 W. 100th St.; Chas. R. Wright	Slight
3:00—316 Henry St.; Philip Swiller	Trifling
3:30—1,546 Inwood Av.; M. Jerome	Trifling
5:20—169 E. 112th St.; A. Miller	Trifling
6:45—446 11th Av.; Thomas Panzino	Trifling
7:00—631 W. 40th St.; Figgs & Hoteller	$200
7:00—808 2d Av.; Nathan Kewelman	$50
7:55—17 West 24th St.; Louis Concord	$100
8:00—1,887 3d Av.; Harry Beakowitz	Trifling
8:25—8 West 9th St.; G. W. Young	Trifling
9:30—351 East 58th St.; C. Susskind	Trifling
9:40—302 East 100th St.; I Nagel	Trifling
9:45—3,828 Broadway; J. Rothensteln	$300
10:10—1,596 3d Av.; James Butler	Trifling
11:10—135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; Herman Ost	$300
11:15—188 Clinton St.; Max Beiser	Trifling

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The recommendation of the High Schools Committee that District Supt. John L. N. Hunt be retired on Feb. 1 is in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board of Education that those who reach the age of 70 years shall be retired. Supt. Hunt had requested to be retired on Sept. 1. He will receive a pension for life of $2,000 a year. The salary of District Superintendents is $5,000 a year.

The Board of Examiners are now at work on the subject of superior merit of the teachers of the high schools.

Associate City Supt. Edward L. Stevens has been before the Committee on Schools of the Board of Education and has given a satisfactory account of the administration of high schools and other schools.

The Board of Retirement of Teachers held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The result will not be made known until the meeting of the Board of Education on Jan. 24. It is understood, that a large number of retirements will be recommended.

The request of the Curator of the College of the City of New York for authority to employ the United District Messenger Company to address envelopes for about five days has been approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The expenditure is not to exceed $750.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

MARY SHANLEY, died Dec. 21; left about $3,000 personalty. $1,500 each to her sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret Shanley and $5 each to her brothers, John and William Shanley.

JOHN HENHY EHRHORN, died Jan. 4; left less than $5,000 personalty to his son, Oscar W. Ehrhorn.

ELIZABETHA LOOS, died Jan. 16; left about $5,000 realty and about $350 personalty, $250 each to Walter W. Smyth, John A. and Charles W. Loos; $125 each to Elsie Rolsch and Helen R. Peterson, and the residue of her estate equally to Lena Smyth and Charles and John Loos.

PATRICK HENRY CARLEY, died Jan. 11; left $2,500 realty and $500 personalty to his son, John J. Carley.

EMMA HUNTER left her savings bank accounts to Mrs. Eva M. Edwards, her books to Dr. George F. Bowkontt; household effects to John M. Fox and wearing apparel to Barbara M. Putnam, for whose benefit the residue of the estate is left in trust.

MARIA J. FINNELL, died Jan. 11; left $100 realty and $4,643 personalty; $100 to Julia A. McDermott, $300 to Theresa Finnell, $1,647.06 to Thomas C. Finnell, and $1,547.06 each to John J. and Louis P. Finnell.

ALBERT BLUMENTHAL, died Jan. 11; left about $500 personalty to his wife, Minnie Blumenthal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Orders Dec. 16 relating to Major J. H. Rice, Ordnance Department, revoked.

Major L. T. Hillman, Ordnance, to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Fort Hancock, N. J., pertaining material being procured by the Ordnance Department.

The name of Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, General Staff, Coast Artillery, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Capt. G. A. Nugent, General Staff, Coast Artillery, removed therefrom.

Major L. S. Miller, Coast Artillery, detailed to Pay Department, vice Major M. K. Barroll, Paymaster, relieved.

Major Miller to Washington and report to the Paymaster General for duty.

First Lieut. G. S. Wallace, Medical Reserves, relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, thence to Fort Clarke, Texas.

Lieut. Col. M. W. Ireland, Medical Corps, detailed as a member of the Examining Board, Washington, vice Lieut. J. R. Kean, Medical Corps, duty examination Major P. F. Straub, Medical Corps.

Major P. F. Straub, Medical Corps, report to Col. H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, President of Examining Board, Washington, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. R. E. Ellis, Fourteenth Cavalry, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty pending arrival of the Fourteenth Cavalry in the United States.

Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery, detailed for duty as Coast Defense Officer, Philippines Division, vice Col. C. G. Woodward, Coast Artillery, relieved.

The name of Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Col. C. G. Woodward, Coast Artillery, is removed therefrom.

First Lieut. J. L. Dodge, Sixth Infantry, aid de camp, detailed as Recorder of the Army Retiring Board, to meet at San Francisco, vice Capt. R. D. Goodwin, Acting Judge Advocate.

The Navy.

Lieut. L. H. Lacey, to aid, Second Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Albany and Abarenda at Shanghai; Paducah at Santa Cruz del Sur; New Orleans at Honolulu; Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala; Hannibal at Hampton Roads.

Lost advertisements in The Times are reprinted in the Bulletin of Lost Articles and sent to over one thousand public places to be posted for reference. The Bulletin is the means of restoring many articles not otherwise recoverable.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

At the meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission at 299 Broadway, yesterday, a hearing was accorded to a number of complainants with regard to the position of Italian court interpreter. There are about sixty applicants for the position. Some time ago a certified list was made up, but it was cancelled. Some dissatisfied applicants obtained an injunction on the ground that their names were not certified. There are about thirty persons who want the list to stand and thirty others who want it changed. The contestants obtained an alternative writ of mandamus instead of a permanent one. The commission ordered that a list be certified, and that the terms of the temporary appointees should come to an end as soon as appointments are made.

The last date for the receipt of applications for assistant head of school farms is to-day. The examination will be held on Feb. 14.

The commission has approved the report of the President of the Borough of Richmond in reply to the protest of the International Association of Machinists, to the effect that chauffeurs employed by the borough are assigned to perform the duties of machinists. President Cromwell states that when certain of the automobile engineers are not driving cars it has been deemed proper to assign them to mechanical work in the garage.

United States.

An examination will be held in the Custom House on Feb. 17 to secure eligibles for two vacancies for female baker in the Indian Service at Hayward School, Wisconsin, at $540 a year, and in the Indian Service at Navajo School, Arizona, at $500 a year. No educational test will be given.

Announcement is made of an examination for Feb. 24 to establish an eligible register to fill a vacancy in the position of horticulturist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,250 to $2,500 a year. The duties will consist of conducting experiments in the adaptation and breeding of varieties of potatoes and in studying the methods of cultivation, harvesting, storing, marketing, and the uses of this crop.

Lost

$0c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Certificate No. 1,816 for fifteen shares American Tobacco preferred, in name of Charles H. Jaquith; also certificate No. 52,046 for ten shares Erie Ry. common, in name of Watson & Alpers; transfer of same has been stopped. Finder please return to W. K. Clare & Son, Mills Building, No. 15 Broad St., N. Y.

LOST—Jan. 6, diamond brooch, Waldorf-Astoria, or Lexington Av. car, between 34th St. and 83d St.; $10 reward for return or ticket if pawned. Gallagher, 973 Park Av.

LOST—Between Majestic Theatre, Jersey City, and tube, amethyst earring with pearl centre. Please return to Miss Phyllis Sherwood, Hotel Bristol, 122 West 49th St.; reward.

LOST.—Between Far Rockaway and 96th St. Subway station, diamond pendant. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Selma Nebenzahl, Far Rockaway, L. I.

LOST.—Large diamond earring, with gold ball core, on 6th, Lexington Av. car or 34th St. crosstown to 6th; liberal reward. Please notify Mrs. J. B. Ireland, 103 East 69th St.

LOST—Two large envelopes containing black and colored sketch designs; suitable reward will be paid on return of the same. S. & Co., 37 East 21st St., New York.

LOST—Diamond and blue stone brooch, going from West 53d St. to Broadway Theatre. Liberal reward by returning same to owner, M., 170 West 59th St.

LOST—In Hotel Endicott, imitation ruby scarf-pin; only valuable account associations; $5 reward if returned to cafe cashier or kindly mail pawn ticket.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bankbook No. 618,564 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Bull terrier dog; has white and brown body, white spot on back; license 1,484; will pay reward if returned to owner. M. Altman, 122 East 115th.

LOST—Open-faced gold watch, Monday, night; owner's name inscribed and date; Delmonico's or the neighborhood; reward A 66 Times.

LOST—Monday afternoon, Jan. 15, on uptown 3d Av. elevated train at 84th St., small dyed mink neckpiece. Return to 25 West 37th St.; $5 reward.

LOST—Jan. 16, on northbound 2d Av. "L," package containing Red Star steamship and money order blanks; reward. Jaeger, 1,347 1st Av.

LOST—Monday evening, in P. R. R. station, a diamond, pearl and platinum link bracelet; liberal reward. Harry Limouze, 201 7th Av.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold ring, with quartz stone, between Grand Central and Imperial Hotel; liberal reward. Stark, 48 White St.

LOST.—Flat gold bracelet, five diamonds; liberal reward. Merchants' Secret Service. Samwick, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Jan. 11, crescent shaped pearl pin, vicinity Belasco Theatre; reward. Bird, 221 Sherman Av., city.

LOST—French bull; answers name of "Buster"; marking brindle; kindly return 741 5th Av. Reward.

LOST.—Reward, finder three stone diamond ring, lost 60th, 59th, Broadway. L. Farrell, Maryland Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, seal ring; initials "W. F. H."; reward. Return to Chef, 5 East 56th St.

LOST.—Scarfpin, three-leaf clover, with small diamond centre; reward. Room 1,350, 100 William St.

LOST—Friday night, diamond frog brooch, emerald eyed; liberal reward. Arthur Walter, 63 Wall.

LOST.—Fraternity pin, Sunday, 182 7th St., West; reward. T. J. Shanley, Jr., 1,403 Broadway.

LOST—Bankbook No. 44,085, Emigrant Savings; payment stopped. 51 Chambers St.

$100.00 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked. Lost on Tuesday night in Plaza Hotel or on Fifty-ninth St., between Plaza Hotel and Park Av., circular diamond plaque. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., Fifth Av. and 38th St.

$100 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of round pendant of diamonds, lost on 59th St., between Hotel Plaza and Park Av., by B. F. Johnson, Hotel Plaza.

LIBERAL reward for return of silverware taken from 28 East 28th, Sunday evening; no questions asked.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$0c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST.—Boston bull terrier, answering to "Billie Burke"; "E. T. M." on collar. Murphy, 2,340 7th Av.

LOST.—Brown collie, white feet, Thursday afternoon; 31 West 98th St.; liberal reward; return to above address.

LOST—Male collie, license No. 8,246. Owner, 728 West 181st St.

Found

$0c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—Broadway car, 9:15 Tuesday night, envelope, containing $4.50. Coroner's office, 70 Lafayette St.

FOUND, Jan. 16—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: SECOND Av's ELEVATED—Purse, bank book, books. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Purse, 3 pairs of eye-glasses, scarf, meshbag, gloves, photo, rubbers, collars, shirt, &c., scarf, strap, drawing, box holders, shirts, book, shoes. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, eye-glasses, leather bag, gloves, 2 odd gloves, key, books, satchel, muff, flag, overalls, letter, handkerchief, bracelet, muff, veiling, music roll, eye-glasses, case. SUBWAY—Lorgnette, umbrella, 2 suit cases, 3 leather bags, purses, pin, 3 pair of eye-glasses, rosary, eyeglasses, music, papers, check, photos, 5 books, gloves, 2 odd gloves, shoes, slippers, 3 odd rubbers, muff, cotton thread, box of addreses, waist, trousers, overalls, bag, harness, cigar cutter, soda, badge, box of arch supporters, 2 saws.

FOUND, Jan. 16—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn: SURFACE AND ELEVATED—Gas fixtures, overalls, underwear, sample case, muffs, magazine, book, kid glove, straw suitcase, cigars, meshbag, beads, coat pin, hammer, shoe trees, spectacles in case, photographs, book and strap, woman's wig, hone and razor strop, pocketbooks, handbags, story book, muff, check book, eye-glasses, meshbag, shorthand book, box for silverware, bathing suit, handbags.

FOUND, Jan. 16—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Cane, umbrella, satchel, glove, pair of gloves, file, glass globe, roll, package containing glass, key, package of tea, photographs, can, pair of gloves, coat, blue sack, letter file, card case, commutation ticket, muff, pair of spectacles, medicine case, spectacles.

FOUND, Jan. 16—NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Bunch of keys, veil, commutation ticket, pair of rubbers, umbrella, muff, package, railroad ticket.

FOUND, Jan. 16—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages, muff.

FOUND, Jan. 16—NEW PEENSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Picture, photograph, 3 pairs of rubbers, umbrella, pajamas, hat, package, umbrella, pair of rubbers, pair of shoes, package of books, gloves, roll of plans.

FOUND—Jan. 16—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 187 Christopher St.: Pipe, union, umbrella, fob, samples, drugs, cigars, coat, vest.

Business Opportunities

$0c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE
on main road, New York to Lake Hopatcong, opposite station; new building; 400 autos pass daily. Reasonable terms. Address
GEORGE R. PEARE,
Tel. 1521 Cort. 170 Broadway.

Investor to take $10,000 to $15,000 well secured bonds bearing 6 per cent., with stock gratuity; large earner; strong, reliable trust company Trustee. Address Clapp, 48 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Partner with $5,000 wanted in exclusive agency proposition now paying big money on article in great demand; money needed for expansion; brokers need not apply. Conservative, T 54 Times.

Young man, mechanical ability, invest small amount; object, grow up with legitimate business, Mexico; healthful climate, great financial possibilities; New York corporation. S 8 Times.

I have a wonderful combination for sale; lots of money in it for the right man of good address; small capital necessary. O. Volenni, 146 West 86th St.

Private party would finance sales accounts importers, manufacturers; reasonable; confidential; ample facilities. P 166 Times.

Partner wanted with $600 or $800 in a well established business. L. Block, 497 Broome St., city.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

WANTED—
TOM WALKER,
Late of 125 Queens Cross,
Dudley, England.
Age about 62 years.
Left home about 40 years ago.
Write at once to Ernest H. Fletcher, 1,113 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

GOVERNESS.—A reliable French governess to take care of two children aged 10 and 7; personal references required. Call between 9 and 12, Hotel St. Andrews, 72d St. and Broadway, Apartment 507.

LADIES' reliable home work; demand for our line work guaranteed. 49 West 36th St. Triebers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter with thorough knowledge of operating standard telephone switchboard; must be capable and furnish references; state salary expected. Address J., 54 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress, who will assist with children; city references required. Apply Box P 170 Times.

WANTED—Head nurse for small institution with executive ability, $40 per month. Graham Sanatorium, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, with good figure, 36 bust, may secure permanent position. Apply H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AT THE OLD STAND,
the Flatiron Building, the same good contracts direct with the EQUITABLE LIFE, together with the superior help given old and new agents, can be secured as heretofore. Call on HERMAN LEROY, third floor, Flatiron Building.

DRAUGHTSMAN,
with practical experience designing and selling electric lighting fixtures; permanent position for right man; state salary expected and experience. Y 143 Times.

GOOD opening for young man with some knowledge of office work and typewriting; permanent position and advancement to right man; give references and salary expected. A 71 Times.

MEN over 25 with some selling ability to represent large corporation locally; references, honesty, and hard work required; advancement to right men; inexperienced man with ambition trained. See Mr. Fricke, Room 601, 277 Broadway, New York City.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WANTED.
LEARN TO RIDE AND SHOOT.
Owing to the expansion of the old First Battery into a battalion of field artillery, opportunity is offered athletic men to join the new battalions; no expense; our own farm in Westchester; tanbark ring in city armory; participation in army maneuvres in Summer; high-class personnel; many advantages. Call or address the Adjutant, Armory, 56 West 66th St.

SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL.
Experience unnecessary; we teach you, but you must be a hard worker, with ambition to make more money than the ordinary salesman; company of unquestionable reputation, long standing in business in this city requires a few men of above type to handle proposition which will sell on its own merits, if placed before business and professional people; if you can do this, following our instructions, we want you. Call for personal interview between 9 and 12 A. M. Ask for Mr. Caldwell, 9 East 20th St., Room 226.

SALESMEN wanted by Rand-McNally Company, for new line of calendars, atlases, booklets, blotters, and mailing cards, to sell for advertising purposes; only high-class, energetic salesmen who are looking for permanent connection wanted; straight commission; a live, up-to-date proposition for a clever salesman. Mr. Vaslett, 40 E. 22d St.

SALESMEN.—Wanted to sell retail office trade; chance of advancement to $35 per week; intelligent, aggressive men only need apply. Call between 9 A. M. and 12 M. Thursday, Room 1125, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Every telephone user will buy telephone tablet on sight; saves time and money; commission only; profits big; live wires call. Address Savalte Company, 258 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR COAST, with established trade, to sell a good line of misses' and juniors' suits and dresses, tailor made. Inquire J. Isaacson, 144 West 27th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for waists and dresses for New York City; only A. 1 men with established trade. Greenberg-Wiener, 133 W. 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Waists and dresses, to call on office trade; only those acquainted with office trade apply. Greenberg-Wiener, 133 W. 21st St.

SALESMEN—To sell new patented cigar lighter; sells anywhere; greatest specialty of its kind; outfit, $2.40. Apply 105 West 40th St., Room 801.

SALESMEN for West, also one for Coast, to handle slick line dresses; only high-grade men apply. Bishop, 159 West 25th.

SALESMAN WANTED on flannelette gowns for office trade. Sam Cohen, 202 Varet St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for live salesman on lingerie waists and dresses. A 106 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references. Apply to Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Experienced salesman for both store and outside; salary and commission; state age and former experience. S. I., 212 Times.

WANTED—Warehouse clerk for free storage warehouse. Only those with such experience need apply. State age, salary expected, names of former employers, and kind of experience. Details, S 16 Times.

WANTED.—Stock or bond salesman; good opportunity for stock or bond salesman who can produce results; high-class local industrial; liberal commission; no advances. Address Box L 170 Times.

WANTED—An intelligent, well-bred boy, (American,) about 15, residing in town, in office where he will be advanced if his work merits it; $4 weekly to commence. A 77 Times.

WANTED, by a raw silk importing firm, a young man about 18 years of age, with about two years' experience in office work; must be a good penman and reside at home. R 33 Times.

We train ambitious, energetic men to meet selected people; dignified proposition; good income; exclusive territory; reliable company; generous treatment. Mr. Spain, 156 5th Av., Room 528.

YOUNG MAN, 19 to 22, to learn surgical instrument business; fine chance for a bright, ambitious person; must have highest reference to character. Y., M 211 Times.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

OPEN POSITIONS for high-grade men.—Bookkeeper, (bank, $75 a month; salesman, (text books,) New England; acountant, (public,) $25; clerk, (hotel,) $35 and board; shipping clerk, $12; bookkeeper, office man, $20; assistant buyer, (fancy goods,) stenographer, $15; other openings in different lines; call for information. MIGHILL, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AGENTS.—Send for our new premium plan and sample; both are free; easy, quick sales; good money for good men. Necessity Household Specialties, 1147 Calouse Av., Scranton, Penn.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' experience; handle a complicated set accurately. Alert, 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance; five years' experience; accurate; reference. Lurie, 29 Suffolk St.

CLERICAL position by conscientious business woman with good references. M. S., 239 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL wishes position in bachelor apartments; reference. Cooper, 232 West 41st St., care Stewart.

COOK, thoroughly competent, wishes position with private family; good manager and baker; willing and obliging; city or country; good references; wage, $40-$45. E., 348 East 79th.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced German, Hanoverian, well recommended, trained kindergartner, desires position with one or two children. Address A. H., 41 East 78th St. Tel. 5906 Lenox.

GOVERNESS or companion, by a linguist, long residence abroad. Linguist, A 68 Times.

LADY wishes to find a situation for an infant's nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 31 West 48th St.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; cultured; literary experience; engaged mornings; seeks afternoon work. A 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, rapid, must have position; will accept moderate salary with advancement. Frances Schwartz, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 5366—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 4 years' technical experience, conscientious, hard worker; takes interest; $12. P 236 Times Dowr town.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent business woman, seven years' experience; excellent references. Ability, P 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly indorsed law stenographer wishes position; six years' experience; moderate salary. R 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; capable; thoroughly familiar with all office duties; salary, $10. P 220 Times Downtown.

WINDOW AND HOUSECLEANER; day, hour. Acmem, 148 W. 53d. 'Phone 7987 Columbus.

YOUNG GIRLS desire work by the day or week as dressmakers, seamstresses, menders, and darners. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 E. 63d St., Phone 1768 Plaza.

YOUNG LADY, competent correspondent, knowledge of German, thorough experience in real estate office routine, wishes similar position. Y 142 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper and general office man, thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping, cost accounting and general office detail, good systematizer and correspondent; has ideas and executive ability; excellent references from large New York house. Box N 299 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, desires a few additional clients on monthly audits; rates reasonable; references, C. P. A., 320 Broadway, Room 723. Tel. 1393—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss business statement. George Christie, Room 2,426, Park Row Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books; $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems reasonable. Mitch, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, (degree,) opens, closes, corperation, partnership, single proprietorship, books; moderate. P. O. Box 225, Madison Sq.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced, able, and competent, desires employment; salary moderate. R 30 Times.

A WIDE-AWAKE MAN, age 39, of good address and considerable business qualifications, desires position as manager of apartment house or connection with uptown real estate firm; highest references and bond. Address Ability, 55 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, 4 years' commercial experience, thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping, office details, desires permanent position; A1 references. P 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable take charge books, monthly trial balance, look after collections, handle correspondence, manage office; references. Y 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, with ideas and executive ability; good systematizer and general office man, desires to connect with progressive house. A 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to take full charge; age 29; eight years' experience; references and recommendations; salary, $25. White J. B., 488 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent bookkeeper, (22,) four years' experience, combined with exceptional ability. P 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; can take entire charge; age 28; experience seven years; highest references. Write, A 60 Times.

CAN RECOMMEND the services of my chauffeur to any one desiring an honest, sober man, a careful driver and good mechanic; experienced in handling of Packard, Peerless, Hudson, and Alco cars. P 238 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good driven and mechanic; first-class references. P 243 Times Downtown.

DISHWASHER wishes position in private family. Jerry Hart, 414 West 39th St.

EXPERIENCED manufacturer and salesman, going out of his own business, wishes to connect with first-class concern; willing to pay for experience in manufacturing, office details, and selling ability. S 7 Times.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, 29; qualified for responsible position requiring initiative and executive ability; 12 years' business training; exceptional references. P 228 Times Downtown.

A. A. A.—HAVE YOU OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY POSITION FOR OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS "MADE GOOD"? "INTELLIGENT," 263 WEST 125TH.

HOTEL man of wide experience in first-class hotels; thoroughly familiar with all departments; sober and energetic; business connection with high grade house; management preferred; exceptional references. Address Hotel, A 91 Times.

MAN (55), receiving, shipping, bill clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or anything; urgent need. A 74 Times.

MAN, honest, sober, married, 60; anything from clerk to watchman. Hunt, 1,438 Commonwealth Av.

MARRIED, age 36; executive ability, experienced as confidential investigator, desires position as above with corporation, insurance, credit, or association; best recommendations, and replies confidential. R 21 Times.

PRINTERS and LITHOGRAPHERS.—Salesman with assured business, also experienced clerical and inside man, wants connection with reliable firm that is open for this combination. P 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—AMERICAN NOW IN GERMANY WISHES TO REPRESENT AMERICAN FIRMS IN GERMANY; WELL ACQUAINTED IN BOTH COUNTRIES. ANSWER TO H. GOLDBERG, BOZENER-STR. 8, SCHOENEBERG, BERLIN, GERMANY.

SALESMAN.—Hustler, traveled Middle West eight years, desires manufacturers' jewelry line for jobbers and large department store trade. A 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seventeen years old, experienced in office work and filing; excellent references; can operate Underwood or Remington machines. Address (A. R.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 E. Broadway, City.

STOCK CLERK, 18 years; two years' experience; wants position with chance of advancement; best reference. Velaney, 172 Watkin St., Brooklyn.

TRANSLATOR.—Specialty catalogue copying literary work in French, Italian, Spanish, at your office or mine; cheapest work in town; accurate work. Vlober, 38 Park Row. Tel. 864 Cortlandt.

YOUNG MAN, possessing good personality and education, executive ability, and thorough, broad, and practical business training, desires position as assistant to general or sales manager. Experienced, A 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) assistant bartender; some experience; willing, obliging. Sartori, 237 East 50th St., city.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG MAN, 18; refined; high school education; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, and German; best references. J. L., 1,418 Bryant Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 28, experienced and competent bookkeeper, with ability to manage office; highest references past employers. P 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, expert details, correspondence, managerial or assistant; salary moderate. P 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position evenings, 4 P. M.-12 P. M. R. D., 263 West 125th.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av. Telephone 4327 Madison Square.—Agency for superior domestic help; also waitresses and cooks for dinners, luncheons.

A.—A.—Mrs. Malmberg's, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St. Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 109 Lexington Av., (between 27th-28th Sts.,) supplies reliable household help.

COOK, chambermaid, houseworkers, firemen, elevator runners. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d St. Telephone 94—Morningside.

COOK.—Neat colored girl, cook, general worker; city country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK. — Newly landed English girl, neat appearance, quick, intelligent, as light housecworker. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,220 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied, day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6016—Morn.

SWEDISH GIRL for doctor's office; care of operating room, telephone, &c.; willing, obliging. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated; second floor; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 230 WEST.—Alliance House. "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms, steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated, single room, with very good table board, $7.

47TH ST., 56 West.—Beautiful furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable small room; telephone; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class; telephone; references.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean; excellent German table; homelike; reference.

64TH ST., 115 West.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.

CRUIKSHANK FLITS TO PORTO RICO NOW

Former Clarkson Institute Head, Rediscovered, Hurriedly Disappears Again.

WAS DONALD DOUGLAS HERE

Verbeck Recognized Him at an Eighth Regiment Review—Lived Year in Woods After Supposed Drowning.

When the steamship San Juan of the New York and Porto Rico Line arrives at her dock in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico to-night or to-morrow, the last chapter will have been written of the mysterious disappearance, discovery, and redisappearance of Capt. Barton S. Cruikshank, civil engineer of Ogdensburg, N. Y. His disappearance and discovery were told in THE TIMES yesterday.

Cruikshank was once President of the Clarkson Memorial Institute at Potsdam, N. Y. His father, James Cruikshank of 206 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, was at one time State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for many years has been Principal of a public school in Brooklyn.

On June 27, 1910, Cruikshank, who had established a military Summer school on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, near Morristown, left home in a canoe to go to the village for supplies. The next morning, the empty canoe, with a broken oar, was found floating near his home, and it was believed that he had been drowned. Mrs. Cruikshank collected on one of several policies of life insurance held by her husband, filed his will for probate, and letters testamentary were issued by the Surrogate on her application. The other insurance companies refused payment on policies on the ground that there was no conclusive evidence of the man's death.

Recently, through information received from Adjt. Gen. Verbeck of the New York National Guard, it became known to Attorney C. F. Fuller of Ogdensburg, who had interested himself in the settlement of the supposed widow's claims, that Cruikshank was still alive and residing in this city.

Was Donald Douglas Here.

It was learned yesterday that Cruikshank has been living in New York since last Summer, and that he had assumed the name of Donald Douglas. He recently opened an office as a civil engineer under that name on the third floor of the large office building at 30 Church Street. With him was associated a young engineer named Percival S. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple said last night that "Douglas" had sailed for Porto Rico on the steamship San Juan last Saturday afternoon, and that shortly before his departure Cruikshank had confided to him the secret of his identity. He declared that he had first met the man under the name of Douglas last September. Whipple is a member of the Eighth Regiment, Coast Artillery, N. G. N. Y., and it was when Cruikshank joined the regiment as a recruit that he first met him, Whipple asserts. He has been associated with him in business since last September, never suspecting, he says, that "Donald Douglas" was anything but what he purported to be, a middle-aged engineer of undoubted ability.

Whipple added that Cruikshank had always betrayed a keen interest in their mutual business venture, and that he appeared "to know his business better than most engineers in the city." He added that on last Friday Cruikshank appeared to be uneasy and perturbed, and that he finally announced abruptly that he intended to sail for Porto Rico the following day.

When Whipple inquired as to the reason for his departure Cruikshank informed him, Whipple says, that he was living under an assumed name, and that he had disappeared from his home and family under guise of committing suicide.

Lived a Year in the Woods.

After breaking his long silence Cruikshank became loquacious, and confided to Whipple, according to the latter, that after he had left home he had lived for more than a year in an isolated hut in a place called "Lake of the Woods," in Northwestern Michigan. Finally he decided to reappear and resume the practice of his profession under the name of Douglas.

It was at a review of the Eighth Regiment that Adjt. Gen. Verbeck recognized Cruikshank and had communicated with his wife's attorney in Ogdensburg. Cruikshank evidently had felt that he was being shadowed of late, and decided to make an effective second disappearance. Whipple denied that Cruikshank had ever spoken of any marital difficulties. He accounted for his partner's acts by saying that he believed Cruikshank was a victim of temporary spells of insanity.

From the uniformed attendant in charge of the information booth on the ground floor of 30 Church Street it was learned yesterday that Cruikshank—or Douglas, as he was known—had come down from his office on the third floor about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon bearing a suitcase, and apparently in a great hurry. He was accompanied, according to the attendant, by a woman, who had ascended in the elevator a few minutes before. Cruikshank asked the attendant whether or not a taxicab would take a trunk as baggage, and when informed in the affirmative hurried out with his companion. When Whipple, Cruikshank's business associate, was questioned, he denied that he had ever seen his partner in the company of a woman, nor had he known him to have had any woman callers at any time.

From a friend of Cruikshank in the Eighth Regiment it was learned that he had been living recently at 122 West Forty-fifth Street, a furnished-room house, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Peck. At that house last night Mrs. Peck said that a Mr. Douglas had rented a room there two weeks ago, but had left suddenly last Friday. "Douglas" told her, Mrs. Peck said, that he was a civil engineer and that he had been called to Porto Rico on business. When he engaged the room, she said, he was accompanied by a woman, of whom she was unable to give a description, whom he introduced to her as his wife.

"Douglas" told her, she declared, that he had recently broken up housekeeping and that his wife was living with her mother, who was an invalid. He further declared, she said, that his wife might call to see him from time to time, but nothing more was seen of the woman after her first visit. "Douglas" occupied the room, which he had engaged, alone and kept apart from the other inmates of the house, who are for the most part theatrical performers. He was very solicitous about his mail, of which, however, he received little.

C. R. McCain, a salesman, who rents an office on the ground floor of the house, said that the night before "Douglas" left the place he had received an urgent call in a feminine voice on the telephone, which is in the office occupied by McCain. The telephone is a private one, and Mr. McCain said he refused to call "Douglas" to the wire. McCain was formerly engaged in the real estate business and had an office at 30 Church Street. He denied that he had known "Douglas" before the latter came to live at 122 West Forty-fifth Street.

Lowen E. Ginn, a lawyer at 155 Broadway, who is an old friend of Cruikshank, threw additional light on the subject of the latter's most recent disappearance. He said he had been visited by Cruikshank's brother-in-law a week ago, and the latter had informed him of the fact that the family had obtained a trace of the man who had been mourned as dead.

Ginn declares that he accompanied the brother-in-law to the office at 30 Church Street and there met Cruikshank face to face. He made no attempt to deny his identity, Mr. Ginn said, but told a remarkable tale of the manner in which he had worked as a lumberjack in the woods after his disappearance and of a forty-mile tramp on snowshoes to stake out a claim that didn't pan out.

The lawyer added that every effort had been made to induce Cruikshank to return to his wife and family, but without avail.

No Bodies in Revere House Ruins.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A search of the ruins of the Revere House, which was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday, has failed to disclose any bodies, although it was rumored that two maids had lost their lives. The firemen overhauled the entire mass of beams, granite blocks, and ice.

COLD WAVE IS BROKEN.

And Not Another in Sight—Hudson Blockade May Be Raised To-day.

The weather forecaster had good news last night for those who have been suffering from the cold wave that has held the city and surrounding country in its grip for the last week. He said there was no other cold wave in sight and that warm weather would prevail east of the Mississippi River.

There was a drop in temperature yesterday of 17 degrees. At 3:30 A. M., it was 11 degrees above and at 7:30 P. M. it had risen to 28 above. At 10 o'clock it had dropped to 27 above with every prospect of remaining about there through the night and gradually rising to 35 degrees to-day, with rain and light winds. A sharp hailstorm lasting about an hour last night made sidewalks and streets very slippery.

It is expected that the mild weather to-day will bring down a lot of ice that has jammed river craft for the last three days in the Hudson and enable the vessels to get clear before it freezes up again.

The breaking of the cold wave was particularly welcome in Yonkers where the National and Federal Sugar Refineries have been closed down since last Friday because of their inability to get coal or raw sugar by way of the river. On Sunday persons walked across from the New York to the New Jersey shore on the ice, and even yesterday, when there was a small channel in midstream, the ice was so thick on both sides of it that boats could not reach the shore.

Before the thaw set in the city had concluded to hire ice-breaking steamers from New York to-day, the city and the heads of the industries affected by the ice to share the expense. It is hoped now that this will not be necessary.

LIVING ON $5 A WEEK.

Youthful Couple's Housekeeping Experiment Interrupted by Police.

Unable to get the consent of their parents to their marriage, owing to their youth, William McCarthy, 17 years old, and Helen Barrett, 14 years old, started housekeeping in a modest furnished room at 81 Third Street, Long Island City, on the small sum of $5 a week. McCarthy, who says he is a clerk, receiving $5 a week in a store in Manhattan, gave his parents' address as 337 First Avenue, Manhattan. Miss Barrett's parents live at 134 East Seventeenth Street, Manhattan. They were apprehended at the Long Island City address yesterday afternoon by detectives from the Hunter's Point station, who had been asked to keep a lookout for them.

After the arrest, Mrs. Alice Barrett, mother of Helen, was notified and she went to Long Island City. She said her daughter had taken $17 last Thursday and thereafter disappeared from home. McCarthy and Miss Barrett were then taken before Magistrate John A. Leach, in the Long Island City police court. He told them that McCarthy could be sent away on the charge of abduction for four years. Helen spoke up and said that she did not care if he was, as she would continue to remain true to him as she would be only eighteen years old when he would get out and then they would get married.

The magistrate decided to send the girl to the Children's Society and McCarthy was held in $1,000 bail on the charge of abduction.

VON DE WITZ ESTRANGEMENT.

Former Singer Seeks Divorce from Titled Aeroplane Bomb Inventor.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff heard testimony yesterday in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Kathryn Von de Witz against her husband, Johannes H. O. E. B. Von de Witz, said to be a Danish Count, and the inventor of an aeroplane bomb for use in war. Mrs. Von de Witz was formerly Mme. Montford, a singer. She met her husband at a musicale in the Waldorf-Astoria last Winter and was married to him in the Spring. They lived at hotels, including the Ansonia, at the wife's expense, she testified, until she found him paying attention to a young woman quartered in the Hotel King Edward.

Mrs. Von de Witz asked for a divorce on the strength of facts disclosed in a raid on this young woman's apartment on Oct. 20 last. Justice Bischoff said he could not grant alimony in the case because it appeared that Von de Witz, who has gone to Europe, is impecunious. Mrs. Von de Witz said she hoped that the bomb invention, which she financed, would be sold for a high price to some European Government, and got permission to apply later for alimony.

TYPOTHETAE LAUD FRANKLIN.

But He Would Not Think Much of Us, Says Arthur Brisbane.

The Typothetae of the City of New York held a dinner at the Hotel St. Regis last night in honor of the two hundred and sixth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. Two hundred were present. J. Clyde Oswald was toastmaster.

A letter of regret from Mayor William J. Gaynor was read. The Mayor said he had fully intended to attend the dinner, but that he had previously made an engagement to be in Albany last night.

Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn traced Franklin's career as a diplomat, statesman, author, editor, scientist, and printer, and gave him a high rank in each line of endeavor.

Arthur Brisbane inquired what Franklin would say if he knew that a small body of men had taken the power to tax the public without representation, which the Declaration of Independence had denied to Government. He said that he believed Franklin would say:

"Well, they've got a bigger Government, with bigger problems and a bigger collection of idiots than they had in my day."

WOUNDED MAN, DYING, WEDS.

Girl Says Deegan Deserted Her—Finds Him in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Lying in St. Joseph's Hospital here with fifteen wounds in his intestines and not expected to live, Frank Deegan was married to Miss Catherine McDonald of 977 Dean Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon by the Rev. Father Julian of the hospital, in the presence of a nurse and County Detective Blauvelt.

Deegan was wounded in a fight at Waldwick, N. J., by Frederick Schneider, the police allege, early Sunday morning, and a newspaper report of the affair was the first inkling the young woman had of the whereabouts of Deegan, to whom, she says, she became engaged last year in Brooklyn. In September, however, he left Brooklyn, she declares, and she could discover no trace of him.

The young woman came here and made arrangements yesterday for the wedding.

SUGGESTS RICHESON'S FATE.

Council's Refusal to Commute Murderer's Sentence Has Significance.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The fifteen days' respite granted to Silas N. Phelps of Monroe Bridge, condemned murderer of Deputy Sheriff Emmett F. Haskins, failed to bring him commutation, through the inaction of the Governor's Council, and he will die next week.

Gov. Foss, who obtained the respite for Phelps from the 1911 Council, found the new Council strongly opposed to commutation. Its attitude on the death penalty is regarded as having an unfavorable bearing on any similar petition from the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, also under sentence of death.

YELLOW FEVER ON YORKTOWN

Commander Bertolette Stricken at a Port in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Yellow fever has attacked Commander Levi C. Bertolette, commanding the American gunboat Yorktown, which for the last ten days has been protecting American interests in Ecuador, according to a cablegram received at the Navy Department. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton will assume command of the vessel during the illness of Commander Bertolette.

CRIMINAL COURT CRACKING AGAIN

Old Fissures, Patched Up Three Years Ago, Opening Disastrously.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDING

Civic Centre Proposal Up To-day—Includes a Site Opposite Tombs.

The question of the establishment of a civic centre comes up to-day before the Board of Estimate, with every probability of the adoption of the proposal for a new Court House site and park. Connected with that plan is the suggestion that it will soon be necessary to rebuild the Criminal Court House, and that it would be advisable to sell the present site and erect the new building directly across Centre Street from the Tombs, which would place the Criminal Courts on the edge of the park that it is proposed to create.

To make this suggestion more opportune it became known yesterday that the disintegration of the Criminal Court Building had begun again, and that the entire structure is slowly sinking.

The new danger, to which all who attend the Criminal Courts of this county are exposed, became known early yesterday morning when watchmen discovered that plaster in District Attorney Whitman's private office had fallen, and that a new crack, over seven inches in width, extended from Mr. Whitman's private office to the reporters' room on the third floor.

This, however, appeared to be one of the slightest cracks, for one through which any person could put his head and shoulders had opened in Judge Rosalsky's room, and extended through the Chambers of Judges Mulqueen and Foster of General Sessions. Numerous other cracks were discovered in other rooms about the building, while large fissures opened in the tiled floor about the second floor of the building.

In District Attorney's Office.

In District Attorney Whitman's office a crack about seven inches in width and over a foot in depth, which enabled one to see in the corridor outside, had opened during the night, and in order to keep that portion of the building from crashing to the ground a corps of workmen were set at work, who built a scaffold of heavy timbers about the room. The damage not only occurred inside the room, but extended to the very outer walls of the building, where a crack over two inches in width runs down from the fourth floor to the second, while workmen said that the ledges surrounding the windows on the fourth floor were in danger of falling at any moment.

In the reporters' room numerous pictures relating to District Attorneys, which had been pasted on the wall, have slid to one side, and a small crack was noticed in one corner of the room. The ceiling was also cracked and the places which were plastered over after the building was pronounced unsafe three years ago again opened.

The tiling in the floor before several of the courtrooms showed numerous cracks, while many of the doors were stuck fast and refused to move unless a great deal of force was exerted. Several of these cracks were very wide and extended from the elevators to the opening in the centre of the building and then ran down the sides of the wall to the floor below.

In Judge Rosalsky's Room.

In Judge Rosalsky's chambers a wide fissure was opened, while his desk was covered with a mass of fine white dust throughout the day which covered everything regardless of how much it was dusted. This crack extended from Judge Rosalsky's chambers to those of Judges Mulqueen and Foster, and it was said that the ceiling was in danger and might fall at any minute.

Every one in the Criminal Court Building appeared at a loss to explain the sudden danger to which it was exposed, and numerous theories were formed. It seems that a very short time ago $20,000 was voted toward repairing the building, and with this money it was expected that steel arches would be erected to replace the old wooden ones which have been an eyesore ever since the building first threatened to collapse three years ago.

After this money had been voted toward the repairing of the building, workmen at once began to repair the antiquated elevators in the building which have a way of refusing to run whenever one desires to go from the ground floor to the top, but work in perfect order when no one wishes to use them. After several weeks of labor these elevators were pronounced to be safe, and then the workmen proceeded to tear down the walls which were cracked and to plaster them over, while another group of workmen repaired the tiled floor which had been cracked. After all this work had been done steel cages were erected in several of the court rooms, and then a corps of painters were set to work redecorating the building.

Elevators Are Affected.

A short time later the old cracks reopened and the elevators became as bad as ever, but no mention was made of this fact to the Grand Juries which were sworn in. Last Wednesday a corps of about fifty men were set at work removing the wooden braces which have supported the building and began to chop away the stone work on the second floor. After they had done this they removed the wooden braces and prepared to receive the steel ones, but these have not been delivered so far.

Immediately after the workmen removed the wooden timbers which supported the building the cracks began to form. Subway trains pasing by the building are thought to be a contributing cause of the trouble. No attention was paid to this until yesterday, when it became known that the Criminal Courts Building could not stand unless something was done at once.

DIES OF STARVATION, ALONE.

Boy Had Told of Leaving Home After a Quarrel.

Eugene Sylvester, who keeps a saloon and a furnished room house above it at 463 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, rented a room two weeks ago to two boys of about 17 years, one of whom said he was Wilbur Dayton. Dayton stayed on, but his friend left a few days ago and last night Sylvester recalled that he hadn't seen Dayton in several days. He went to his room and found the boy dead on the bed. Dr. Jewett of the Cumberland Street Hospital said he had died of starvation and exposure.

Sylvester said that when Dayton came to his place the boy had explained that he had had a quarrel with his stepmother and his sister and had left his home at 205 Greene Avenue. At the Greene Avenue address, it was said last night, however, that no Wilbur Dayton had lived there and that there was no son of the family missing.

Dogwood

new tab

Red-Man

collar.

EARL & WILSON.

2 for 25 cents.

BABY KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

2-Year-Old Mitchell Roggen, Thrown to Hall Floor, Has His Skull Fractured.

John W. Reynolds, a negro who relieves at lunch time the regular elevator operator in the Morris Hall Apartments, 501 West 110th Street, ran to the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Roggen on the fourth floor about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 2-year-old Mitchell Roggen in his arms. The baby was unconscious, and Reynolds explained that he had fallen on the tile pavement of the hall.

He said that Frances Ackerman, the baby's nurse, had summoned the elevator to the fourth floor, and had pushed the baby in his carriage into it and then stepped in herself. The car had descended about four feet when the girl called out in fright that her dress was caught in the door. Reynolds stopped and started up again. As the car reached the fourth floor, he said, the girl pulled the door open and sprang out, dragging the baby carriage after her.

Reynolds was not able to stop the car exactly at the floor, and it was still ascending very slowly, and was several inches above the hall when the nurse jumped with the carriage. It upset and the baby was flung out on his head.

Reynolds, frightened by the accident, let the elevator rise almost to the fifth floor before he managed to stop. Then he descended to the fourth floor. The overturned carriage and the baby lay there. The girl had disappeared. Dr. Schwartz of 200 Cathedral Parkway was summoned hurriedly, and he worked over the baby for two hours. At 3 o'clock, however, he died. His skull had been fractured.

In the excitement the accident occasioned the nurse girl was forgotten, or, if thought of at all, was supposed to have run away in her fright. No search was made for her, and it was not until nearly half an hour later, when Supt. August Mollenbauer went to the basement to examine the elevator apparatus, that she was found.

She lay unconscious at the foot of the shaft, and Mr. Mollenbauer hurriedly sent in an ambulance call, which brought Dr. Oler from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The surgeon said that the girl had a fractured left thigh, internal injuries, and probably a fractured skull. He hurried her to the hospital, but said that she probably would die.

Coroner Holtzhauser ordered the arrest of Reynolds. He had disappeared, but returned about six o'clock and was arrested. He explained how the accident had occurred, apparently clearing himself of blame. The Coroner, when he learned that the car had risen well above the fourth floor after Miss Ackerman had jumped, suggested that the girl had either fallen in a faint down the shaft or, panic-stricken by the accident to the baby, had jumped down, intending to kill herself. She did not regain consciousness last night.

OLYMPIC SWEPT BY HUGE SEA

She Brings President Ismay and Paul Rainey, the Hunter.

The White Star liner Olympic, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, easily broke all records from Quarantine to her pier by being delayed two hours and a half at her pier by the tide, which made four hours and ten minutes for the trip up the harbor and making fast. She left Quarantine at 3:30 P. M. and was made fast exactly at 8 o'clock.

The liner experienced very rough weather on the voyage, and in spite of her enormous size she shipped one huge sea over her bows on Sunday afternoon that tore off the cover of No. 1 hatch on the foc'sle deck and lifted it bodily over the guard rails at the break of the deck and deposited it safely on the well deck below. The cover was eighteen feet square and weighed four tons.

J. Bruce Ismay, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, had one of his ports smashed by the big sea. He has come over to discuss business in New York and also to see how the Olympic behaved in bad weather. He found that, in spite of her size, the ship rolled and pitched a good deal, but that her promenade decks were dry and that the majority of the passengers were able to go into the saloon for their meals.

Paul Rainey, the hunter, said that he had killed seventy-four lions in East Africa, four rhinos, elephants, and other big game. Grizzly bears, in his opinion, were quite as bad as lions to tackle from a fighting point of view. He intends to spend a month or so here and then go back to Africa and from there make a two years' hunting tour through India.

The steamships Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, the Bretagne, from Havre, the Laurentic from Liverpool, and the Columbia from Glasgow, arrived here yesterday forty-eight hours late, owing to the stormy weather on the Atlantic and with their decks' rigging and boats covered all over with ice and snow. The Nieuw Amsterdam had fully a foot of frozen snow on her decks and men had to cut away the ice from her hatches with axes before the baggage could be got up on deck. The captains and all officers agreed that it was the worst weather they had ever encountered, as there was no let-up. It was all bad and the vessels were tossed up and down by the high seas as if they had been corks.

DINERS SEE "TURKEY TROT"

Bluecoat Appears at Ragged Edge Club Feast, but He Isn't Needed.

A "turkey trot," a "grizzly bear," a "bunny hug," and the "Tango Argentina" that would not offend Mrs. Grundy, were offered by Prof. Louis H. Chalif, a dancing master, before the Raged Edge Club at a dinner last night at the Café Boulevard, but these dances, when wedded to the proprieties, the dancers thought were rather insipid. Then the dances were executed with Mrs. Grundy barred out, and the enthusiasm with which the Ragged Edge Club members applauded, showed that they preferred the real thing.

While the dances were going on some one telephoned to the police that an improper performance was being given, and soon a Sergeant arrived, but he stayed outside and was not needed.

BEVERIDGE FLAYS CHILD LABOR EVILS

In Carnegie Hall Address Former Indiana Senator Urges Immediate Reforms.

PUTS IT UP TO CONGRESS

Says Crazy-Quilt Legislation of Forty-seven Different States Cannot End Present Ruinous Conditions.

Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, speaking under the auspices of the Civic Forum and the Child Welfare League, before some 2,000 persons in Carnegie Hall last night, urged a National child labor law as the only method of ending the child labor evil in the various States, which singly, he said, are powerless against the combined influences of the tremendous interests that thrive and get dividends from child labor and seek to perpetuate it.

He declared that these interests have succeeded in lulling the popular impatience and diverting the Nation-wide agitation against child labor some five years ago into a mere harmless and unreadable though accurate and comprehensive report in twelve large volumes, handed in by the Congressional Child Labor Investigating Committee appointed at that time; that nothing further has been done in the matter by Congress; that both political parties have completely ignored the subject, and that President Taft and his Cabinet, in "a Niagara of addresses" on every conceivable subject throughout the country, have said never a word on child labor, and seem never to have heard of the subject. Meanwhile, he said, the Socialists, demanding the National abolition of child labor, have made steady gains.

"The political parties and Congress are the only channels through which we can work this reform," he said. "When an evil is National, only the Nation can end it, and child labor is a National evil. Those opposed to the abolition of child labor have craftily suggested that it be left to the various States. The States are powerless to deal with it. The States were powerless even against the gypsy moth, and helpless before the yellow fever germ, which knew no State lines.

"The crazy-quilt legislation of forty-seven different States cannot end this evil. If one State abolishes it carloads of its children are shipped into another, where child labor is permitted; the business man of the former State, moreover, is by that very fact put under an unfair disadvantage as compared with the business man in the States where the ruinous cheap child labor is still countenanced. To-day not six of the forty-seven States have good child labor laws; in most of them the child labor law is a mockery and an insult to the cause."

Mr. Beveridge urged the enactment of a National law banning from inter-State commerce all child-made goods, or else taxing such goods prohibitively. That such a law was not enacted before, he said, was due to the tremendous influence of the powers of evil arrayed against the child labor movements—industries in which children are employed, the railroads that carry their products, and the millions these command, which, he said, aggregate to no less than $1,000,000,000.

After his speech Mr. Beveridge consented to answer any questions sent up to him. Robert Erskine Ely read two from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, asking whether he did not think women best fitted to say what labor should be open to children, and if so, why women should not be voters. Mr. Beveridge replied affirmatively to both questions.

Fast on the heels of the first came another question from Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who wanted to know his attitude on woman suffrage, and whether he thought it could best be obtained through Congress or the various State Legislatures. Mr. Beveridge retreated gracefully before the gathering suffragette onslaught, answering that he was "for the movement all right," but didn't want to be diverted from the subject of the evening, lest both reforms be weakened by such division of his energies.

A third questioner wanted to know whom, in view of his campaign for child labor, he favored for the Presidency; but again the quondam boy orator from Indiana proved himself an artful dodger by declaring the question of the Presidency unrelated to a child labor discussion. He was finally asked whether he would pledge himself to have a child labor plank inserted in the next Republican National platform and carried out thereafter. He said that he would—if he should be sent to the convention.

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Bed Linens, Towels and Bed Coverings

Linen Pillow Cases (per pair), $1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00.

Single Bed Linen Sheets, $5.00, 5.75, 6.25, 7.00, 9.50 per pair.

Double Bed Linen Sheets, $6.50, 7.25, 8.00, 8.75, 12.00 and 13.00 per pair.

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c each.

Imported H. S. Turkish Bath Towels, $6.00, 7.80, 10.50, 12.00 doz.

Hemmed Huck Linen Towels, $2.00, 2.50, 2.85, 3.00, 3.60 doz.

Hemstitched Huck Linen Towels, $3.00, 3.60, 4.20, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 10.50 doz.

Light Weight Dimity Spreads, $1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Honeycomb Spreads, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00.

Patent Satin Spreads, Single Bed Size, $2.25, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00; Double Bed Size, $4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50.

Comfortables, Cotton-filled, $1.75, 2.75, 4.00. Wool-filled, $3.00, 4.50, 5.50, 10.50.

Blankets, Single-Bed Size, $4.00, 4.50, 5.75, 7.00, 8.75 per pair; Double-Bed Size, $5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00, 11.50 per pair.

This sale also includes Table Linens, Imported and Domestic Lingerie and Corsets, Ladies' Outer Garments and Hosiery.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave. & 34th St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8
AROUND THE WORLD

39th ST. Thes., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Lewis Waller has the honor to submit
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thes., 39th, bet. B'way & 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30.
Last Week GRACE GEORGE in JUST TO GET MARRIED.
MON., JAN. 22—THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 3620 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Matinee at 2:10
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY
Bought and Paid For
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS, THREE MATINEES WEEKLY UNTIL LENT.

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE MILLION
A full measure farce at reduced prices.
TIMELY PRICES Entire Orchestra $1.50 Balcony $1 and 50c
Wed. Mat. Entire Orch. $1; Entire Balcony 50c

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Next Mat. Sat. 2:15. in THE FAUN.
Next Week.....MUTT & JEFF

WINTER GARDEN. B'way and 50th St. Phone 411 Columbus
MAT. TO-DAY 50c, 75c. And Best Seats $1.00
MIKAIL MORDKIN
Lydia LOPOUKOWA—Bronislawa PAJITZKAIA
(Direct from the Metropolitan Opera House)
In New and Startling Divertissements.
And the Big Musical Entertainment, "VERA VIOLETTA" All-Star Cast.
ANNETTE KELLERMANN & HER COMPANY.
SUNDAY NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Next Matinee Sat. 2:15.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Maxine Elliott's
New play of Hawaiian Life, The Bird of Paradise

Beginning MON. JAN. 22 Seats To-day.
New Opera Comique, THE ROSE OF PANAMA

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
2ND MONTH
LITTLE BOY BLUE
Timely Prices: Balcony $1; Family Circle 50c; Orchestra $2.
A Breezy, Bright and Tuneful Operetta.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
THIS WEEK—128TH TO 136TH TIMES.

BROADWAY Thea. 41st & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE WEDDING TRIP new comic opera by Reginald De Koven.

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15.
Next Mat. Sat. 2:15. WAY DOWN EAST
Next Week, Wilton Lackaye Players in The Stranger.

CASINO BROADWAY AND 39TH ST. EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY 2:30.
ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS
WINTHROP AMES Presents
THE SUCCESS OF BERLIN, LONDON, BUDAPEST AND NEW YORK.
Wordless Play with Music.
SUMURUN
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION from the DEUTSCHES THEATRE, BERLIN.
CRITICS PROCLAIM IT GREATEST OF ALL NOVELTIES:
"Enchanting. High note in art. Chief delight the illusion. Plot and action gripping. Melody a charm and acting that leaves nothing to desire." James C. Garrison—"Press."
"Play very favorably received and the acting of it made a deep impression." Arthur Warren—"Tribune."
"Interesting and impressive novelty. Wordless drama graphically conveyed in unusual settings." Adolph Klauber—"Times."
"Dramatic novelty of the season." Charles Darnton—"Eve. World."
"Artistic triumph." J. Ranken Towse—"Eve. Post."
"A great novelty. New York treated to new sensations in the theatre." Louis V. DeFoe—"World."
"Performance admirable. Engrossing, fascinating stage novelty." Lawrence Reamer—"Sun."
"Novelty with color, music and plot." Alan Dale—"American."
"Praise be to Allah! A genuine novelty." "Evening Telegram."
"Something really new." McConaughy—"Evening Journal."
"Season's sensation." Burns Mantle—"Eve. Mail."
"Wins a great artistic triumph. Furnishes greatest imported novelty of years." Acton Davies—"Eve. Sun."

GEO. Cohan Thes., B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
HIS FAME IS COUNTRY WIDE.
COHAN and his own Company in That wonderful musical farce success. THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50.
WHERE THE LAUGH GERM COMES FROM.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In that play of musical delight, THE RED WIDOW

GRAND Opera Ho., 23 St. & 8 Av. Mat. Sat.
SHEA, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde."
Next Week—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Ave. Phone 8460 Col.
THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), and Sat. 2 Sharp.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI

NEW YORK THEATRE ROOF
B'WAY, 44 TO 45 STREET.
TO-NIGHT at 8
TESTIMONIAL AND BENEFIT
FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE FIRE HERO,
BATTALION CHIEF WALSH
UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF
WM. FOX AND PAT CASEY
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8 P. M. SHARP.
The Following Artists Will Appear:
LILLIAN RUSSELL, ADELE RITCHIE, WALTER C. KELLY, FIELDS & LEWIS, THE GREAT LESTER, Blossom Seeley, Willie Weston, Joe Jackson, Williams & Van Alstyne, Olive Briscoe Weston, Fields & Carroll, Yvette, Andy Rice, Morris & Allen, Elsa Ward, D'Alma & May, John Henshaw, Carrie Lillie, and others.
RESERVED SEATS $1

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THIS AFT. at 2—LA TRAVITA. Mme. Tetrazzini; MM. Smirnoff, Amato. Cond., Sturani.
TO-NIGHT at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz, Hyusdael. Cond., Hertz.
FRI. EVG. at 8:15—LA BOHEME. Mmes. Nielsen, Alten; MM. Smirnoff, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.
SAT. MAT. at 2 (1st time)—VERSIEGELT. Mmes. Gadski, Alten; MM. Jadlowker, Goritz, Weil. Cond., Hertz; followed by PAGLIACCI. Mme. Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato. Cond., Sturani.
SUN. EVG. CONCERT. Efrem ZIMBALIST, Russian Violinist. Mmes. Matzenauer, Case; Mr. Smirnoff, Entire Orchestra. Cond., Pasternack.
NEXT MON. EVG. at 8:15—GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. Mme. Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
WED. EVG. at 7:45—TRISTAM UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy. Cond., Toscanini.
THURS. AFT. Jan. 25. SPECIAL MATINEE at 2. 1 Act—BOHEME. Gluck; Smirnoff, Scotti, Didur. 2 Act—HAENSEL und GRETEL. Alten, Mattfeld. 1 Act—PAGLIACCI—Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly. 4 Act—FAUST. Farrar; Martin, Rothier. Conduct's, Hertz & Sturani.
THURS. EVG. at 8, Double Bill—ORFEO. Homer, Rappold, Gluck, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. VERSIEGELT. Gadski, Alten; Jadlowker, Goritz, Weil. Cond., Hertz.
AFTERNOON CYCLE of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN (4 performances), Feb. 1, 8, 12 and 22. Seat sale closes Sat. Evs., Jan. 20.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SAT. EVG., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Orner, Mattfeld; MM. Martin, Rothier, Gilly, Begue. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Subscription Sale for 2d Series.
Eight Sunday Aft. Concerts
Now open at 1 W. 34 St., Room 611.
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